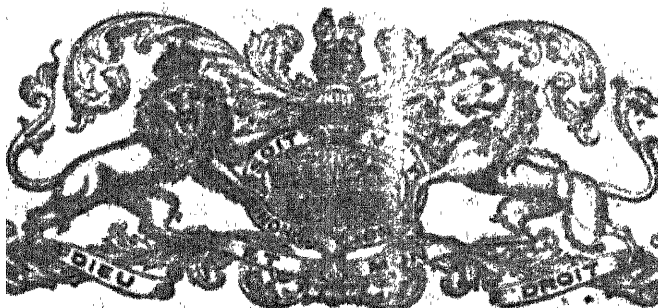


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Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate notice is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 2041/XIV—317.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The 24th December, 1919.

The following is published for general information:

No. C-32.

From

PANNA LALL, Esq., I.C.S.,

Forest Settlement Officer,

JAGRAH-BAWAR.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

MEERUT DIVISION, MEERUT.

Sir,

Dated Camp, the 13th May, 1920.

In accordance with the requirements of Forest Manual, article 24, paragraph 10 (1), I have the honour to submit the following papers relating to the settlement of rights in the Jagra-Bawar Forests:

- (1) Register of claims in form B (in manuscript);
- (2) an abstract statement of admitted claims in form C, together with an explanatory memorandum explaining briefly the conditions on which I have admitted the rights (in manuscript);

(iii) a summary report of my proceedings, which contains also my recommendations for sanctioning concessions and privileges which in my opinion are advisable in the interest of the welfare of the people;

(iv) a map of Jaunsar-Bawar showing the forest areas in colours.

No draft notification under section 19 is required as the forests were reserved long ago.

2. The abstract statement (form C) is for publication in the Gazette. The memorandum containing the conditions should be printed at the foot of the schedules in accordance with precedents.

The concessions to torchwood and *ringals* have been sanctioned by Government and have been indicated in the schedule by the letter C as required by the rules. The remaining concessions and privileges which I have recommended have not been entered. They have not yet been approved by Government and it did not appear necessary to include them in the schedules.

Historical.

3. Ordinarily the enquiry into the existence of rights in a forest is made simultaneously with or soon after the constitution of the forests. The Settlement Officer's work in such cases is, comparatively speaking, simple. The case of the Jaunsar-Bawar forests is peculiar. The conservancy of these forests was commenced about 50 years ago, but no regular enquiry into the rights exercisable in them has been undertaken till the present year. Executive orders have been passed from time to time defining, extending or limiting the rights of the people living in the neighbourhood, and they have been referred to briefly at the several Revenue settlements of the pargana. The Forest department has also endeavoured to regulate the rights by prescribing rules. All these proceedings have but resulted in causing much complication. In order to make the exact legal position clear a brief outline of the history of these forests is given here.

4. Jaunsar-Bawar was formerly a part of the Sirmur or the Nabha State. It was conquered by the Gurkhas in 1834 and passed into the possession of the British in 1815. The customary rights enjoyed by the inhabitants in these forests and its produce were not modified by the British and were allowed to continue unimpaired. The zamindars had a right to forest produce for their personal, agricultural or domestic use, but had no right to sell or alienate the produce so obtained. The pargana was divided into smaller parts—called *khats*—comprising a number of villages. Each *khat* or separate community had a right in the forest lands within that *khat*, as against the residents of other *khats*.

5. For a time, no rules were made by the British for the exercise of these rights. As the forests were abundant in relation to the demands made upon them there was no temptation to break the old customary rules, and so they were considered adequate and allowed to continue. Later on, however, these rights were referred to, and in a way, also defined in the various state documents relating to the pargana.

6. Almost the first of these is the famous *dastur-ul-amal* of Mr. A. Ross, drawn up in 1851 and modified by Mr. J. C. Robertson. Its provision in respect of the forest is as follows:—

"All trees are the property of Government except a few near villages which were included in the *chaks*, and were planted by the zamindars. The zamindars have, however, permission to cut wood for making ploughs, house or for their own private use as firewood, but are not allowed to sell it, and those in whose *khats* there is no deodar are allowed to bring them from those *khats* they have been accustomed, subject to the above conditions without payment. They have a complete right to all *banjar* jungle, and medicines such as *babava singua*, and they also possess the right of grazing cattle, as they pay land revenue on them. But other rights, such as mines, belong to Government, and no zamindar can cultivate any barren land which has not been included in any *chaks*, without the permission of the Collector, and Government has the right of selling and letting that land to whomsoever it wishes."

7. At the revenue settlement of 1880, the record of rights referred to the rights possessed by the zamindars in the forests as follows:—"They had a right of grazing, cutting and fire

home consumption and wood for their own houses, and nothing more." Fruit trees only were entered as their own property.

8. In 1865 came the first of a series of executive orders which are peculiar to Janssar-Bawar, and which have attempted to modify the customary or legal rights of the inhabitants. Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the division, ordered that no timber was to be cut without his previous permission. This order was, however, never strictly enforced and only partially carried out.

9. In 1866 a regular Forest officer was appointed, but the exercise of their rights by the people was not brought under control till 1869, when Sir William Muir directed that all forest land was to be divided into three classes:—

- I. Government reserves in which the people were to have no rights.
- II. Government reserves in which the people were allowed to exercise rights under regulations.
- III. Village forests, which the people could use as they liked but could not sell. These forests were not the property of the people; but the Government could take any portions of them as and when it liked.

10. The people were very dissatisfied with this decision. Sir William Muir found that what they really wanted was some portions of the forest to be made over to them as their own property. He thereupon ordered that of the then existing III class forest as much more might be made second class as was likely to be needed by Government and the remainder be made over to the people as their absolute property. Thus the three classes were finally fixed in 1873 as follows:—

- I. First class.—In these the people were to have no rights. Any cultivated lands and rights in the areas were bought out.
- II. Second class.—In these the people had the right to graze cattle and cut fuel; they could obtain timber with the sanction of the Forest officers; and might obtain land to cultivate at such places and for such number of years as the Forest officers might permit. The Forest department could close any portion of the forest that might be necessary for the purposes of forest conservancy, always provided sufficient grazing was left for the villagers. Government of course had the power to take up any portion of these lands either to give away in grants or for state purposes.
- III.—Third Class.—These forests were to be the sole property of the villagers for their own use but with no right to sell or alienate. Government promised never to resume these lands without paying compensation under the Land Acquisition Act (Ross' Settlement Report, dated the 15th September, 1873, paragraph 3d).

The forests were demarcated, as classified above, in May-June, 1873, by Mr. H. G. Ross, Superintendent of the Dug, and Mr. Bagshaw, the Forest Officer, and except for minor modifications, have remained unaltered since.

11. At the Revenue settlement of 1873, the record of rights had a long paragraph about the customary rights of the people in the forests. Two years later, in 1875, these first and second class forests were solidified under Act VII of 1875 (Notification no. 243—F, dated the 27th September, 1875), and in the same Revenue rules were published for the exercise of the rights. Notification of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated the 21st September, 1875. Rule I provided that none of the existing rights of individuals or communities in the forests would be abridged or affected. Rule V provided that the rights were to be ascertained and recorded by the Revenue authorities.

12. The new Forest Act which was passed in 1878 required the rights to be ascertained by a Forest Settlement Officer, unless a settlement enquiry had been held already. The Janssar-Bawar forests were re-settled under the new Act, but it was not considered necessary to appoint a settlement officer.

13. The rights were watched with greater vigilance now. Attention was first directed to the cultivated areas which the people had to take timber. In return for the freedom to use the cultivated area the people were required to give up this unlimited right and agreed to plant a fixed quantity of timber. This arrangement was mentioned by G. O. no. 21, dated the 6th January, 1879.

14. In 1883 there was another Revenue settlement. The record of rights specified these fixed quantities of the various kinds of timber. It relaxed some of the old rules which, the settlement officer, Mr. H. G. Ross, thought, pressed hardly on the people; but in other respects it was identical with the record of rights of the Settlement of 1873.

15. The Forest officers turned next to the question of grazing and represented to Government the desirability of appointing a Forest Settlement Officer to determine and fix the number of cattle that had the right to graze in Government reserves. Sir A. Colvin did not appoint a settlement officer but ordered a statement to be prepared showing the villages that habitually grazed their cattle in the forests and the number of cattle so grazed. He declared that the right to graze free was to be limited to the villages and the number shown in that statement. Subsequently an addition of 10 per cent. was made to these numbers to provide for future expansion (G. O. no. 446-F/610-9, dated the 1st September, 1887). All cattle that grazed in excess of this number had to pay fees.

16. The right of lopping (i.e., taking green leaves from trees for fodder and litter) was taken up next. Forest officers had framed rules restricting and regulating the right to lop, whereas the record of rights said that the customary right to lop was unrestricted.

17. These executive orders were always felt to be of doubtful legal force; and in any case they caused a good deal of discontentment among the people who considered that the Government was trying to deprive them of their rights as exercised of old and as recorded in the *Wajib-ul-arz*. Complaints were made to the Viceroy when he visited Jaunsar-Bawar in 1890, on which the Government decided to suspend for the time being its orders of 1887-89 limiting the right to graze. The people were thus partially satisfied, though they remained in constant conflict with the Forest department, especially as regards lopping.

18. During 1899-1900 the question of rights again came up for the consideration of Government, who directed a searching enquiry to be made into the complaints of the people. This was conducted by Mr. H. W. Lyle, the then Superintendent. The whole of his report (no. 526/IV-A-244, dated the 10th December, 1900), should be read in order to appreciate the difficulties under which the people were then labouring in regard to forest matters. Government reviewed the position (G. O. no. 389/XIV-40-B, dated the 6th June, 1901,) passing orders regarding some of the questions. It ordered that the remaining matters should be examined and the rights of the people ascertained and recorded at the Revenue settlement (which was to come in 1903). But no fresh Revenue settlement was made in 1903; the previous settlement being extended for a further period of 30 years. This being decided upon Government considered the various questions which it had left over for determination at the Settlement, and came to the conclusion that with the exception of the disforestation of certain areas fit for cultivation, none of the other matters required any action (G. O. no. 349/XIV-40-B, dated the 1st July, 1902). These areas were disforested.

19. Still there was no peace. The question of lopping came up again before Government and (on the insistence of the Forest department), it approved of a stricter control of the right, and ordered the Superintendent to amend the provisions relating to lopping in the *Wajib-ul-arz* of 1883 (G. O. no. 783/XIV-403, dated the 11th December, 1903). Lastly in 1908 Government revived its previous orders of 1887-89, which had restricted the right of free grazing to a fixed number of cattle and which had been suspended in 1890 (G. O. no. 577/XIV-170, dated the 10th October, 1908). Both these orders added to the dissatisfaction with which the people regarded the rules regulating their rights.

20. At last Government decided to appoint a settlement officer under the Act, to determine and record these rights once for all (G. O. no. 234-Special/XIV-217, dated the 19th September, 1918).

Summary of the present proceedings.

21. I took over charge at Dehra Dun on the 4th of October, 1918. It had been intended originally to appoint an assistant settlement officer to do the preliminary office work before the arrival of the settlement officer; but the idea seems to have been given up. I had therefore to spend some time in the beginning exclusively in the study of old files in order to familiarize myself with the subject before issuing my notification under section 6 of the Forest Act. After spending a week at Dehra Dun I came to Chakrata and discussed with

the Divisional Forest Officer (Mr. J. Whitehead) the terms of this notification which I was able to issue on the 25th of October. This allowed the people three months within which to prefer their claims. But as my time was limited I started at once on a round of the forests.

22. The Divisional Forest Officer and I held a preliminary discussion with the Superintendent on the 24th-25th October, 1918, and with the Conservator on the 2nd-3rd November regarding the principles to be adopted and the procedure to be followed at the Settlement. The result was embodied in a note, which after touring among the people for a month, I submitted to the Commissioner early in December. In the first week of January, I met the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, the Commissioner, and explained the whole position to him.

23. I discussed the earliest claims that were received with Pandit Daya Ram, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, who was deputed for a short time to show me the forests, and the point of view of the Forest department and who from his long experience of the country was well acquainted with the point of view of the people also.

Early in January Mr. Whitehead joined me and we remained together till the close of the operations, dealing with each claim together on the spot as it was filed. As a result of this personal discussion for a considerable time, we found that the preliminary note which had been submitted to Government needed to be supplemented largely. The real differences between the people and the Forest department had also become crystallized. In order to obtain quickly the orders of the Government on the policy to be adopted in dealing with these matters, a conference was held at Lucknow on the 12th March, 1919, at which were present the Hon'ble Mr. Hopkins, the Secretary to Government (the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee), the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Conservator, the Divisional Forest Officer and myself. The orders of the Government on the deliberations of the conference were conveyed to me by G. O. no. 286/XIV--217, dated the 21st March, 1919, and have been given effect to. This procedure has been of the greatest benefit to all concerned. I was enabled to lay before the Government the legal position and make suggestions for the granting of concessions, and to obtain the orders of the Government with the full knowledge and consent of the Forest department. Left to myself I should not have been able to admit many of the rights and privileges which now find a place in the schedules.

24. In each *khat* which I inspected I sent for the *ekular syanas*, the village *syanas*, and as many zamindars as would come, and held a general talk with them on the spot. I would then sort out claims to rights from (1) complaints and (2) requests for future concessions. After this I would get their petition written practically under my direction. With an illiterate, unsophisticated and timid people like the Jaunsaris I felt I had to do all this work for them. I visited many of the *khats* a second time and also held a mass meeting of several of the representative *khats* at Kalsi in March, when I had got my own ideas clearer as to what rights I was going to admit. I took applications up to the end without any regard for the period of limitation. I trust I have thus succeeded in learning the whole of the Jaunsaris' case.

The areas available.

25. Before proceeding to discuss these rights as allowed by me, I must explain what areas are available to meet the total needs of the people. As stated in paragraph no. 10 above when Government reserved these forests, an extensive area of waste land, some of which was covered by forest, was made over to the people and called III class forest. There are thus two kinds of Forests—Government reserved and peoples III class forest—available for the needs of the people. Neither of them by itself is sufficient, though an attempt has been made by the people to throw their entire burden on the Government forest, and by the Forest department in the past to show that the III class forests are sufficient for the needs of the people. The present Forest officers have not adopted this line, but for the sake of having the facts on record, I will show briefly here that it was never contemplated that the needs of the people would be met from the III class forests alone. It must be remembered that Messrs. Ross and Bagshaw took up as much forest land as the Government needed then, or was likely to need in the future, for grants or other state purposes. Mr. Ross in his report, dated the 15th September, 1873, paragraph no. 29, said: "All the land taken up is Forest land of sorts; in

no place did I find any good open waste land of sufficient extent to render it worthwhile touching it. With the exception of precipices, rocky, stony and unirrigable tracts I may say roughly that no land out of Forest bounds has been left uncultivated." Ten years later in his settlement report of 1883 he says again :—

"73. It must always be borne in mind that when Mr. Bagshaw and I took up certain forests as second class and made over others as third class to the villagers, we never contemplated that their wants were to be confined to the latter class. We took up the forest it is true, but we deprived the villagers of nothing that was necessary for them. The rights that they have in these second class forests, so far as they go, are just as absolute as their right in their own land. Without the assistance of the second class forests the third class forests would be totally inadequate to meet the wants of the people.

"74. It may be asked what was the use of taking up the forests if absolute rights in them were left to the villagers. The answer is this : When we demarcated the forests, the people did not realize that wood was of any value. If they wanted a few leaves or a small piece of timber, they would cut down a whole tree. If, when they had felled a tree, they found it was not exactly what they wanted, and could not be made to suit their purpose without some labour expended on it, they would at once cut down another. They were also utterly reckless about fire. In the very driest time of year they would set fire to grass ; the fire would spread to the forest and kill hundreds of trees. They saw no harm in it. By taking up the forests as second class, although we left the villagers in full possession of all their rights, we put it out of their power to continue this senseless destruction.

"75. It was considered that it was more advantageous to Government to take up these large areas as second class, leaving the village rights intact in them than it would have been to take up small areas only and exclude the villages entirely from them. A judicious forest officer can exercise quite sufficient control over these second class forests to ensure a healthy reproduction without making himself a curse to the people."

26. It is thus clear that the III class forests which were assigned to the people are not sufficient for their needs and the excess requirements must be met from the Government forests. But it is only this excess requirement and no more which should be imposed upon the second class forests. The rights as recorded by me are in excess of this standard. It is necessary to bear the existence of this III class forest land well in mind as otherwise it might appear that the rights as allowed by me in the Government forests are below the standard allowed elsewhere and are not sufficient for the whole pargana.

Selection of units.

27. The first question to consider in fixing the rights was to select "*Blocks of Settlement*," i.e., to fix areas for which the rights were to be recorded. This question like all others in Jaunsar-Bawar was complicated by its previous history and the uneven distribution of the forests.

28. The pargana is divided from time immemorial into groups of villages called *khats* under recognized head men called *sadar syanas*. These *khats* have always been treated as units of administration. The revenue is fixed on the *khats*, and the *sadar syanas* have the power of distributing it among the villages. The record of rights is thus a collective one for the *khat*. In his settlement report no. 2/1-2, dated the 2nd May, 1883, Mr. H. G. Ross gave reasons in great detail in favour of keeping this *syana-chari* system and his recommendations were approved by Government. I have considered it wise not to introduce any innovations. The people are naturally suspicious of changes. The rights were claimed before me by the *khat* as a whole, and I have recorded them as such for the *khat*. The chief exception is the case of grazing. It was found that some of the villages in a *khat* had the right to graze while others had not. Therefore in the register of rights these villages and the head of cattle they have a right to graze are shown separately. The other rights are shown collectively for the whole *khat*. Provision has been made in the rules for the

distribution of these rights among individuals by the *syanas*. I have not dealt direct with, or recognized the right of, any individual. At the same time provision has been made for the revision of the *syanas'* orders by the district officer in cases of gross injustice.

29. As regards the area within which each *khat* was to exercise the rights, the provision of the *Wajib-ul-arz* is very simple but incorrect. It states that the right of grazing is exerciseable in the forests within the boundaries of the *khat*; and makes no mention of any areas from where timber is to be taken. I have found as a matter of fact that in many cases both these rights are exercised by a *khat* far away from its boundaries. This is specially the case with the grazing areas for sheep. These are wanted during the summer at high levels and several *khats* have areas in common over which they take their sheep on tour. It is therefore out of the question to limit the right of the people to forests within the *khat* only. It has accordingly now been provided that the rights shall be exerciseable in any area of the reserved forests of Jaunsar-Bawar, within or without the boundaries of the *khat* which the Government decides to allot to each *khat* from time to time taking into consideration the convenience of the people. This power of regulating areas is exercised now but in an unsatisfactory manner. The present practice is that the Forest department writes every year to the district officer stating what alterations are proposed. This (I have been assured by the forest officer) has been found to be an inconvenient method and renders the introduction of a scientific method of management impossible. It has now been provided that each time a new working plan is made (which will be approximately every ten years) the forest officer should make definite proposals stating what areas are allotted to each *khat* during the whole period of the plan. The people will then be given an opportunity of representing their views on the proposals to the Revenue authorities and the Government, after satisfying itself that the areas fixed are adequate and reasonably convenient to the villagers, and that reasonable facilities have been given, will sanction them for the whole period of the working plan. With the latitude thus allowed, the Forest department will probably be able to open to grazing a larger area than is prescribed at present. (See paragraph 40 below.)

30. Further, as has been stated in the historical introduction, the reserved forests are divided into two classes I and II. There are no rights of any kind in class I and it is only class II in which the customary rights have been exercised. This distinction has been preserved with jealous care for all those years, because there was no finality or certainty about the rights and it was considered unwise to allow rights to accrue in areas in which all rights had been bought out. But now that the rights were being determined, I proposed that the distinction might well be abolished and first class as well as second class forests be thrown open to the exercise of rights. This will give greater facilities to the people and will allow more latitude to the department in arranging for areas to be closed and opened to the exercise of rights. My proposal has been sanctioned and is being given effect to. With these provisions the interests of the people have, I think, been safeguarded adequately.

The rights considered.

31. The people of Jaunsar-Bawar live, cut off from the rest of the world, an extremely self-contained life, the characteristics of which are determined by the rugged and unproductive nature of the country and the severity of its climate. Their houses are more substantial than those elsewhere in the hills in these provinces,—having often three, and sometimes even four stories—made largely of wood with polished floors and walls. Deodar is practically the only timber employed, because of its durability. Cultivation at these high altitudes needs much manuring. The people have thus to keep large herds of cattle, sheep and goats. Sheep also supply them with wool which is essential; as they wear clothes of the purest homespun wool and they make boots and shoes of goat's wool.

Accordingly grazing and logging are the principal subjects for consideration in the settlement of rights, and the right to timber is the next in importance.

GRAZING.

32. For the sake of the manure the people want to graze their cattle as near their houses as possible; and in cases where they have cultivation in distant places they want to keep their

cattle near the cultivation. It has been provided that grazing shall be allowed as near the houses as is consistent with the scientific management of the forests (see paragraph 29 above.)

33. The forest areas are unevenly distributed, being concentrated almost entirely in the northern half of the pargana. There will thus be little difficulty in providing adequate grazing areas at convenient distances in the north. But the circumstances are quite different in the south. A reference to the map attached to this report will show that, comparatively speaking, only a small area was taken up as forest in the southern half of the pargana; the rest was left to the people, who have improvidently destroyed most of it and now look to the very small area of Government forest to support a number of cattle quite beyond its capacity. Correctly, I should have refused to record these as rights and should have bought them out. But the Forest officers and I have felt that perhaps that extreme step should not be taken yet. I have sent up proposals to the Forest department to manage the small forest areas near Kalsi mainly for the exercise of the peoples rights. (Both the Deputy Conservator and the Conservator are inclined to view the proposals favourably.) I have also suggested to the Superintendent of the Dun the conversion into Government forest of the area at Kalsi which was acquired by Mr. Ross in 1872, in the hope that troops would be located there during the winter. That hope has never been realised and the area is an overgrown jungle now. I trust that my recommendations on these two matters will be considered in the interests of the people.

34. The number of cattle for which I have allowed rights to grazing is much larger than was admissible legally. A right can only be claimed for the number that has grazed continuously for at least sixty years, i.e. the right will be limited to the lowest number that has grazed in any year. In 1887 a census of the cattle grazing in the forests was taken and Government declared its intention to allow that number a right to graze free of charge. In 1889 an increase of ten per cent. was allowed over these figures for future expansion of herds. The people, however, do not accept this order as binding, and I think their contention is correct, for it was not passed under the Forest Act. But it is they who suffer by this argument. For it is clear that they cannot claim a right by prescription to a number in excess of the 1887 figures; whereas if in any other year they happened to have grazed fewer cattle, their right under the law would be reduced to the smaller number. But on my representation Government has been liberal enough to order that these legal considerations be disregarded and that the right be fixed at the 1887-89 figures, or the number actually grazing in the past few years whichever was greater. An exception was made in the case of goats and buffaloes, which are particularly destructive to forests: their number was to be limited to the 1887-89 figures. The people have thus secured more rights than they are entitled to. I have also allowed them other valuable privileges, e.g., they may be permitted to change their right from one kind of cattle to another and may set off excess in one village against deficiency in another.

35. The following figures will show what proportion of the total number of cattle has now been admitted to grazing:—

	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Total number of units.
Fixed in 1887-89	434	19,273	45,610	42,945
Now allowed by me	434	22,489	44,185	45,404
Total in villages which have the right to graze	2,127	28,411	42,846	54,088
Total in Jaunsar-Bawar	4,364	43,999	58,015	81,784

In the orders of 1887 the sheep and goat were shown separately, but as a matter of actual fact they have always been dealt with together both by the people and the Forest department. No attempt has ever been made by the latter to keep the people to the limits fixed in the orders for each separately. In fact in the statement supplied to me by the Divisional Forest Officer they are shown together. I have accepted this practice, and would add that it is sound. It involves no loss to the department because the grazing fees are the same, nor any risk to the forests for the people are not likely to increase their goats at the cost of the sheep merely to

spite the department. Fixing the number of the sheep and goat separately, on the other hand would mean an irksome restriction without any real gain to Government.

36. It will be noticed that in the rights as now allowed by me there is an appreciable, though not a large increase, over the 1887-1889 figures. The increase in the population and the area under cultivation has also been slight. The forests in the North are able to provide grazing for more cattle than I have recorded rights for. I would therefore recommend that the excess cattle should be admitted in the Northern forests liberally on payment of fees. The case of buffaloes needs special consideration. The strict limit put by me on the buffaloes admitted to free grazing is about the only point in my settlement that the people have expressed dissatisfaction with. It is true that buffaloes are of recent introduction in Jaunsar-Bawar, and are kept mainly for the milk and the *ghi* which can be sold in Chakrata. But as it is, Chakrata has to import *ghi* from the plains, where the *ghi* problem is becoming more and more acute. I therefore hope that the Forest department will take a broad view of the situation in dealing with applications for permission to graze buffaloes on payment of fees.

37. In this connection I must mention the case of the Goojars. They are not residents of Jaunsar-Bawar, and do not pay any revenue to Government on their herds as the Jaunsaris do. They were imported into the country by the Forest department. They keep large herds of buffaloes, which they take to the plains in the winter and bring up to Jaunsar in the summer and the rains, when they are allowed by the Forest department to graze in the forests; whereas it is most unwilling to permit the Jaunsari buffaloes to graze in the rains. The people resent this treatment and say they have a better claim than outsiders. The Forest department says that it allows the Goojars' buffaloes to come up in order to have an adequate supply of milk for the two Forest school classes which come here during the summer. If this is the sole reason, I would recommend that the local people be given the first choice of undertaking to supply this milk, on the same conditions as the Goojars.

38. As a minor concession I should like to see fractions of a rupee remitted in calculating the grazing fees due from a village. This will have the effect of ignoring an increase of 6 or 7 head of cattle in a village—not a great sacrifice.

39. Associated with the question of grazing, there are two other matters which deserve notice :—

- (1) the stationing of cattle inside the forests and
- (2) burning the old grass on the ground to enable the new grass to come out fresh and green.

Neither of them has been admitted as a right. The reasons are obvious. The excessive localised grazing and lopping round a group of cattle-sheds tends to the gradual destruction of the forest. Cattle-sheds cannot therefore be claimed as of right legally, but Government when sanctioning grazing areas will see that all reasonable facilities have been given. The question of cattle-sheds will be one for consideration then. As regards firing the forest, it is true that the grass comes out better if the ground is fired first, but the gain is not commensurate with the damage to young seedlings and the risk of the whole forest being burnt down is very great. The Forest department are, however, prepared to burn the grass themselves in certain areas not under regeneration.

40. The forest officers when asking me to give them some latitude in assigning grazing areas to the several khats promised that if this latitude were allowed and the forest department permitted to give grazing areas at a distance according to its scientific requirements the stationing of cattle would be allowed, and probably a larger area would be opened to grazing than at present (note dated the 8th November, 1918, signed by Mr. H. G. Billson, Conservator).

Offers of such material benefit to the people having been held out I supported the proposal to make the whole of Jaunsar-Bawar as one unit (vide paragraph 29 above). The Forest department has been thus given the utmost latitude that it could ask for, and I trust that in its turn it will keep its promises faithfully and that the new working plan will prescribe a material increase in the area open to grazing.

LOPPING.

41. Lopping means cutting leaves and branches of green trees for fodder, litter and manure. As a tree depends to a large extent on its leaves for nourishment, it is clear that the

practice is extremely destructive and no tree can long withstand unrestricted lopping. It is therefore doubtful whether a right to lop can be admitted at all. The people on the other hand must have leaves to feed their goats upon. During the rains especially the people like to keep their goats and sheep at home, so that the leaves left over from their food are used as bedding and thereby become excellent as manure for the Autumn sowings. It is difficult to find a *via media* between the conflicting interests of the Forest department and the people. In the past the Forest department have tried to save the forests by regulating the practice by means of rules, but the rules not having been made under the Forest Act were often successfully challenged in a court of law.

42. The decision of Government on this matter has been one of extreme liberality. Lopping has been recorded as a right. In certain areas unrestricted lopping of certain species will be allowed all the year round. In others where this cannot be allowed safely, the rules have been made more lenient than at present. If the people abuse these privileges and the continued existence of the forests is thereby threatened and the Government stops lopping, they will only have themselves to blame.

43. The areas where unrestricted lopping will be allowed are those where conifers form the principal crop. The broad leaved species, which alone are wanted for lopping, will be available there in sufficient quantities. I wanted to fix these areas now at the settlement, but the Divisional Forest Officer represented that it would be more convenient to let him notify them from time to time. To this there is no objection, but the District officer will have to see that the Forest officer acts liberally.

44. For other areas the present practice is to allow lopping for three months (15th December to 15th March) and the Divisional Forest Officer has the power of allowing an extra month in the rains in years of drought (though he is unable to point out a single instance in which he has exercised this power in the recent past). Obviously, if the forests are to be preserved for posterity lopping cannot be allowed all the year round. I have made enquiries throughout the pargana as to the months in which the need for lopping is greatest besides the three winter months mentioned above. The opinion was divided between July or August and November. The Divisional Forest officer says that the leaves are young in the summer and the rains and should not be lopped. I have therefore proposed in the rules that in future the lopping in these areas will be allowed from 15th November to 15th March and the Divisional Forest Officer may allow it, when necessary, at other times also. I trust this provision will be made use of.

Government will have the power to stop the lopping of any species; but of course one may safely presume that this power will not be used to restrict indirectly the right of lopping, and that without special reasons the species commonly lopped will not be forbidden, e.g., oaks in the Northern forests, and Sandan, Sain or Bakli in the South.

45. Special mention must be made of the belt of oak forest north of Chakrata, running roughly east and west. It is worked at present to supply fuel to troops in Chakrata. The oak in this area is coppiced, i.e., cut down to the ground and allowed to shoot up, and cut down again. At no period is lopping permitted in the areas under coppice, for otherwise the oak shoots would not grow up: oak is a very slow growing tree. The *khats* in the neighbourhood of Chakrata have already lost much of their forest and are somewhat badly off and this great limitation of lopping presses rather hardly on them. The Forest department has agreed to my suggestion to leave small areas at intervals unmarked, and to utilize them mainly for the rights. It should be seen when the working plan is submitted to Government that this arrangement has been carried out.

TIMBER.

46. There was no difficulty in determining the extent of this right as it was fixed in 1879 by mutual agreement between the people and the Government. But the people wanted the right to be increased alleging that the population had increased and that their forefathers having abundant timber had their houses in good repair and did not realize that the quantities they were agreeing to would be insufficient in the future.

47. The increase in population has been appreciable, though not large, as the following figures will show :—

1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,998
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,222
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,592

On other considerations also enquiries showed that there was some justification for re-considering the figures fixed in 1879. Trees of large size were available and given frequently to the people in the past. They are not now, and I fear in the future the size of the available tree may be reduced still further. The people would suffer if the right was kept at the number fixed in 1879. The Government was therefore pleased to instruct me to revise the figures in the light of present needs.

48. The only correct way of recording this right, is to fix the amount of timber allowed in cubic feet per annum. But the people being more ignorant than even other hill men, and suspicious of change, preferred the right to be fixed by the number of trees as heretofore. I have therefore adopted this method. Deodar is the only species in which the size of the tree is an important consideration and the mutual agreement of 1879 fixed the right in trees of not less than 7' in girth. Under this elastic provision the people have actually received trees of sizes varying from 7' to 20', according to the elasticity of the Forest subordinate's conscience. Obviously this is unfair both to the people and the Forest department and, as I have just said, it is likely that trees of big girth will not be available in future. After consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer and the Working Plans Officer, I converted what I calculated the reasonable requirements of the people into trees of 6' girth and have fixed the right at that number. If trees of larger or smaller girths are given, the number will be suitably altered. All this applies only to deodar. For other trees the Forest department will try to meet the wishes of the people.

49. The mutual agreement of 1879 contains an item of dry deodar planks and beams, called locally *sookhar*. It means that the people can go into the forest and convert any piece of dry wood they can find into a plank or a beam and take it away. The number allowed varies in different khats, but is in every case considerable. This uncertain and unregulated right is not approved of by the Forest department, who have made some rules which are resented by the people; also the timber in different forest areas is sold by the Forest department from time to time according to a working plan, and so sufficient *sookhar* is not now available. We proposed originally to do away with this inconvenient right altogether and provide for all the rights in trees. But the people have urged that that would mean a great hardship to the poorer peasant who has not much chance of ever having a full tree allotted to him by the village community and who could not find the money or the labour required to convert a tree even if he got one. He is happy in the present circumstances, for he can go with his axe and hew out a plank or a beam from some fallen log. Mr. Whitehead and I were so struck with the force of this argument that we decided to let *sookhar* stand as recorded at present, and making a rough guess of how much it amounted to in cubic feet, we gave trees to make up the full requirement. It is however understood—

(1) that the Forest department will not be required to take any steps to preserve the *sookhar* in the forests;

(2) that it will be at full liberty to sell it to contractors, or to use it for Government purposes;

(3) that the right-holder will not fell standing trees, but will be at liberty to convert free of charge any fallen tree of whatever size.

50. On this understanding the Forest department has agreed to allow the right-holder the option of commutating the whole or a part of his right to *sookhar* to an equivalent amount of timber in the form of either standing trees or sawn timber. This matter has thus, owing to the generous attitude of the Divisional Forest Officer, been settled to the satisfaction of the people.

51. The rights as recorded by me are now everywhere greater than those fixed by the mutual agreement of 1879. There are only two other matters in this connection which require notice here, as they have been the source of some trouble in the past—

(1) an attempt made from time to time to compel the people to convert their trees with a saw instead of an axe;

(2) a complaint of vexation and delay in getting the trees marked by the Forest department.

42. *The saw.*—This matter has been the subject of constant friction with the people for the last fifty years. I may therefore be pardoned if I discuss it rather fully. It is necessary in this matter, as in the case of most matters connected with the Jaunsar-Bawar, to go back to ancient history.

The first authentic record of the right of the inhabitants of Jaunsar-Bawar to timber from the forest is the *Dastur-ul Amal* of Mr. A. Ross of 1851, the provisions of which have been given in paragraph 6 above. The right was not limited to any fixed number of trees. The people did not know the use of the saw and converted their timber by splitting the trees into planks with an axe. This was, as can be readily imagined, an extremely wasteful method. Often a tree would not split properly owing to some defect in grain. The people would then leave it and cut down another tree to hack it about in the same wasteful manner. They had no idea at all (vide paragraph 25 above) that wood had any value.

53. At the revenue settlement of 1873 it was therefore ordered that the people were to convert the timber by saw alone. During the years that followed the people did not take any trees for they did not know the use of the saw. Government then offered to let them use the axe, if they would agree to give up their right to an undefined amount of timber, and would agree to take a fixed number of trees only. To this they agreed, especially as owing to the free use of timber till then their houses were in good repairs (and a Jaunsari never thinks of the future). Another reason for their willingness was that they were promised a large amount of *sookhar* and there was plenty of it available in the forest. Government sanctioned this arrangement by G. O. no. 21, dated the 9th January, 1879.

54. In 1885 Government ordered the use of the saw again. There were complaints by the people of breach of faith and the Government suspended the order in 1886 for two years. The Forest department revived the order in 1888, but Government disapproved of the action of the Forest department and cancelled the order finally (G. O. no. 569 F./477-5, dated the 6th September, 1888). In 1901 G. O. no. 389/XIV—40B, dated the 6th June, 1901 Government again ordered that at the following settlement the use of the saw should be made compulsory; but in the following year (G. O. no. 449/XIV—30B, dated the 1st July, 1902) cancelled that order. It will thus be seen that four times the order has been passed and four times it has been cancelled. It is this constant uncertainty that the people dread most.

55. I therefore record here that as the people were promised the liberty of using an axe in consideration of their foregoing a certain right, they cannot now be compelled to use the saw.

Government has ordered on several occasions (last in G. O. no. 553/XIV—240, dated the 19th September, 1902,) that the use of the saw is to be encouraged. With the concurrence of the Forest department I have promised an extra *Deodar* tree to khats which use the saw; but have not recorded it as a right I hope the Government will approve of our action.

56. *Vexation and delay in getting the trees marked by the Forest department.*—The complaints were mutual. The people spoke of having to dance attendance upon the Forest subordinates to get their tree marked, and conversely some of the Forest subordinates complained that often it was they who had to wait the pleasure of the right holder. I have framed rules to eliminate these complaints as far as possible, but I recognise that such complaints have been made from the beginning of time and will continue to be made, whatever rules we make, till the end of time.

We have agreed that the trees shall be marked on the date fixed by the Divisional or Forest Officers whether the right holder is present or not.

CULTIVATION WITHIN FOREST BOUNDARIES.

57. When the present forest reserves were notified all land under cultivation was left in the possession of the owners, formed into *chaks* and disforested by a notification in the Gazette or bought out. The Divisional Forest Officer had also the power of letting out other suitable lands for cultivation on rent. Under this power a number of fields were allowed to be cultivated. In 1902 Government ordered that all lands required for cultivation should be disforested and assessed to land revenue [G. O. no. 349/XIV—40B, dated the 1st July, 1902].

The Forest department prepared a list of *chaks* which were notified as disforested and the Collector assessed them to Land Revenue. The number of these *chaks* situated inside the forests is very large. This is inconvenient from the point of view of Forest administration and I offered to buy them out; but as the people were not quite willing I did not press the matter.

58. For sometime past now the Forest department have adopted a much stricter policy in this matter and have not granted permission to cultivate lands in the forest with the same readiness as formerly. In this attitude they are perfectly justified, for besides the damage by cattle and men to the forest surrounding a patch of cultivation, it introduces opportunities of conflict with the Forest subordinates and other similar complications. But each case must be decided on its individual merits.

For example, where a suitable piece of land lies on the bank of a stream and can be easily irrigated, it should in my opinion be allowed to be cultivated if there are not many trees on the land and it is on the edge of the forest. In such cases the land can be excluded without forming an internal *chak*; and the gain by cultivation is greater than the loss to the forest. It would be just as well to order that in future the District officer should be informed when applications to cultivate lands are refused by the Forest department.

MINOR AND MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

59. In the settlement of these rights I have profited by the advice of the Commissioner of Kumaun (Mr. P. Wyndham, C.I.E., C.B.E.), who advised me, when I began my operations, to see if I could not group a number of these rights together and allow them as adjuncts of principal rights, such as grazing, without elaborate enquiries as to whether any or all of these minor rights were as a fact legally claimable. He said that he had formed this opinion after experience of the Almora and Garhwal settlements. The Forests officers being agreeable, I have adopted this plan and venture to think that it is satisfactory.

Briefly speaking, all rights to water and way have been admitted; and men may collect fuel, grass, herbs, roots, creepers and bark practically without any restriction or permission. It is only in the case of collecting honey that the use of fire has been disallowed, because the danger to the forest is incomparably greater than the gain to the people. Also quarrying is not allowed without a pass: the reason for this is also obvious.

Action under the Land Acquisition Act.

60. As will have been gathered from the remarks in the foregoing sections there was practically no action taken under the Land Acquisition Act in respect of any land or rights. But in some places the boundaries were in dispute and land lying on the inside of the boundary was claimed as private property. I held a local enquiry in these cases and where it was found necessary to keep in the forest land which belonged to the applicant or about which there was doubt, I invariably settled the matter by compromise, giving money compensation. But orders have been recorded under the Land Acquisition Act in order to obviate any future complications in the title to the property.

Conclusion.

61. It was originally estimated that it would take the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer six months to complete the operations. But as no Assistant Settlement Officer was appointed, it has taken me a little longer. I need say nothing about the physical difficulties of the operations, as the rugged character of the Jauunsar-Bawar mountains is notorious (Gazetteer, page 6.) The winter always rigorous was marked by unusual features this year. The first snow fell on the 26th of October—a record I believe—and the total amount of snow fall this year was greater than usual. After December till the second week of April we had to remain more or less in the valleys; but there also an unusually wet winter made camping in tents a difficult matter. As soon as the roads became passable, work was resumed in the upper parts and completed by the middle of May, 1919.

62. I should like to bring to the notice of Government the help which I received in solving an old and complicated problem from Mr. Whitehead. The work of hunting up information from files half a century old entailed an appreciable addition to his ordinary duties. It was no easy matter to get at the correct facts from a mass of old papers: in one case indeed a reference had to be made to Mr. Bagshaw himself, who had first reserved these forests about

1870. While naturally standing up for the interests of the forest department his attitude was always reasonable and often liberal. As a result valuable concessions has been secured for the people and, with the exception of one or two insignificant matters, I never found it necessary to have to decide anything against him. My acknowledgements are also due to Pandit Daya Ram, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, who first showed me round the forests.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

PANNA LALL, I.C.S.,

Forest Settlement Officer, Jaunsar-Bawar.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 25th December, 1920, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

					Seizures.	Deaths.
Azamgarh district	...	...	...	...	51	36
Ballia district	...	...	...	...	36	42
Basti district	...	...	...	...	65	72
Fatehpur district	...	...	...	...	11(a)	11(a)
Fyzabad district	...	...	...	...	8	8
Gonda district	...	...	...	...	4	5
Jaunpur district	...	...	...	...	5	7
Pilibhit district	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sultanpur district	...	...	...	...	20	11
Total				...	202	194

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 30th December, 1920.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 6 seizures and 6 deaths of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT. UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 1st January, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

					Seizures.	Deaths.
Azamgarh district	...	...	...	...	54	45
Basti district	...	...	...	...	275	206
Fatehpur district	...	...	...	...	14	7
Fyzabad district	...	...	...	...	9	7
Ghazipur district	...	...	...	...	77	65
Gonda district	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pilibhit district	...	...	...	...	6	5
Bae Bareilly district	...	...	...	...	8(a)	3(a)
Total					446	343

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 6th January, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, R.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. 32111/86B—16A-11.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1920.

RESOLUTION BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT- GOVERNOR, UNITED PROVINCES.

READ—

Irrigation Administration Report of the United Provinces for the year 1919 20

Capital outlay.—The total direct and indirect outlay on canals up to the end of March, 1920, amounted to Rs. 13,25,09,506, the operations of the year being responsible for an expenditure of Rs. 10,57,868 distributed under the following heads :—

	<i>Direct.</i>	<i>Indirect.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works ...	3,29,272	13,663	3,42,935
Productive works ...	5,82,971	32,485	6,15 456
Minor works ...	93,973	5,504	99,477

The amount spent on protective works was chiefly incurred in the Jhansi, Banda, and Hamirpur districts on the construction of the Barwar lake and canal, tanks at Batkhara and Jaiwanti, and on the Ken and Dhasan canals, while that on works of a productive nature was, in the main, restricted to the permanent head-works on the Ganges canal, the Sarda-Kichha feeder canal, and the Garai, Bijnor, and Dun canals.

The minor works programme was principally made up of the building of tanks at Kulpahar, Rampur, Kalyangarh, and Aunjhar.

2. *Financial results.*—The gross revenue from works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept amounted to about one and a half crores of rupees or nearly 12 lakhs more than the previous year. There was also an appreciable rise of approximately 9½ lakhs of rupees both under the head of net revenue and net profits.

The terms of the provincial contract in regard to irrigation revenues, entered into with effect from the 1st April, 1909, continued unchanged. As the report shows, this is the seventh year in succession that the net revenue from major productive works has exceeded the guaranteed amount of 55½ lakhs. The net credit to revenues from the operations

of the canals under this contract amounted to over 48 lakhs, after deduction of interest charges. The following are the details :—

Major productive works.

	Rs.
Direct revenue	1,18,32,897
Direct expenditure	32,00,413
Net revenue	86,32,484
Interest payable to the Government of India	33 24,520
Net profit	53,07,955

Minor works.

Direct revenue	8,46,092
Direct and indirect expenditure	1,88,305
Net profit excluding Agricultural works	1,57,787
Add receipts from Agricultural works	11,798
Total profit from Minor works	1,69,585
Total net profit from Major Productive and Minor works	54,77,540

Deduct.

Capital outlay on minor works	99,477
Expenditure on Agricultural works	2,91,097
Indirect charges for Major productive works	2,63,421
Total	6,53,995
Total net profit to Local Government	48,23,545

3. *Agricultural.*—Seasonal conditions were normal and although the rainfall was scanty both before and after the monsoon, the supplies in the canals were generally adequate to meet all requirements.

The total area irrigated by means of canals fell short of that of the previous year by 221,017 acres. For this diminution the more favourable rainfall was responsible.

The value of crops irrigated totalled Rs. 28,66,46,212, or nearly three crores of rupees in excess of the 1918-19 figure.

4. *Hydro-electric surveys.*—As indicated in the report, some valuable results have been achieved from the reconnaissance for sites for the development of hydro-electric power. The actual survey work was started by the end of November, 1919, and when the year closed much ground had been covered and useful work done in the Mirzapur district and in the Rewah State, resulting in the discovery of four sites with considerable water-power possibilities.

5. *General remarks.*—Excepting for a period of some four months, when he was on leave, the office of Chief Engineer was held by the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. E. Standley throughout the year. During Mr. Standley's absence the post was filled by Mr. F. F. Bion, Superintending Engineer.

Of the twenty engineer officers whose services were lent to the Military department all but one have returned.

The majority of subordinates and others who were deputed to that department were, on the other hand, still on military duty.

The results are remarkably good considering the shortage of staff, and Sir Harcourt Butler's thanks are due, and are cordially tendered, to Mr. Standley and also to his subordinates. The high traditions of the department have been fully maintained.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *United Provinces Gazette*.

Ordered also that it be circulated to other Governments and departments as usual.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces.

A. W. E. STANDLEY,

Secretary.

No. 5382/X—127.
R E S O L U T I O N.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 31st December, 1920.

READ—

Statements of accounts of provincial services received with the Accountant General's endorsements nos. Book—1044 and Book—1070, dated, respectively, the 20th September and 18th October, 1920.

Read also—

The Accountant General's report on the accounts of the United Provinces for the year 1919-20 received under cover of his endorsement no. Book—1070, dated the 18th October, 1920.

OBSERVATIONS.—Despite the unfavourable agricultural outlook due to the failure of the 1918 monsoon and the difficulty of forecasting the effect of the cessation of war conditions upon certain heads of revenue and upon expenditure, the budget for the year 1919-20 allowed for a full revenue in consideration of the general prosperity which prevailed. In particular a much higher revenue was expected under Excise and Forests. In the former case the anticipations were based on large enhancements of duty, but at the time of preparing the budget it was recognised that the estimate was conjectural, since the difficulties of making a reasonable forecast of the effect of large enhancements of duty were not only aggravated by the existing unfavourable agricultural conditions, but also because there had been no drastic enhancements in the past which might serve as a guide. A considerable development of Forest income was expected as a result of past outlay on improvements in the resin distillery, the sawmill, and turnery.

2. The restrictions against use of the balances which had inevitably existed during the war years were partially removed, especially in the direction of expenditure on objects which, though not immediately remunerative, would secure an improved and not long-deferred return. The budget accordingly provided for an opening balance of 2,54,16, an income of 8,18,08, an expenditure of 8,61,10, and a closing balance of 2,06,09. The actual opening balance was 2,52,56, or 1,60, below the estimated figure, receipts (8,26,64,) exceeded anticipations by 13,61, while expenditure (8,56,76,) fell short of the estimate by 4,34, only. In the final result the variation from the original estimate was small, for against an anticipated figure of 48,07, on the year's operations the actual deficit was 30,12. There were, however, marked fluctuations under individual heads on both sides of the account: these are dealt with in later paragraphs of this resolution.

3. As a general indication of progressive development it is interesting to compare gross results over a series of years. For this purpose are given below the actual income and expenditure of the year 1913-14 before the results of war conditions had made themselves fully felt, of the year 1916-17 and of later years:—

Year.				Income.	Expenditure.
1913-14	...	...	...	6,80,06,	6,79,55,
1916-17	...	...	...	7,01,96,	6,64,87,
1917-18	...	...	...	7,30,62,	6,77,82,
1918-19	...	...	...	7,59,97,	7,52,65,
1919-20	...	...	...	8,26,64,	8,56,76,

There has been a progressive and substantial increase in revenue, which is distributed over all important heads; the excess of expenditure over receipts in 1919-20 was due to special causes, and exclusive of it the two sides of the account correspond. It would seem from these figures that the province has good cause for satisfaction; but there is another side to the picture. As has been admitted by the Committee on Financial Relations, in the United Provinces considerable arrears of administrative progress are now due. The closing balance of 222 lakhs will not go far to meeting the expenditure on these arrears; indeed, in the current year it has been greatly reduced owing to the very heavy outlay on the revision of salaries of the several services and establishments. The province is thus again dependent solely on natural growth of revenue to provide for the many improvements postponed because of the war, to which must now be added other improvements of all kinds, but chiefly in the domain of education, sanitation, medical relief, the need for which had become prominent in recent years. The provincial resources, even under the reformed constitution, will scarcely be adequate to avert stagnation; and if progress is not to be further delayed, one of the main duties of the reformed Government will be the provision of new financial fuel for the administrative machine.

4. There was no change in the provincial form of accounts. A small modification, however, took place in the terms of the provincial settlement. Hitherto railway police charges had been apportioned in the proportion of 7/10ths payable by the Railway Companies and 3/10ths by the Provincial Governments. From the 1st April, 1919 the Secretary of State decided that companies were to be entirely responsible for the watch and ward establishment, while Provincial revenues were to meet the cost of the crime and order staff. The resultant extra charge that fell on the revenues was made good by an assignment from Imperial revenues.

5. The year's figures compare with those of 1918-19 as follows :—

			1918-19.	1919-20.
Opening balance	...	...	2,45,24,	2,52,56,
Receipts	...	...	7,59,97,	8,26,64,
Charges	...	...	7,52,85,	8,56,76,
Closing balance	...	...	2,52,56,	2,22,44,

The total receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by 66,67; the variation, apart from minor counterbalancing items, was made up of increases totalling 91,60, and decreases amounting to 24,93. Two heads are responsible for the latter figure and in both cases the cause is due to special conditions. Jail receipts fell by 2,46, as a result of the cessation of the manufacture of blankets for military requirements; while the rest of the decrease (22,47,) occurs under the fluctuating head "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial."

The figure of the previous year under this head also included some items peculiar to that year; these total 30,84, and include sums of 3,72, on account of land acquired in the Kumaun division for settlements for soldiers; 2,72, for expenditure on the publicity campaign;

2,00, towards cost of schemes for improving the pilgrim route; 21,40, being an assignment to bring up the provincial share of the divisible income under Land Revenue to the guaranteed figure of Rs. 2,40 lakhs; and 1,00, for three other minor items. If these are eliminated an increase of 8,37, in 1919-20 has to be explained. Of this increase 1,54, is due to the assignment on account of the re-allocation of railway police charges mentioned in the previous paragraph; 5,55, to compensate Provincial revenues for the loss in income-tax receipts owing to the excess profits duty and the raising of the minimum assessable income to Rs. 2,000; 77, as a special grant to the Benares University; 86, in connection with the substitution of cash-paid chaukidars for gorais in the Gorakhpur district; and 46, for various small grants. The sum paid to the Imperial Government on account of the additional income derived from the enhanced rates of income-tax was, on the other hand, 1,33, less than in the previous year. These figures come to a total of 10,51, in favour of Provincial. The reductions aggregating 2,14, comprise 32, less in the assignment to make good the loss to Provincial revenues on the issue of run to troops; 43, on account of a smaller non-recurring grant for agricultural education; 1,20, representing the lower grant for industrial education; and 19, as the provincial share of charges in 1918-19 towards the cost of the Central Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi.

6. For the gross increase of 91,60, over the receipts of the year 1918-19 nine heads were mainly responsible, viz., Land Revenue (34,36,), Irrigation (12,94,), Excise (11,01,), Stamps (10,08,), Interest (8,64,), Forest (8,35,), Registration (1,71,), Income-tax (1,41,), and Stationery and Printing (1,21.). The heads Police, Courts of Law, and Agriculture also exhibited minor improvements. In the case of Land Revenue an increase in the demand following from re-settlements partly accounts for the higher income, but in the main it is due to collections of suspended revenue of the previous year. Irrigation receipts establish a fresh record; the considerable increase is attributable to the conditions of the year in which a far larger area was irrigated at both crops, particularly at the rabi. Mention has already been made of the enhancements in excise duty which are responsible for a larger income under the head; this subject is referred to again in a later paragraph of this resolution.

The year 1918-19 witnessed a large drop in Stamp revenue, the causes of which were detailed in the review on the accounts for that year; for various reasons, connected more or less directly with the war, litigation had declined in almost every direction. There was a complete and satisfactory recovery in 1919-20; litigation was heavy and trade brisk, and the resultant benefit to revenues was considerable. Under Income-tax the improvement, though not large, is satisfactory, since it is mainly due to improved assessment; while larger sales of stock forms to local bodies and a credit on account of the United Provinces Journal accounts for the increased receipts received under the head Stationery and Printing. The receipts under Interest depend upon the state of the loan account, and the increase of 8,64, is due to considerable realizations of agricultural advances made in previous

years. As the charges on interest also rose by 2,88, the net improvement on account of interest receipts was really only 6,26.

7. In the case of Forests, it will be convenient to compare the net figures. As compared with the figures of 1918-19, expenditure rose by 15,31, receipts by 8,35, and the net revenue showed a fall of 6,96. But the fall on the figures of 1918-19 as compared with those of 1917-18 was 9,76, so that there was a recovery in net revenue. These figures, however, conceal the real rate of expansion: for capital expenditure in the forest accounts is taken against revenue. A better indication of the activity of the Forest department is obtained by putting side by side the pre-war figures of 1913-14 and the post-war figures of 1919-20. Revenue in 1913-14 was 37 lakhs, expenditure 19 lakhs; in 1919-20 the figures are 74½ and 61½ lakhs respectively. Expenditure has increased more rapidly than revenue, but that was inevitable. The war proved how great was the potential wealth to be derived from the province's forests. It was decided to exploit them, but if exploitation is to result in big returns, big expenditure must first be incurred; and the continued growth of Forest expenditure merely proves that exploitation has been continuous and sustained. It is now possible to expect tangible results in the shape of increased revenue.

The variations on both sides in 1919-20 call only for brief notice. In the main the larger receipts were due to improved sales of timber; the income of the year was, however, seriously affected by the delay in procuring plant and machinery for the sawmill and turnery. The higher outlay represents chiefly heavy capital charges incurred in the Utilization circle, though it includes an increase of 2,42, in establishment charges which is mainly due to the revised rates of pay sanctioned for the officers of the Imperial Service.

8. In paragraph 5 the figures of gross expenditure in 1918-19 and 1919-20 have been given; exclusive of forest charges the excess in 1919-20 works out at the high figure of 88,80, which is made up of increases aggregating 96,10, and reductions totalling 7,30. Famine outlay in 1919-20 was only 1,91, as against 3,13, in the preceding year; and if this head is also eliminated excesses of 96,10, and decreases of 6,08, have to be accounted for. The decreases occur under only four heads:—Land Revenue (—2,88), Miscellaneous (—2,46), Agriculture (—60), and Irrigation interest (—14).

The reduction under Land Revenue was unreal; the figures of 1918-19 include charges on the acquisition of land for settlements for soldiers covered by the assignment alluded to in paragraph 5; and if this special item is excluded from consideration there was a real increase in charges in 1919-20, due mainly to higher expenditure on grain compensation allowance, postage, and establishment charges, counterbalanced by a decrease under settlement operations. The variation under Agriculture is not material: it is chiefly attributable to smaller outlay on miscellaneous experimental measures. As in the case of Land Revenue, the fall in Miscellaneous expenditure is unreal, for the figures of 1918-19 included large outlay on the publicity campaign met by an Imperial grant; in 1919-20 special outlay consisted of expenditure on

the Peace celebrations (95,) and on the loss in cloth transactions which had been undertaken to assist the poorer section of the population who were seriously affected by the great rise in the price of cloth. The small reduction under Irrigation interest calls for no comment.

9. Of the gross increase of 96,10, in 1919-20 as compared with the actuals of the preceding twelve months, Education again accounts for the largest share. In 1918-19 the rise was one of 10,61, and in 1919-20 the increase goes up to 28,40,. For the first time in the history of the province the total expenditure on Education has exceeded a crore, the actual figure in 1919-20 being 1,05,22,. In 1917-18 the total only came to 66,19, so that in a period of two years the rise has been one of nearly 60 per cent. The province may justly congratulate itself on this result, more particularly as a large portion of the increase is really for recurring purposes; thus in 1919-20 over Rs. 15 lakhs is of a permanent character, including 77, for an improvement in the pay and allowances of deputy and sub-deputy inspectors, 1,32, in grants-in-aid to schools and colleges, 47, for the conversion of three middle schools into provincial high schools, and 11,51, in the recurring contributions to district boards for the expansion of primary education, the scheme for which was launched from the 1st April, 1919.

The rest of the increase under Education in 1919-20 is explained by higher University charges (+1,92,) due mainly to the grant to the Benares University and to grants for improving libraries; by considerable assistance to private institutions for buildings (+7,59,); by larger outlay in the technical schools, and by increased charges under salaries with the return of officers from military duty and the revision of the pay of the members of the Indian Educational Service.

Fourteen other heads exhibit an increase of a lakh or more, viz., Public Works (+21,37,), Police (+9,59,), Jails (+6,91,), Courts of Law (+5,32,), Stationery and Printing (+3,51,), Sanitation (+3,36,), Irrigation (+3,12,), Medical (+2,85,), Interest (+2,38,), General Administration (+1,98,), Refunds (+1,89,), Excise (+1,41,). Income-tax (+1,14,), and Superannuation allowances (+1,13,). Apart from the special outlay on the acquisition of the Brookhill estate at Naini Tal (3,00,), and various sites at Cawnpore and Lucknow, the higher Public Works expenditure occurs under civil buildings, communications, and establishment. The considerable rise under Police includes higher expenditure on grain compensation and war allowances (+2,38,), on the village police (+69,) due to the replacement of gorais in the Gorakhpur district by cash-paid chaukidars, and on railway police (+1,75,): the latter two items are covered by compensatory assignments. This accounts for 4,82, of the total increase of 9,59,. Charges on salaries rose by 2,71, as a result of the revised rates of pay for Imperial Service officers and with the return of officers from military duty; while an increase of 1,30, occurs against Police force owing to the disbandment of the Police battalion and to higher contingent charges: the rest of the excess is spread over various items. If the two increases which are counterbalanced by assignments are eliminated, the expenditure shows an excess of 7,18, the greater part of which as the foregoing detailed statement indicates is accounted for by the higher cost of

commodities. The effect of prices as a contributing factor is in fact visible under every head. Thus to high prices are mainly ascribed the increases in expenditure under Jails, which exhibits a real rise of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs, as the accounts of 1918-19 included an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs in the manufacture of blankets for military purposes. Of the total, dietary charges account for 7,76, clothing for 45, medicines for 30, and miscellaneous requirements for 24; to the return of officers from Army service and to the new rates of pay is mainly due an increase of 83, under salaries and establishment charges, while the rest of the increase is spread over various items. The high price of paper is responsible for the substantial excess in Printing charges; and in the case of Excise the increase is due to rebates to contractors on account of the high price of raw materials. The increase under Courts of Law is made up of a large number of minor excesses, as, for instance, in grain compensation allowance, in fees to counsel, in dietary allowances to witnesses and complainants, in contingent expenditure and in salaries and establishment charges; in part the increase against salaries is due to the decision to enter in the accounts the gross pay of the members of the Indian Civil Service instead of their pay after deduction of the 4 per cent. annuity subscription. Large grants to the Improvement Trusts at Cawnpore and Lucknow account for the higher expenditure under Sanitation. The increase in Irrigation charges was the result of the formation of a reserve dépôt at Narora for tools and plant and to higher outlay on certain canals.

The causes which operated to raise the expenditure under the service heads detailed above are also chiefly responsible for the increased outlay under Medical and General Administration. In the case of Medical a part of the increase is due to the larger grants made to the Dufferin Fund, leper asylums and certain hospitals; the *Seva Samiti* at Allahabad was assisted in its relief work by a sum of Rs. 22,000; and Rs. 10,000 were given to the Victoria Memorial Fund towards a scheme for the training of *dhais*. The increases under the remaining four heads call only for brief notice. Under Interest—an unstable head—it is due to larger outstandings of agricultural loans; under Refunds to the new income-tax procedure and to a special payment to certain forest contractors who had been hard hit through no fault of their own; under Income-tax to the entertainment of a whole-time staff for the full year and to the decision to debit the charges to this head instead, as in the previous year, to the head Land Revenue; while the increase of 1,13, under Superannuation allowances represents the usual growth in pensionary charges.

10. The total of the budget for 1919-20, with the actual figures of income and expenditure have been compared in the second paragraph of this resolution. The more striking variations under the detailed heads on both sides of the account may be briefly analysed, and for this purpose it will be convenient to exclude the charges due to certain transactions undertaken during the course of the year which were not contemplated when the budget was framed. Most of these were undertaken at the instance of the Government of India, who gave assignments under the transfer head to cover the necessary expenditure. Thus the

following assignments were received after the year had begun, affecting the expenditure under the heads noted :--

- 1,77, Education (grants for the Benares University).
- 2,55, Education and Public Works (for industrial education).
- 3,27, Agriculture and Public Works (for agricultural education).
- 1,54, Police (re-allocation of railway police charges).
- 60, Irrigation (for tank works in Bundelkhand).
- 40, Scientific (to meet the charges of the Director of Civil Supplies).
- 16, Land Revenue (maintenance charges of the Kumaun settlements for discharged soldiers).
- 4, Jails (cost of release of civil debtors).
- 3, Miscellaneous (publicity work, being the cost of a book "Comrades in Arms").
- 2, Education (grant to the Benares Nagri Pracharini Sabha).

10,38,

A part of the grant for 3,27, for agriculture was not utilised during the year and the figure 8,00, may be substituted for the figure 10,38, and then eliminated entirely from the income side, leaving an excess of 3,23, to be explained. We may further exclude as unusual the famine figure of 1,91, and the actual excess of expenditure over estimate after these corrections becomes 8,23,. The budget totals (excluding the provision for famine charges) anticipated a deficit of 25,59, whereas the actual deficit with the above corrections is 30,59, so that there was in the net result a very close approximation to anticipations.

11. Under receipts the real improvement of 3,23, was made up of increases aggregating 46,10, counterbalanced by reductions amounting to 42,87,. The heads Excise (—16,42,) and Forests (—25,28,) account almost completely for the reduction; the only other head showing a noticeable fall is Education (—52,) due to an over-sanguine estimate under the sub-head fees from general schools. In an earlier portion of this resolution mention has been made of the considerable enhancements in the rates of excise duty which became effective from April, 1919; there had never been previously similar drastic enhancements of duty to serve as a guide in estimating and the work of making a budget forecast, which thus could only be roughly calculated, was rendered more difficult by the unfavourable agricultural outlook at the time the budget was framed. The effect of the higher rates of duty on consumption was greater than originally anticipated, although the reduced consumption of country spirits and opium in the year is also in some measure attributable to the high range of prices and the prevalence of partial scarcity : these matters have been dealt with fully in the report on Excise administration and it is unnecessary in a review on the accounts to analyse the causes in greater detail. The large drop under Forests is unfortunate: it is explained chiefly by the delay in procuring plant and machinery for the sawmill and turnery at Bareilly and generally to the presence in the budget of many uncertain items connected with the Utilisation circle, the proceedings of which do not lend themselves easily to ordinary budget procedure. To the gross increase of 46,10, Irrigation (+18,44), Stamps with Registration (+11,63), Income-tax (+7,11), and Land Revenue (+2,89,) were the

largest contributors. The large rise in Irrigation receipts has already been referred to ; under Stamps, for various reasons also previously mentioned, it was impossible to take too sanguine a figure for the budget, and the improvement of 2,11, under Registration follows from the higher stamp revenue. Better collections than anticipated explain the increase under Land Revenue. The considerable rise under Income-tax to some extent reflects the prosperity of the trading classes, but it was chiefly due to more careful assessments by the newly-appointed special staff and consequently to better administration. Three other heads contributed increases of over a lakh each, viz., Jails (1,49,), Stationery and Printing (1,49,), and Interest (1,10,). Improved sales of jail manufactures and large sales of stock forms to local bodies, coupled with a credit in respect of the United Provinces Journal, account respectively for the rise under the first two heads ; that under interest is due to larger realizations against agricultural loans. The remaining two lakhs of the total excess of 46,10, is distributed under several heads : the individual variations are all of a minor character.

12. The real increase in expenditure over the budgetted figure has been shown to be 30,59, or eliminating the decrease of 2,94, under ordinary interest charges, due to smaller outstandings at the close of the year than anticipated, an excess of 33,53, has to be explained. Variations under some of the detailed heads, particularly those of Education and Agriculture, are largely nominal, being due to the transfer of lump allotments from these portions of the budget to the Public Works portion for the carrying out of particular works. Thus no less than 2,35, was transferred from Education and 2,80, from Agriculture. Other variations are due to the distribution in the figures of actual expenditure under the particular heads of the amounts for grain compensation allowance and for raising the pay of menials drawing less than Rs. 7 per mensem, whereas in the budget lump allotments of Rs. 14 and Rs. 1.40 lakhs respectively were provided for these purposes under the miscellaneous head : the budget also included a reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs under the same head, which in the figures of actual expenditure appears under several heads. Leaving these nominal variations out of account, the excess of actual charges over the estimated figure is due to gross increases amounting to about Rs. 43 lakhs and to gross reductions of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Of the latter one half occurs in forest outlay, due entirely to the delay in delivering plant and machinery. Pensionary charges fell short by 1,04, of the budget figure. The other noticeable fall of 4,27, appears in the miscellaneous head. It was impossible to forecast what loss would result from the novel experiment of selling standard cloth, and in the budget a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for the purpose ; the actual loss in cash was, however, negligible. An explanation has already been given in paragraph 9 of the increases under Jails (+10,02,), Stationery and Printing (+4,13,), Refunds (+2,16,), Sanitation (+1,80,), and Excise (+1,11,). Under Police (excluding the amount for grain compensation allowance) the rise is one of 1,81, only, due, as previously mentioned, to the new system for sharing charges on railway police ; within the head itself there were several counterbalancing variations. The Public Works head exhibits

an increase of about Rs. 12 lakhs owing to acquisitions of property and larger outlay on buildings. Of the real increase of 4,17, under Courts of Law 1,07, occurs in fees to counsel, 65, is due to the gross debit of the salaries of members of the Indian Civil Service, and other variations appear in establishment charges, in the provision for diet to witnesses and in contingencies. General Administration charges rose by 2,33, the greater portion of which is accounted for in the charges on officers employed on special duty in connection with the reforms. Other variations call for no special comment; under several heads the return of officers from military duty led to a larger outlay on salaries, while allotments for contingent expenditure proved inadequate owing to the high range of prices.

13. It is not possible with the compass of a general review on the accounts to enumerate in detail the several changes and improvements which occur during the course of a year; only the more important variations can be explained, and fuller information must be sought in the separate reports on the working of different departments. On the record of the year viewed as a whole the Lieutenant-Governor feels that the province can justly congratulate itself; in particular His Honour would again draw attention to the very substantial addition made to the outlay on education. At the same time Sir Harcourt Butler does not overlook the fact that much leeway has still to be made up; and while he sincerely hopes that under the new form of government which will shortly come into existence progressive development will be more rapid, he does not conceal from himself that, as in the past, this is entirely a matter of the adequacy of resources. The problem of finding the requisite funds for a greater advance now awaits solution by the new government: His Honour looks with confidence to the co-operation of the people of the province in general and of his colleagues and advisers in particular in solving this difficulty.

ORDERED.—That this resolution, together with the statements of provincial revenue and expenditure, be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be furnished to the Accountant General, United Provinces, for information.

By order,
E. A. H. BLUNT,
Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

No. $\frac{\text{Book}}{1070}$.

FORWARDED to the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, United Provinces, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, with reference to G. O. no. 5630/X—17, dated the 27th November, 1920, together with three enclosures, viz. :—

1. Comparative statement.
2. Statement showing details of transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues.
3. Report* on the accounts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for 1919-20.

ACCT. GENL.'S OFFICE, UNITED PROVINCES:
Allahabad, the 18th of October, 1920.

W. G. G. BAYLY,
Accountant General.

UNITED

Account of Provincial revenue and Expenditure

Revenue and receipts.	Actuals for 1918-19.	Actuals for 1919-20.	Budget estimate, 1919-20.	
	Provincial.	Provincial.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	2,29,53,0	2,63,89,3	2,61,00,0	2,62,41,0
IV.—Stamps	62,93,7	73,01,6	63,50,0	73,50,0
V.—Excise	1,19,44,8	1,30,45,6	1,46,87,0	1,29,00,0
VI.—Provincial rates	1,46,5	1,61,4	1,44,0	1,48,0
VIII.—Income-tax	30,60,7	32,04,4	24,93,0	28,28,0
IX.—Forest	66,87,2	74,72,0	1,00,00,0	75,80,0
X.—Registration	7,75,2	9,46,2	7,35,0	9,70,0
XII.—Interest	11,90,8	20,54,8	19,45,0	18,45,0
XVIIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,59,8	9,50,1	8,98,0	9,67,0
XVII B.—Ditto Jails	7,46,6	5,01,1	3,52,0	4,06,0
XVII C.—Police	1,22,4	1,45,8	1,42,0	1,30,0
XIX.—Education	7,02,5	7,06,6	7,59,0	7,24,0
XXA.—Medical	96,0	1,14,3	1,04,0	1,12,0
XXB.—Sanitation	46,7	41,9	33,0	33,0
XXIA.—Agriculture	2,63,8	3,29,0	2,39,0	2,76,0
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous departments	16,5	24,1	22,0	22,0
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, etc.	94,6	89,9	1,02,0	89,0
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,98,9	3,19,8	1,71,0	3,07,0
XXV.—Miscellaneous	5,02,3	5,38,6	4,88,0	5,06,0
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)—				
In charge of { Civil officers	1,02,6	1,23,9	1,08,0	1,04,0
Public Works officers	1,05,03,0	1,17,22,2	1,00,00,0	1,16,01,0
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of { Civil officers	2,1	1,8	2,0	3,0
Public Works officers	3,02,4	3,56,1	2,60,0	3,40,0
XXXI.—Civil Works—				
In charge of { Civil officers	1,68,2	1,14,9	1,38,0	1,35,0
Public Works officers	3,53,2	3,42,2	3,72,0	3,50,0
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial	79,13,7	56,66,7	46,19,0	55,60,0
Total Receipts	7,59,97,2	8,26,64,3	8,18,08,0	8,14,77,0
Opening balance	2,45,28,7	2,62,55,9	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,05,20,9	10,79,20,2	...	...

PROVINCES.

of the Government for the year 1919-20. (In hundreds.)

Expenditure.	Actuals for 1918-19.	Actuals for 1919-20.	Budget estimate, 1919-20.	
	Provincial.	Provincial.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,33,9	4,23,0	2,07,0	4,13,0
2. Assignments and compensations	1,11,3	1,12,9	1,16,0	1,10,0
3. Land revenue	1,02,20,9	99,32,5	96,88,0	1,00,20,0
6. Stamps	1,36,0	1,66,2	1,87,0	1,65,0
7. Excise	3,73,0	5,13,6	4,03,0	5,10,0
8. Provincial rates... ..	...	...	...	...
10. Income-tax	17,8	1,32,3	1,75,0	1,30,0
11. Forest	45,98,9	61,55,7	67,02,0	67,97,0
12. Registration	3,09,2	3,17,1	3,06,0	3,17,0
13. Interest on ordinary debt	13,79,0	16,16,7	19,11,0	16,30,0
18. General administration	18,98,7	20,90,6	18,50,0	20,11,0
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	70,00,8	75,12,1	69,35,0	73,11,0
19B. Ditto Jails	30,98,9	37,60,3	27,21,0	38,23,0
20. Police	1,33,20,3	1,42,79,3	1,34,91,0	1,44,73,0
22. Education	76,81,6	1,06,21,6	1,06,63,0	1,01,89,0
24A. Medical	15,81,5	18,66,9	17,92,0	18,47,0
24B. Sanitation	19,14,8	22,50,8	20,71,0	23,99,0
25. Political	28,8	84,6	78,0	86,0
26A. Agriculture	17,63,5	16,93,4	19,28,0	19,08,0
26B. Scientific and Miscellaneous departments	1,99,3	2,75,6	2,03,0	2,91,0
29. Superannuation, etc.	39,20,3	40,33,1	41,37,0	40,56,0
30. Stationery and Printing	10,10,6	13,61,8	9,16,0	11,82,0
32. Miscellaneous	7,10,6	4,65,0	29,32,0	5,15,0
33. Famine Relief—Civil	2,08,4	1,75,4	19,98,0	2,50,0
33. Ditto P. W. D.	14,3	15,7	2,50,0	15,0
42. Major Works—Working expenses— In charge of Civil officers	12,0	12,4	13,0	13,0
Interest on debt	83,38,0	83,24,6	33,34,0	83,60,0
In charge of Public Works officers	30,22,0	32,01,1	31,13,0	31,67,0
43. Minor Works and Navigation— In charge of { Civil officers	1	...	...	...
45. Civil Works— In charge of { Public Works officers	4,27,3	5,60,0	5,83,0	5,98,0
In charge of { Civil officers	5,24,1	7,28,4	5,59,0	6,52,0
In charge of { Public Works officers	60,43,3	79,75,2	68,27,0	77,00,0
Total Expenditure	7,51,58,2	8,55,95,2	8,60,39,0	8,54,81,0
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	2	...	...	...
44. Construction of Railways... ..	1,01,5	76,2	65,0	48,0
40. Subsidized companies	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Total	7,52,65,0	8,56,76,4	8,61,10,0	8,55,44,0
Closing balance	2,52,55,9	2,32,43,6	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,05,20,9	10,79,20,0	...	...

UNITED

Receipts and charges of deposits of local

Expenditure				Accounts, 1918-19.				
				Opening balance on 1st April, 1918	Receipts	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1919
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	District funds	...	...	42,21,472	1,42,90,108	1,85,11,580	1,12,51,811	42,59,769
2.	Cantonment funds	...	...	3,33,900	11,92,279	15,26,179	12,73,816	2,52,313
3.	Town and Bazar funds	under Act II of 1914	...	2,51,962	5,87,839	8,39,801	5,58,627	2,81,174
		ditto III of 1901	...	805	5,999	6,804	5,527	1,277
<i>Police funds</i>								
4.	Police remount fund	...	...	25,577	35,669	61,246	91,790	—30,544
5.	Government Railway Police Clothing fund.	East Indian Railway	...	251	3,680	3,931	3,227	704
		Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	522	3,671	4,193	3,119	744
		Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	3,151	954	4,105	3,062	1,043
		Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	2,844	1,170	4,014	3,215	799
		Bohlikhand and Kumaun Railway	...	287	737	1,024	446	578
<i>Education funds.</i>								
6.	Canning College fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Lyall Collegiate school fund	...	...	4,060	35,600	39,720	23,536	16,184
8.	Colvin Institute fund	...	...	2,743	13,907	16,650	14,708	1,942
<i>Medical and Charitable funds.</i>								
9.	Dispensary funds	...	...	4,952	10,436	15,388	10,636	4,752
10.	Cantonment Dispensary funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Sadabarat fund	...	...	4,06,935	4,04,150	8,11,085	7,32,696	78,389
12.	Famine Orphan fund	...	...	7,863	10,198	18,061	12,457	5,604
<i>Other miscellaneous funds.</i>								
13.	Customs Badge fund	...	...	368	181	549	353	194
14.	Cooly fund (Almora)	...	...	8,457	6,734	15,191	6,266	8,925
15.	Basad fund (Naini Tal)	...	...	1,487	1,455	2,912	1,523	1,419
16.	Agency fund (Garhwal)	...	...	3,249	4,965	8,214	5,294	2,980
Total				52,30,385	1,66,09,792	2,18,90,677	1,70,02,411	48,88,266
<i>Orail deposits.</i>								
17.	Municipal funds	...	...	18,13,254	77,68,898	95,81,652	76,18,502	19,63,150
GRAND TOTAL				70,94,139	2,43,78,190	3,14,72,329	2,46,20,913	68,51,416

PROVINCES.

funds for the year ending the 31st March, 1920.

Accounts, 1919-20.					Budget estimate, 1919-20.		Revised estimate, 1919-20.	
Opening balance on 1st April, 1919.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1920.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42,59,769	1,65,14,560	2,07,74,329	1,16,86,381	60,87,918	1,25,00,000	1,40,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,60,00,000
2,52,333	11,21,406	15,76,739	12,90,521	2,86,215	11,50,000	11,50,000	13,00,000	13,00,000
2,61,174	5,91,151	8,72,325	5,66,985	3,05,710	5,10,000	5,10,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
1,277	3,118	4,595	3,588	857				
—30,514	32,503	2,250	2,250	.	30,000	30,000	30,000	1,00,000
704	2,029	2,733	1,969	1,271				
744	865	1,609	726	883				
1,013	536	1,579	627	952				
790	677	1,476	544	932				
578	441	1,019	398	621				
...	25,000	25,000	40,000	40,000
16,184	22,831	39,015	22,615	16,370				
1,012	13,562	15,504	15,029	475	5,00,000	5,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000
4,752	14,305	19,117	14,803	4,314				
...				
78,389	2,70,077	3,49,466	2,81,853	67,113				
5,604	10,629	16,233	9,866	6,367	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
194	57	251	...	251				
8,925	7,258	16,183	8,928	7,235				
1,419	2,207	3,626	2,584	1,042				
2,880	4,373	7,358	3,717	3,626	1,47,65,000	1,52,65,000	1,77,90,000	1,83,60,000
45,88,268	1,88,15,945	2,37,04,211	1,69,12,376	67,91,835				
19,65,150	75,22,078	91,85,228	71,68,511	30,16,712	70,00,000	70,00,000	75,00,000	75,00,000
49,51,416	2,60,33,018	3,35,29,484	2,40,80,867	88,08,547	2,17,65,000	2,22,65,000	2,52,90,000	2,58,60,000

UNITED

STATEMENT NO. I.—Showing the differences in the actuals of 1919-20 compared with the budget

Revenue and receipts	Actuals compared with the budget estimate of the year.		Actuals compared with the revised estimate of the year.		Actuals of 1919-20 compared with the actuals of the previous year.	
	Rs. +	Rs. —	Rs. +	Rs. —	Rs. +	Rs. —
I.—Land revenue	2,89,3	..	1,48,3	..	31,36,3	..
IV.—Stamps	9,51,6	..	..	48,4	10,07,9	..
V.—Excise ... ..	..	16,41,4	1,45,6	..	11,00,8	..
VI.—Provincial rates	17,4	..	13,4	..	11,9	..
VIII.—Income-tax	7,11,4	..	3,76,4	..	1,43,7	..
IX.—Forest ... ..	..	25,28,0	..	58,0	8,31,8	..
X.—Registration	2,11,2	..	..	23,8	1,71,0	..
XII.—Interest	1,09,8	..	2,09,8	..	8,64,0	..
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ..	52,1	..	..	16,9	90,3	..
XVIB.— Ditto Jails	1,49,1	..	95,1	..	..	2,45,6
XVII.—Police	3,8	..	15,8	..	23,4	..
XIX.—Education ... ..	..	52,4	..	17,4	4,1	..
XXA.—Medical	10,3	..	2,3	..	18,3	..
XXB.—Sanitation	8,9	..	8,9	..	..	4,8
XXIA.—Agriculture	40,0	..	53,0	..	65,2	..
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous departments.	2,1	..	2,1	..	7,6	..
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	..	12,1	9	..	..	4,7
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,48,8	..	12,8	..	1,20,9	..
XXV.—Miscellaneous	50,6	..	32,6	..	36,3	..
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)—						
In charge of { Civil officers	15,9	..	19,9	..	21,3	..
Public Works officers	17,22,2	..	1,21,2	..	12,19,2	..
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—						
In charge of { Civil officers ... ..	..	2	..	1,3	..	3
Public Works officers	1,06,1	..	18,1	..	53,7	..
XXXI.—Civil Works—						
In charge of { Civil officers ... ..	..	23,1	..	20,1	..	53,3
Public Works officers	..	20,8	..	7,8	..	11,0
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial ...	10,47,7	..	1,06,7	..	..	22,47,0
Total	56,48,3	42,87,0	13,80,9	1,98,6	92,83,7	25,66,6
Net difference	13,61,3		11,87,3		66,67,1	

	Rs.	Actuals, 1919-20.		Difference.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget estimate for 1919-20	8,13,03,0	8,26,64,3	13,61,3	..	..
Revised estimate for 1919-20	8,14,77,0	8,26,64,3	11,87,3	..	..
Actuals for 1918-19	7,59,97,2	8,26,64,3	66,67,1	..	..

PROVINCES.

and revised estimates for that year and with the actuals of the previous year. (In hundreds)

Expenditure	Actuals compared with the budget estimate of the year		Actuals compared with the revised estimate of the year		Actuals of 1919-20 compared with the actuals of the previous year.	
	Rs. +	Rs. —	Rs. +	Rs. —	Rs. +	Rs. —
1 Refunds and drawbacks	216,0	..	10,0	..	1,99,1	...
2. Assignments and compensations ... ..	.	3,1	2,9	..	1,6	...
3 Land revenue	244,5	...	87,5	...	2,88,4	...
6. Stamps	29,2	.	1,2	...	30,2	...
7. Excise	1,10,6	...	3,6	...	1,10,6	...
8. Provincial rates ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...
10. Income-tax ... ..	...	42,7	2,3	...	1,11,5	...
11. Forest ... ..	...	5,16,3	3,58,7	...	15,56,8	...
12. Registration	11,4	...	1	..	8,2	...
13. Interest on ordinary debt ... ..	..	2,91,3	..	23,3	2,7,7	...
18. General administration	2,16,6	...	55,6	...	1,97,9	...
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law... ..	6,07,1	..	1,1	..	5,12,3	...
19B. Ditto Jails	10,39,3	...	...	65,7	6,91,1	...
20. Police	7,88,3	...	...	1,91,7	9,59,0	...
22. Education ... ..	...	1,41,4	32,6	..	24,40,0	...
24A. Medical	74,9	...	19,9	...	2,85,4	...
24B Sanitation	1,79,8	...	...	1,48,2	3,36,0	...
25. Political	6,6	...	...	1,4	55,8	...
26A. Agriculture ... ..	...	2,34,6	...	2,14,6	...	60,1
26B. Scientific and Miscellaneous departments	72,6	...	...	16,4	76,3	...
29. Superannuation, etc. ... ..	...	1,03,9	...	2,9	1,12,8	...
30. Stationery and Printing	4,45,8	...	1,79,8	...	4,51,2	...
32. Miscellaneous ... ..	...	21,67,0	...	50,0	..	245,6
33. Famine relief—Civil ... ..	...	18,22,6	...	74,6	...	1,23,0
33. Ditto P. W. D. ... ..	...	2,34,3	7	...	1,4	...
42. Major Works—Working expenses—						
In charge of Civil officers ... ..	...	6	..	0	4	...
Interest on debt ... ..	...	9,4	...	35,4	...	13,4
In charge of Public Works officers	88,1	...	34,1	...	1,79,1	...
43. Minor Works and Navigation—						
In charge of { Civil officers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Works officers ... ..	...	23,0	...	36,0	1,32,7	...
45. Civil Works—						
In charge of { Civil officers	1,69,4	...	2,83,1	...	2,01,3	...
Public Works officers	11,19,2	...	69,5	...	19,32,9	...
40. Subsidized companies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
44. Construction of Railways	10,2	...	28,2	...	...	25,4
Total	54,89,6	59,23,2	10,83,7	9,51,3	11,57,8	7,55,3
Net difference		4,33,6		1,32,4		1,04,11,4

UNITED PROVINCES.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND
PROVINCIAL REVENUES FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.*Settlement transfers.*

	Rs.
1. Fixed adjusting entry under the Provincial settlement (G. I., F. D., no. 4122-F, dated the 8th July, 1911) ...	—15,38,000

Subsequent recurring transfers.

1. Recurring assignment for the development of University works (G. I., F. D., no. 472-F., dated the 22nd October, 1912) ...	+45,000
2. Recurring assignment for the improvement of aided English schools (G. I., F. D., no. 227-F., dated the 12th July, 1912) ...	+60,000
3. Recurring assignment for educational objects (G. I., F. D., no. 357-F., dated the 20th March, 1913, and also no. 565-F., dated the 31st December, 1912) ...	+7,20,000
4. Recurring grant for education (G. I., F. D., no. 254-F., dated the 22nd March, 1913) ...	+6,38,000
5. Recurring grant for primary education ...	+4,50,000
6. Recurring grant for primary education (G. I., F. D., no. 552-F., dated the 24th March, 1914) ...	+1,00,000
7. Recurring grant to meet the cost of appointment of Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas, and Inspector of Arabic Madrasas (G. I., F. D., no. 551-F., dated the 23rd May, 1913) ...	+13,600
8. Recurring assignment in connection with the creation of an additional appointment in the Indian Educational Service in the United Provinces (G. I., F. D., no. 1772-F., dated the 18th November, 1916) ...	+10,000
9. Recurring assignment in adjustment of the grant given to the Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle school at Mussooree (G. I., F. D., no. 1005-F., dated the 26th May, 1915) ...	+2,400
10. Recurring grant for sanitation (G. I., F. D., no. 254-F., dated the 2nd March, 1913) ...	+6,00,000
11. Recurring assignment for improvement of the sanitary services by the appointment of two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners (G. I., F. D., no. 306-E.A., dated the 28th May, 1913) ...	+67,312
12. Recurring assignment in connection with the discontinuance of appropriations from cesses (G. I., F. D., no. 644, dated the 20th June, 1913) ...	+31,42,000
13. Resumption of assignment paid to Provincial Government in aid of the scheme for replacing village watchmen in the Gorakhpur district by cash paid chaukidars (G. I., F. D., no. 20-A., dated the 3rd January, 1919) ...	+86,310
14. Recurring assignment to compensate for the extra cost caused in the office of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, by the transfer of the Opium department from the Government of Bengal (G. I., F. D., no. 536-A., dated the 27th January, 1912) ...	+4,323
15. Recurring assignment for the sanitary improvement of the pilgrim route to Kedarnath and Badrinath (G. I., F. D., no. 1403-F., dated the 15th December, 1913) ...	+20,000
16. Recurring assignment on account of remission of contributions levied from local bodies for services performed on their behalf by officers of Government (G. I., F. D., no. 16-27, dated the 11th July, 1914) ...	+3,587

	Rs.
17. Recurring grant equivalent to the loss occasioned by the reduction of the excise duty on issue of rum to troops (G. I., F. D., no. 1051-A., dated the 30th September, 1913) ...	+1,85,304
18. Recurring assignment in connection with the revised procedure introduced by the Court-Fee Amendment Act, 1911, for the recovery of the cost of transmission of records (G. I., F. D., no. 1801-F., dated the 16th March, 1912) ...	+3,500
19. Recurring assignment to reimburse the revenues for the extra expenditure involved by the opening of currency exchanges at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Agra, Benares and Lucknow (G. I., F. D., no. 575-A., dated the 26th November, 1917) ...	+6,500
20. Recurring assignment on account of the provincialization of the salaries of officers employed in the Indian Civil Veterinary department in the United Provinces (G. I., F. D., no. 544-A., dated the 9th June, 1911) ...	+26,667
21. Recurring assignment to cover the grants for the Wynberg Orphanage, Mussooree (G. I., F. D., no. 1031-F., dated the 7th October, 1913) ...	+7,500
22. Recurring assignment for annual stipends to holders of literary titles (G. I., F. D., no. 357-F., dated the 20th March, 1913, and also no. 1812-A., dated the 19th March, 1912) ...	+1,523
23. Recurring assignment for relieving municipalities and notified areas of police charges (G. I., F. D., no. 770-A., dated the 20th November, 1912) ...	+3,58,000

Provincial to Imperial.

24. Recurring assignment on account of change in classification of the charges of the Public Works section of the Account office (G. I., F. D., no. 1919-F., dated the 26th March, 1912) ...	-53,901
25. Recurring assignment in connection with the new scheme of taxation (G. I., F. D., no. 323-F., dated the 4th March, 1916, no. 522-F., dated the 26th March, 1918, and no. 1135-A., dated the 6th June, 1919) ...	-11,30,000

Special transfers.

26. Assignment of a grant for expenditure in connection with the Benares Hindu University (G. I., F. D., no. 3132-F., dated the 29th November, 1918) ...	+1,00,000
27. Assignment for expenditure on tank construction and restoration (G. I., P. W. D., no. 267-A.-L., dated the 2nd May, 1918) ...	+60,000
28. Recurring assignment for improvement of pay and training of teachers ...	+2,50,000
29. Assignment to meet expenditure on agricultural education (G. I., F. D., no. 2719-2720-F., dated the 17th October, 1919) ...	+3,27,000
30. Assignment to meet the cost (1) of buildings and equipment of the technological institute at Cawnpore, and (2) for establishing a school at Lucknow for sub-engineers (G. I., F. D., no. 251-F., dated the 26th September, 1919) ...	+2,00,000
31. Assignment to meet the cost of the establishment of a technical school at Jhansi and the construction at Cawnpore of the buildings required for the textile classes for dyeing, leather working and electrical wiremen (G. I., F. D., no. 463-F., dated the 18th February, 1919) ...	+55,000

	Rs.
32. Assignment equivalent to the cost incurred on the Director of Civil Supplies, his establishment and contingencies (G. I., F. D., no. 1293-A, dated the 19th August, 1918) ...	+40,230
33. Assignment to compensate Provincial revenues for the loss due to the transfer of the town of Ramnagar to the Benares State (G. I., F. D., no. 2560-A., dated the 7th October, 1919) ...	+13,743
34. Assignment on account of cost of books (Comrade in Arms) (G. I., F. D., no. 2718-2719-A., dated the 24th November, 1919) ...	+2,750
35. Assignment for expenditure on release of civil debtors equivalent to the actual expenditure (G. I., F. D., no. 44-A., dated the 5th/21st January, 1920) ...	+3,399
36. Assignment for <i>Nagri Pracharini Sabha</i> , Benares (G. I., F. D., no. 31A/32A., dated the 15th January, 1920) ...	+2,000
37. Assignment for the cost of management of certain estates in the Kumaun division (for colonization purposes) (G. I., F. D., no. 55E.A., dated the 8th January, 1920) ...	+16,000
38. Assignment for educational purposes (G. I., F. D., no. 783-F., dated the 8th March, 1920) ...	+77,000
39. Assignment for loss in income-tax revenue necessitated by changes in taxation ...	+5,55,000
40. Assignment for the new apportionment of the cost of railway police ...	+1,54,000
41. An assignment from Provincial to Imperial revenues for the upkeep of European lunatics at Ranchi ...	-19,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	+56,66,747

No. 101/II--72.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The 7th January, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

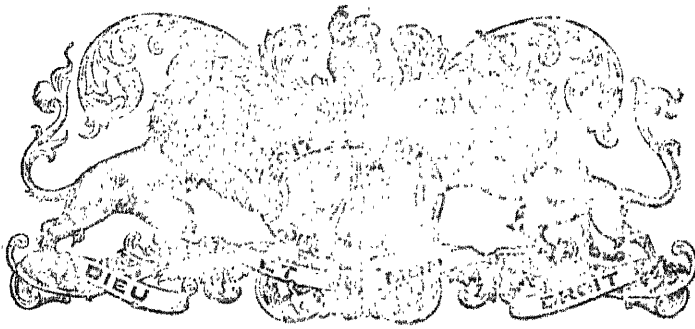
THE orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been received on the suggestions made by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India in paragraph 30, page 21 of Volume I of their report regarding the designation of the various services: It has been decided that the all-India services for which recruitment is ordinarily made in England will retain their present designation, such as the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Educational Service, etc. As regards Local Services, which have been hitherto designated as Provincial Services the following nomenclature has now been adopted :—

Existing designation.	New designation.
Provincial Civil Service, Executive Branch ...	United Provinces Civil Service, Executive Branch.
Provincial Civil Service, Judicial Branch ...	United Provinces Civil Service, Judicial Branch.
Provincial Agricultural Service ...	United Provinces Agricultural Service.
Provincial Forest Service ...	United Provinces Forest Service.
Provincial Veterinary Service ...	United Provinces Civil Veterinary Service.
Provincial Excise Service ...	United Provinces Excise Service.
Provincial Registration Service ...	United Provinces Registration Service.
Provincial Police Service ...	United Provinces Police Service.
Provincial Educational Service ...	United Provinces Educational Service.
Provincial Medical Service ...	United Provinces Medical Service.
Provincial Sanitary Service ...	United Provinces Sanitary Service.
Provincial Public Works Service, Irrigation Branch.	} United Provinces Engineering Service.
Provincial Public Works Service, Buildings and Roads Branch.	

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate pricing is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT. UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 8th January, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

					Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	...	...	...	...	11	11
Azamgarh district	...	...	...	...	80	52
Ballia district	...	...	...	...	139	140
Basti district	...	...	...	...	310	245
Benares district	...	...	...	...	18	18
Cawnpore district	...	...	...	...	39	39
Fatehpur district	...	...	...	...	2	2
Fyzabad district	...	...	...	...	21	19
Gonda district	...	...	...	...	8	8
Gorakhpur district	...	...	...	...	195(a)	148(a)
Partabgarh district	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pilibhit district	...	...	...	...	6	6
Rae Bareli district	...	...	...	...	27	16
Sultanpur district	...	...	...	...	16	15
Total	...	...	...	...	878	718

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 12th January, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 8 seizures and 8 deaths of previous week.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE *SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA*,
DATED THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1920.

No. 2665.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 16th December, 1920.

ALLOTMENT OF CANDIDATES APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE INDIAN
CIVIL SERVICE IN 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the provinces shown against their names :—

Mr. A. S. Hands, Bengal.

Mr. W. Christie, United Provinces.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyakshha, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. A. H. Layard, } Central Provinces.
Mr. G. S. Bhalja, }

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that, on arrival at Bombay, these gentlemen shall ascertain from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destinations await them. In the absence of any such orders Mr. Hands should proceed to Calcutta and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Mr. Christie should proceed to Allahabad and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces; Mr. Rajadhyakshha should proceed to Patna (Patna Junction Railway Station) and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa; and Messrs. Layard and Bhalja should proceed to Nagpur and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administration concerned, for information and guidance. Also that the resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2668.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 16th December, 1920.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE JUDICIAL ALLOWANCE OF Rs. 150 A MONTH DRAWN BY OFFICERS HOLDING SUPERIOR JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AS "VICE AS JUDICIAL PAY."

RESOLUTION.

With reference to paragraph 1 (4) of the Home department resolution no. 286, dated the 13th February, 1920, it has been decided, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary State for India, to class the judicial allowance of Rs. 150 a month which is drawn by officers holding superior judicial appointments in the Indian Civil Service as "judicial pay" and to treat it as pay for all purposes.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the several departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and the Board of Industries and Munitions) and to the offices subordinate to this department for information.

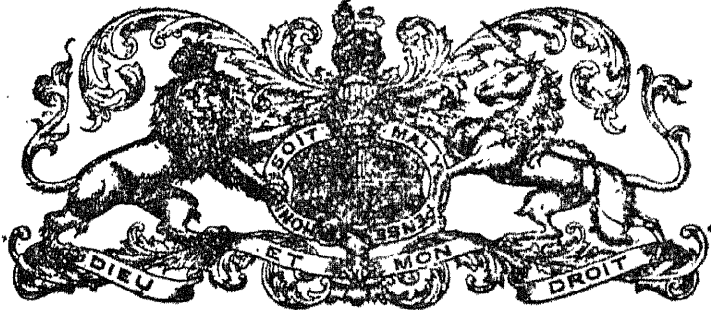
Ordered also that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, for general information.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT. UNITED PROVINCES.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

RECENTLY Government issued a resolution fixing a scale for primary school teachers serving under district boards, and announced that it was making sufficient provision to enable all teachers to be given a certain minimum increase. The Local Government also invited the district boards to raise the pay of their teachers to the full sanctioned scale as soon as finances permit it. Enquiry has shown that many district boards are financially incapable of taking this step. The Local Government accordingly permits district boards to divert to this object the sums that will be allotted to them in the next year for the expansion of primary education. It recognizes that it is more important to raise the pay of existing school teachers to a sufficient figure than to increase the number of schools or teachers. An endeavour will, however, be made either in the financial year 1921-22 or in the subsequent year to make sufficient grants to carry out and complete that expansion of primary education which is thus being delayed. District boards have been addressed on this matter and it is hoped that the full scale will be introduced for all teachers under the boards, with effect from the 1st April.

No. 193/I—241.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 21st January, 1921.

READ—

Government resolution no. 298/I—241, dated the 7th February, 1919.

OBSERVATIONS.—In resolution no. 298/I—241, dated the 7th February, 1919, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that a Board of Agriculture should be established with effect from the 1st of April, 1919, and constituted a Board consisting of 14 members. The Governor acting with his Ministers has now reconsidered the composition of this Board and has decided that the following alterations should be made. The Director of Agriculture in future will be an ex-officio member instead of ex-officio Chairman. The Legislative Council which has hitherto had no power to nominate members will in future be empowered to nominate three non-official members of the Council as members of this Board. In order to prevent the Board from becoming unwieldy, the Government instead of nominating two members from among non-officials will in future nominate only one non-official and instead of nominating two officers of the Agricultural department, over and above the Director of Agriculture and the Principal of the Agricultural College, will in future nominate only one officer of that department. The Deputy Director of Land Records will cease to be a member of the Board.

2. The Governor acting with his Ministers has decided that the first Chairman of the new Board will be Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

3. The future composition therefore of the Board will be—

(1) Chairman to be nominated by the Government.

(2)

(3) { Three non-official members of the Legislative Council to be nominated by the Legislative Council.

(4)

(5) One member to be elected by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

(6) One member to be elected by the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.

(7) One member to be elected by the British Indian Association, Oudh.

(8) One member to be elected by the United Provinces Zamindars' Association.

(9) One non-official to be appointed by the Local Government.

(10) Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch.

(11) Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(12) Chief Conservator of Forests.

(13) Director of Agriculture.

(14) Principal of the Agricultural College.

(15) One officer of the Agricultural department to be nominated by the Local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded, for information, to the President, Legislative Council; Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce; Secretary, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce; President, British Indian Association, Oudh; Honorary Secretary, United Provinces Zamindars' Association; Chief Engineer to Government, Public Works Department,

Irrigation Branch ; Registrar, Co-operative Societies ; Chief Conservator of Forests ; Director of Agriculture ; Principal of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore ; and Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, for the information of the Board.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 15th January, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

					<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Allahabad district	...	...	...	...	25	25
Azamgarh district	...	...	...	...	99	95
Ballia district	...	...	...	...	114	115
Basti district	...	...	...	...	127	111
Benares city	...	...	...	...	1	1
Benares district	...	...	...	...	3	8
Cawnpore district	...	...	...	...	4	4
Fatehpur district	...	...	...	...	9	9
Fyzabad district	...	...	...	...	9	9
Ghazipur district	...	...	...	...	96(b)	83(b)
Gonda district	...	...	...	...	4	4
Gorakhpur district	...	...	...	...	44	44
Jaunpur district	...	...	...	...	4(a)	4(a)
Lucknow district	...	...	...	...	1	1
Partabgarh district	...	...	...	...	5	5
Rae Bareilly district	...	...	...	...	8	4
Sultanpur district	...	...	...	...	3	3
Unao district	...	...	...	...	25	13
Total				...	581	538

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 20th January, 1921.

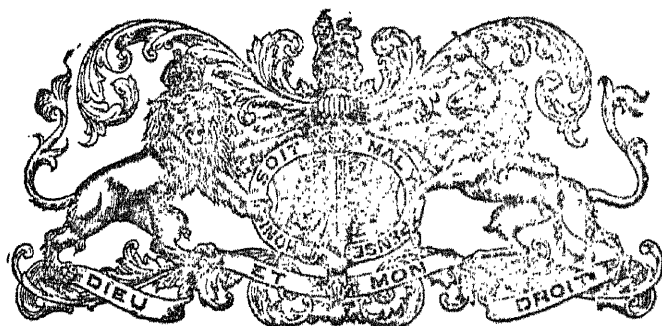
C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

N.B.—No deaths from cholera or small-pox was reported to have occurred in any district in the United Provinces during the week.

(a) Of previous week.

(b) Includes 40 seizures and 35 deaths of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part, in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 15TH JANUARY, 1921.

No. 114.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 13th January, 1921.

APPOINTMENT OF A RAILWAY POLICE COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has decided to appoint a Committee to examine the existing organization and working of the Railway Police administration in India, which appears to be defective in certain respects, and to make proposals for the improvement (where necessary) of this branch of police administration.

2. The constitution of the Committee will be as follows :—

President :

Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Members :

Mr. H. deL. Ross, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways, United Provinces.

Mr. F. W. Hanson, C.I.E., late General Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and once a temporary Member of the Railway Board.

Rao Bahadur Rango Govind Naik, M.B.E., Pleader, Belgaum (Bombay).

Rai Bahadur Upendra Lal Ray (Bengal).

Mr. C. Atkins, Daulatpore Factory, Tirhoot, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Mr. H. C. Hunt, Indian Police, *Secretary*.

The Committee will have power to co-opt additional members in any province if thought advisable.

The Committee, which will submit its report to the Government of India, will assemble at Delhi at an early date and then visit the various provinces of India.

3. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

(1) To consider whether the arrangements now made for the protection of travellers and property on railways in India are effective.

(2) If the arrangements in question are ineffective, to report how far the shortcomings are due to—

- (a) defective organization,
- (b) defects in the personnel,
- (c) defective methods of investigation,
- (d) defective arrangements made—
 - (i) for the protection of passengers,
 - (ii) for the protection of goods in transit or for the protection of property at goods and transhipment sheds and station yards.

(3) To make such recommendations as may seem calculated to mitigate or remove any defects that the Committee may discover, or as may seem otherwise germane to the objects of the enquiry.

Questions of pay will not form part of the enquiry.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, all departments of the Government of India, and the Director, Intelligence Bureau, for information.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Committee for information.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT.

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 22ND JANUARY, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 20th January, 1921.

Regulations for the appointment, in India, of probationers for the Imperial Forest Service in 1921.

Applications are invited from natives* of India and Burma for probationerships for the Imperial Forest Service. Candidates of European or Anglo-Indian descent must be unmarried and, if appointed as probationers, must remain unmarried until completion of the prescribed course of training and their return to India.

* "Native of India" means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India or within the territory of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, His Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only.

2. Applicants, who should not be more than 23, nor less than 19, years of age on 30th June, 1921, must possess an *Honours*, or a first class, degree, in any subject, of a university incorporated by law in British India.

3. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Testimonials or other recommendations should not be attached to the application.

4. Applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, *through the Revenue Secretary of the Local Government concerned*, in the case of residents in British India, *and through the Political Officer, or Agent* in the case of residents in Indian States, must be in the form attached to these regulations, and *must reach Simla not later than the 15th May, 1921*. Copies of the regulations and of the forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture department, the Revenue Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioners of Coorg, Ajmere, Delhi; the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North West Frontier Province; the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and Political Officers of Indian States.

5. Applications must be accompanied by a preliminary medical certificate of fitness for service in the Forest department, signed by a Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon of the district or agency in which the applicant resides. This certificate is intended to prevent applications from candidates who are obviously physically unsuited for the Forest Service and will not exempt candidates from appearance before the final Medical Board.

6. Applications from officers already in the public service, whether as probationers or on a permanent establishment, will not be entertained.

7. Candidates, who, from their papers and from the remarks made by Local Governments, or Political Officers or Agents, in forwarding their applications, appear *prima facie* to be suitable will be summoned by the Government of India to undergo a written qualifying examination in English (the test will be by précis writing as well as by an essay: deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling), Mathematics (Arithmetic; Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of triangles and the theory and use of Logarithms) and Science (candidates must appear for examination in any two of the following subjects:—Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Physiology and must, with their applications, state which two they have selected). The standard of the papers set in the Science subjects will be that of the B.A. (Honours) in Science degree of the Madras University. These examinations will be held on 15th, 16th, and 17th June, 1921, at local centres, namely Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras. Candidates must state in their applications the centre at which they wish to appear if called up for examination. This choice once made may not be varied.

Copies of the papers, in English and Mathematics, set in the qualifying examination of 1920, may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, department of Revenue and Agriculture.

8. Candidates who have satisfactorily undergone the tests referred to in paragraph 7 will be summoned by the Government of India to appear at Dehra Dun in the first week of August, 1921, where they will first be required to undergo a physical test, which will consist of an excursion extending over about 15 to 16 miles and of such a nature as to test candidate's activity and power of endurance. Those completing this test satisfactorily will next be subjected to a strict medical examination, in which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing; when, if passed as fit for the work of the Forest department, they will be interviewed by a selection board appointed by the Government of India.

9. Candidates will not be entitled to any travelling allowance for journeys performed in connection with these regulations, with the exception that those summoned to appear at Dehra Dun for the physical test, medical examination, and interview, referred to in paragraph 8, who come from a greater distance than 200 miles for this purpose, will be paid half the cost

of a 2nd class fare [by rail or (and) by sea] for the journeys to, and from, Dehra Dun. * This allowance will be paid by the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, before the candidates leave Dehra Dun.

Candidates must make their own arrangements for board and lodging at Dehra Dun, but the President, Forest Research Institute and College, will endeavour to assist those who communicate with him on this subject.

10. Those finally selected as a result of the examinations, tests, and interview prescribed in paragraphs 7 and 8, will be appointed as probationers for the Indian Forest Service; they will be required to leave for England early in September, and, subject to their undergoing satisfactorily, as described below, a course in Forestry and allied subjects in England, will be appointed finally as Assistant Conservators of Forests. Candidates selected for training will be provided with second class passages to England, but the cost of travelling to the port of embarkation will not be paid.

11. *Period of probation.*—Before appointment to the Imperial Forest Service a probationer will be required—

- (1) to have undergone and qualified in, to an extent to be prescribed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the course of Forestry at such university as the Secretary of State may prescribe;
- (2) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies;
- (3) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering and, if required, in certain other special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian Trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, and Indian Working Plans;
- (4) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry;
- (5) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation is, in ordinary cases, two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

12. *Charges.*—Probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the university and on practical instruction.

13. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payment to each probationer at the rate of £200* per annum, not exceeding a total of £400. These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year :—

On 1st December	...	...	...	...	£60
On 1st March	...	...	...	...	£60
On 1st June	...	...	...	...	£80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent, under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowances will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officials, at the centres visited, will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of allowances is subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;
- (b) that the probationer gives security † to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 16 or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

14. *Conduct.*—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State and to give evidence of satisfactory

* This allowance is unlikely to be sufficient to meet all the needs of a probationer, who should be in a position to provide himself with at least another £150 per annum from other sources.

† Probationers will be required to give security to the Local Government or Political Officer through whom they submitted their applications. If this condition is not satisfied, they will not be permitted to leave for England.

progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

15. *Appointment and seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of paragraph 11 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Imperial Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training, or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer.

The position of the Assistant Conservators in the Provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Officers promoted from the Provincial to the Imperial Service will take rank according to their pay in the latter service. Probationers recruited under these regulations must consequently be prepared to find their names placed below those of officers promoted from the Provincial Service.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the province to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council and no guarantee can be given that probationers will, on appointment, be posted to their own provinces. Indians will not, however, be required to serve in Burma and Burmans will not be required to serve in India.

Officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

16. *Articles of agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

17. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free 1st class passage to India.

18. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force for officers of Indian domicile is given in Appendix II to these regulations.

19. *Promotion and pension.*—Promotion and pension are governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service will be found in Appendix II, and a summary of information regarding pensions is contained in Appendix III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Final Examination.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about £35), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 15 of the regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in Forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

- (i) one or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization including Forest Engineering);
- (ii) one or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration;
- (iii) a paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX II.

List of appointments open to members of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Forest Service recruited in India in 1921.

Note—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

Appointment.	Salary.
(a) 1 Inspector-General of Forests	Rs. 3,250 a month.
(b) 1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.	
(c) 6 Chief Conservators (Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and President, Forest Research Institute and College).	Commencing at Rs. 2,500 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 to Rs. 2,750 a month.
(d) 28 Conservators	Commencing at Rs. 1,750 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 a month.
(e) 286 Deputy and Assistant Conservators	Rs. 325 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 725 a month in the 9th year; thereafter Rs. 800 in the tenth year, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900 in the 12th and 13th years and Rs. 1,350 in the 22nd year; no officer to draw more than Rs. 725 a month until he is declared by the Local Government to be fit to "hold one of the heaviest major charges in the province in which he is serving.
Total 322	

Probationers trained in the United Kingdom will, on appointment to the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservators, enter the time-scale at the second year, irrespective of the duration of the probationary period spent under training in the United Kingdom. Pay will be drawn from the date on which they report their arrival in India. This concession as regards pay will affect pay only and not service for pension or leave.

APPENDIX III.

Pension.

NOTE.—The following is a brief summary of the general principles at present governing the grant of pension to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State. The rules are subject to alteration from time to time, and are to be found in full in the authorised text for the time being of the Civil Service Regulations.

The following is the scale of pensions admissible to officers of the Imperial Forest Service, subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services.

After 20 years' completed service $\frac{3}{10}$ ths average emoluments subject to a maximum. of—

[illegible]

The rates and conditions of invalid pensions are now under consideration.

General Physical Requirements.

11. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed -2.5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal

to $\frac{5}{8}$, and in the other eye $\frac{5}{8}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{5}{8}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{5}{8}$ with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{5}{8}$ and of the other $\frac{5}{8}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{5}{8}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's paper.

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Application form for Probationership for the Imperial Forest Service.

PART I.

The entries on this sheet to be filled in by candidates in their own handwriting.

Write your usual signature here _____

Before filling up this form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the above Service.

To be filled up in duplicate and submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, through the ^{Revenue Secretary to the Government} Political Officer or Agent of the ^{Province} _{State} in which the applicant is domiciled. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, he should inform the authority through whom he submitted it.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

	Answer.
1. Name in full.	
2. Postal and telegraphic address <i>in full</i> . (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of India and to the authority through whom the application was submitted.)	
3. Exact date of birth and age last birthday.	
4. Place of birth.	
5. Your nationality at birth.	

	Answer.
6 Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
7. His postal address and profession (if dead give last address)	
8. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
9. Schools— Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any university scholarship you won.	
10. University— Name your university with dates of entering and leaving. State degree (specifying division) and any other distinctions. Name your College and College Tutor.	
11. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.	
12 Have you on any former occasion endeavoured to enter Government Service? If so, when and for what appointment? Give reasons for rejection.	
13. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? Are you able to provide yourself with £150 a year for two years if selected as a Probationer?	
14. Give the names, postal addresses, and professions of three references, one of whom should be the Principal of the College from which you graduated, and the other two responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with your school or university.	

	Answer.
15. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.	
16. At which of the following centres—Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, do you wish to appear for the qualifying examinations referred to in paragraph 7 of the regulations?	
17. In which two Science subjects (referred to in paragraph 7 of the regulations) do you elect to be examined?	
18. Signature and date.	

PART II.

The entries on this sheet to be attested by the Revenue Secretary to the Local Government or by the Political Officer or Agent concerned.

	Answer.
Is the <u>Local Government</u> <u>Political Officer or Agent</u> satisfied—	
(1) of the accuracy of the candidate's replies to numbers 1, 3 to 10, and 13 of the form of application?	
(2) that the candidate possesses the educational qualifications prescribed in paragraph 2 of the regulations?	
(3) that during his career at school and the university, the candidate bore a uniformly satisfactory character?	
(4) that the replies from the persons given by the candidate as references (who should be referred to) are in all respects satisfactory?	
(5) that the candidate is suitable for appointment to the Imperial Forest Service?	
(6) are there any other circumstances to which you think attention should be drawn?	
Signature, date, and designation.	

On completion one copy to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, so as to reach Simla on or before the 15th of May, 1921.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

No. 157-M of 1921.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 21ST JANUARY, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the United Provinces, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads branch, for the year 1919-20.

Observations.—THE activities of the Public Works department were considerably restricted during the year under review owing not only to the financial stringency necessitated by the war, but also to the difficulty of securing materials and to the shortage of railway wagons for the transport of coal and other materials. It is true that considerable relief was afforded by the return from military duty of the majority of its officers and subordinates, but the strain of the previous five years had told on many on whom additional and greater responsibilities had rested, and the department had to continue to work below strength owing to the absence of several of its members on long-deferred and much-needed leave. Despite these difficulties, progress on the whole was satisfactory, the activities of the department being marked by a rise in expenditure on the construction of Provincial buildings alone of some eleven lakhs of rupees above the figure for the previous year. This increase was distributed almost entirely and very nearly equally between administration, public works, and educational buildings.

A total sum of a little over nine lakhs was spent on meeting the needs of the Educational department, many of whose urgent requirements were supplied. It is a source of gratification to find that several middle and town schools were at the same time erected, or in course of construction, from funds provided by district boards. The expenditure on medical and police buildings was also fairly considerable. An important work which was undertaken during the currency of the year was the construction of the Criminal Tribes settlement at Kalyanpur in the Cawnpore district, which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,67,000. Rupees 68,000 was spent on acquiring a site for the projected medical school at Allahabad.

The provision of a second medical school in the province has been a long-felt want, and after careful consideration it was decided that this requirement should be supplied at Allahabad. Colonel Young, I.M.S., and Mr. Mortimer, the Assistant Consulting Architect, were placed on special duty with a view to visit similar schools and institutions that have been erected elsewhere. Their report has now been received. Since the close of the year, however, work on the proposed medical school has had to be held in abeyance pending a decision on the question whether the institution should be a school or college.

2. In spite of the difficulty of securing wagons for the transport of road metal, the Government notice with satisfaction the progress achieved during the year on communications. Roads are as essential as railways, and it is very necessary therefore that every effort should be made to maintain them in proper order. One of the most important works which was completed was the inter-Provincial trunk link with the Punjab through Saharanpur. This has a strategic value and was pressed on because of a promise made to the Punjab Government to provide an approach road on the United Provinces side of the river Jumna as soon as work started on the other bank of the river.

The completion of the Rajpur-Mussoorie cart-road to Kolukhet was also effected. This included the construction of three major bridges of reinforced concrete. Another work of considerable magnitude which was started in 1917 and on which satisfactory progress was made during the year is the construction of a cart-road between Bhatrojkhan on the Ranikhet road and Ganai in the Almora district. This is estimated to cost Rs. 9,50,000.

3. In the month of May, 1919, a Provincial Board of Communications was established for 'dealing *inter alia* with the large problems in connection with the development of trunk and feeder roads, construction of road bridges, maintenance of ferries, the construction of branch and feeder railways, and the respective spheres of influence of different gauges of railways' within the province. Sir Harcourt Butler records his appreciation of the work accomplished by the Board, particularly by the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter, its President.

It is earnestly hoped that with the introduction of the constitutional reforms in the administration of the country, the urgent need of more vigorous progress and a more liberal supply of funds will be recognised by the new legislature, as the development of communications has an ultimate bearing on that of agriculture, industries, and trade.

4. The construction of sanitary works was greatly handicapped by the difficulty in obtaining materials and by strikes in the United Kingdom. This to some extent retarded all plant on order for pumping stations. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the water supplies of the large municipalities were maintained without any serious breakdown throughout the year. The demand for water in these areas has exceeded the capacity of the plants, and preliminary proposals for re-organizing the supplies have been drawn up for Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow. The project for Cawnpore is also being dealt with and is in the hands of the Improvement Trust Committee. Before leaving this subject mention may be made of the recent appointment of a Mechanical Engineer to Government. It is some four years since the need of an expert for the supervision and inspection of pumping plant erected for the municipalities of the province was referred to the Government of India, but owing to the dearth of suitable candidates during the war it has only now been possible for the Secretary of State to meet this urgent demand. The provision of such an officer was primarily suggested for the benefit of municipal bodies, but as certain boards found themselves unable to co-operate with the Government and share the cost it has been decided to engage him as a

whole-time Government servant in the first instance. His duty will be to study and report on all machinery which is the property of municipalities, and the Government trust that as a result of the advice and information thus obtained boards will be willing either to employ fully competent mechanical engineers or at least to contribute towards the pay of the expert whom Government has now engaged.

Satisfactory progress was made in improving some of the town drainage systems particularly in Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. There is still much to be done in this direction, and the Sanitary Engineer's department have the matter in hand.

5. Electrical works of all kinds were restricted by the scarcity of materials. The hydro-electric scheme for Naini Tal which was shelved during the war was revived. A project costing 11 lakhs was prepared and it is hoped that the work will be carried through to completion by August, 1922.

6. The Government observe with satisfaction that much useful architectural work was done during the year. Fair estimates were prepared for a number of works, the most important being the Industrial School and Agricultural College at Cawnpore, and the designs for the Medical School and Hospital at Allahabad were put in hand. Of this mention has already been made. Several other designs were also either drawn up or in the course of preparation, including that for the Government Carpentry School at Allahabad, and the Civil Engineering School at Lucknow. Schemes for circuit-houses at Fyzabad and Agra were being developed.

7. The Project circle was created during the year with the object of co-ordinating the work of the scattered regular staffs and the heads of departments in the matter of preparation of schemes. This special circle was constituted in May, 1919, but had to be closed down owing to financial difficulties and pressing leave arrangements; during the short period of its existence it accomplished a considerable amount of valuable work. A technical section has now been created and attached to the Secretariat, chiefly for the purpose of preparing professional papers, new specifications, and also for standardizing designs.

Another important measure which was introduced during the year was the amalgamation of the Imperial and Provincial services of the Public Works department into one service designated the Indian Service of Engineers. A new Provincial service to be styled the United Provinces Engineering service was also created with effect from the 1st February, 1920, and the pay of the Upper and Lower subordinates, as also of the ministerial staffs, was revised and increased from the 15th January, 1920.

8. The working of the department throughout the year, though hampered by a depleted staff and the difficulties alluded to, was very creditable, and Sir Harcourt Butler desires to record his appreciation of the able manner in which Mr. Willmott and his officers conducted their duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the resolution be forwarded to all Superintending Engineers, Provincial Works, the Government of the Punjab, Public Works department, and be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works department.

Also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

A. C. VERRIERES,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces,

Public Works Department,

Buildings and Roads Branch.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 22nd January, 1921, is published for general information:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

		<i>Plague.</i>			
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Allahabad district	...	42	42	...	...
Azamgarh district	...	105	87	...	2
Ballia district	...	123	134	...	...
Bahraich district	...	...	...	...	3
Basti district	...	315	216	...	...
Benares city	...	...	1	...	...
Benares district	...	18	20	...	...
Fatehpur district	...	55	48	...	...
Fyzabad district	...	7	7	...	...
Ghazipur district	...	49	41	...	...
Gonda district	...	13	10	...	...
Gorakhpur district	...	117	98	...	...
Jaunpur district	...	7	7	...	...
Partabgarh district	...	3	3	...	...
Pilibhit district	...	15	15	...	...
Rae Bareli district	...	8	6	...	...
Sultanpur district	...	13	10	...	...
Unao district	...	14	3	...	...
Total	...	904	748	...	5

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 27th January, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

No. 77/IX—25.

R E S O L U T I O N.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 27th January, 1921.

OBSERVATIONS.—In resolution no. 749/IX—25 of 1920, dated the 10th December, 1920, the Local Government published their proposals for improving the pay and prospects of primary school teachers serving under district boards. A revised scale of pay was approved for students in training, trained and untrained assistants and for head-masters, which was estimated to cost Rs. 18,60,000 per annum, and the Local Government announced that it would find immediately out of Provincial revenues sufficient funds to enable the boards to give a certain minimum measure of relief in the current year. It was added that the cost of this minimum measure of relief in a full year would amount to Rs. 11 lakhs, and the Local Government was prepared to contribute this sum, subject to the sanction of the Legislative Council. A hope was expressed that boards would be able to improve on the minimum rates and that some would soon adopt the full scale approved.

2. Since this resolution was issued enquiry has shown that many boards are financially incapable of responding to this invitation. It is clear that the introduction of the minimum scale would by no means satisfy the teachers concerned, nor would it, the Local Government admits, satisfy their just claims. The Local Government recognizes that it is more important to raise the pay of school teachers to an adequate figure than to increase the number of schools or teachers, and it has therefore now issued orders permitting district boards to divert the grants to be made for the expansion of primary education in the next financial year to the object of increasing the pay of primary school teachers to the full sanctioned scale. It is hoped that the full scale will be introduced for all teachers under the boards with effect from the 1st April next. An endeavour will be made either in the financial year 1921-22 or in the subsequent year to make sufficient grants to the boards to enable them to carry out that expansion of primary education which is being delayed by this diversion.

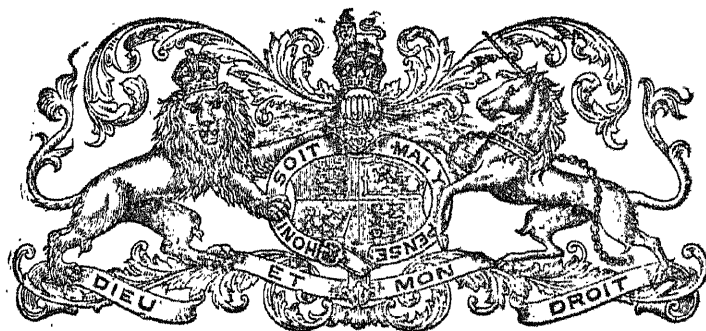
ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to all chairmen of district boards, all District Officers, all Commissioners of divisions, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Accountant-General, United Provinces, for information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 193/III.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd February, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report of Shaikh Nasr-Ullah, Sub-Divisional Officer, tahsil Salon, Rae Bareilly district; statement by the Deputy Commissioner, Rae Bareilly; and the report by the Commissioner of the Lucknow division on the recent disturbances in the Rae Bareilly district.

OBSERVATIONS.—The report of the Commissioner, Lucknow division, sets out the main facts of the recent disturbances in the Rae Bareilly district. Events have moved on lines not unfamiliar in such cases. Political agitators exploiting the legitimate grievances of the tenantry have worked them up to attempts to take the law into their own hands. The criminal classes have seen their opportunity and commenced looting. It has been necessary to fire and there has been a regrettable loss of life.

2. It is unnecessary to review the facts as found by the Commissioner. Of the extent of the lawlessness there can be no question whatever. Nor can there be any question that the agitators endeavoured to give a political objective to the disorder. It was preached that the British *raj* was coming to an end. Mr. Gandhi's name was brought in on every occasion. A certain *mantra* was induced to declare that he would be the King of Salona on the advent of the Gandhi *raj*. He repented, however, and went to the headquarters in an *ekka* to apologise to the Deputy Commissioner for what he had done as he said, under pressure. The actual disorder did not, however, take a political complexion.

3. There has been no public criticism of the firing at Fursatganj, where the mob was distinctly criminal and had commenced looting, before the order to fire was given. There has been public criticism of the firing at Munshiganj, and it is admittedly difficult to ascertain the exact sequence of events. The Deputy Commissioner was greatly harassed. He had to deal with sudden outbreaks of disorder in several places. The mob was undoubtedly out of hand. The police force was scattered on an irregular line, considerably over half a mile long, in undulating land near the river. It was known that there had been serious rioting at Fursatganj. The mob had made two attempts to rush the position on the bridge; their objective, not unnaturally, seemed to be the looting of the headquarters; they had attacked the police and the Deputy Commissioner, they had unhorsed two of the mounted police. Neither the Deputy Commissioner nor the Superintendent of Police gave any orders to fire. But one or two pistol shots were fired—without effect—as there were no bullet wounds on either killed or wounded, but only buckshot wounds. The most probable version is that the first shots were fired by the Subedar of the Labour Corps on the left of the line, and that the mounted police down the line hearing these shots and being attacked by showers of stones, opened fire. The police were isolated. The Deputy Commissioner was near the road in the centre of the line in undulating land. The Superintendent of Police was at the right of the line. The firing commenced on the left. The Deputy Commissioner, who was hit by stones, fired an automatic pistol twice without effect. The two sowars who were unhorsed asked the Superintendent of Police for orders. This was after firing had commenced. The Superintendent of Police ordered them to fire only if they were attacked.

4. The Governor in Council has carefully considered whether any further enquiry should be held. He has come to the conclusion that it would serve no useful purpose to hold such an enquiry. As regards the origin of the disorder, there can be no question that it was the work of agitators acting on an agrarian population which has grievances. As regards the course of events there is no suggestion that any new facts would be disclosed now. It is quite clear that tutored evidence would be produced. It is quite clear that the wounds were buckshot wounds and not bullet wounds. There is no question of any vindictiveness. The men acted without orders according to their lights in self-defence and cannot be held to blame. Orders will be issued that, in future, very clear and definite instructions should be given to armed men, viz., that they are not to fire unless ordered to fire by their officers or unless, if they are isolated, they have to defend themselves.

5. In the course of the disorders in different parts of the district 1,024 men were arrested; nearly all of these have been released at one time or another, and 108 only remain under arrest in 16 separate cases. A large proportion of these were concerned in the outbreak at Fursatganj. The policy of the Government is to punish the ringleaders and criminals, but not to prosecute ignorant men, ordinarily law-abiding, who were temporarily led astray by agitators. The Governor in Council regrets the loss of life and thinks it was unavoidable in the circumstances. He is thankful that it was not greater. It is so far a matter for satisfaction that order was restored without calling in military aid from outside.

6. The peace of the district is not yet completely restored. On the 23rd January an attack was made by a mob on the police. A constable was killed and a head constable and a constable were seriously wounded by lathi blows.

This was the work of local men. Extensive disturbances have also occurred in the neighbouring district of Fyzabad, about which a separate report will be published when received. As lately as the 29th January a mob held up a train in order to rescue a ringleader who had been arrested. On this occasion also the armed police had to fire in self-defence and wounded one man. The Government is about to introduce legislation to deal with the agrarian situation. The Governor in Council trusts that it will be possible before long to restore normal relations between landlords and tenants in Oudh. The duty of all loyal men at the present time is plain, namely, to support authority and discountenance in every way those who are ready to take the law into their own hands or incite others to do so.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPORT OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE OF TAHSIL SALON FROM BAZAR FURSATGANJ, ILAQA NASIRABAD, TO THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF RAE BARELI DISTRICT.

TO-DAY, after 12 o'clock, I got, through Faruq Ahmad, head constable, an order of the Deputy Commissioner to the effect that there was a rumour that the Fursatganj bazar would be looted to-day; that a guard of armed police was sent and that I should go on to the spot and make proper and suitable arrangements. On receipt of the order I went to the Deputy Commissioner and, after some talk and having received necessary instructions, I, with my court clerk, Ram Surat, peon Hashmat, and one private servant, Abdul Ghani, started in a hired motor and reached Fursatganj bazar at about 2 p.m. I found that the guard of armed police, consisting of one sub-inspector, one head constable, and ten armed constables, had arrived a little while before me and was present in the centre of the bazar. I too arrived in the bazar and found that some shops were open and others were being opened and a mob of three to four hundred men, most of whom were armed with *lathis*, some with lances, and others with axes, was standing on the crossing in the bazar. I thought it proper that the shops be closed, so that finding that there would be no bazar people might return to their homes. I explained this to the shopkeepers and the shops were closed, but the mob armed with *lathis* remained standing on the spot and shouted "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," "Ram Chandra Maharaj ki jai," and "Shankar Ali, Muhammad Ali ki jai." The mob was reasoned with and gradually induced to go back from the bazar. The crowd was swelling and as we talked with them the crowd moved in a southerly direction towards the end of the populated site. Then they all hesitated to move from that place. The mob was seen to be returning from one direction and coming again in the bazar from others. Some of the leaders of the mob were approached and reasoned with. Their names, as they told me, were Ram Autar, Ram Narain of village Potni, Kidar Brahman of village Katwar Mau, Kali Gujar of village Pura Kalu, and Ausan Brahman of village Potni. They complained about the dearness of grain and cloth and about the high-handedness of the taluqdars and zamindars. They said that unless these grievances were redressed they would not be satisfied and would not return to their homes and would do all in their power. In order to preserve peace and order they were told that the high authorities will soon look into the matter; that they should go to Rae Bareilly and file an application; that I also shall make recommendations to the Deputy Commissioner and that they should for the present retire and should not commit any crime. The leaders promised to retire. When the mob had moved a little, another crowd of some thousand men which, it appears was lying in ambush somewhere in the vicinity, came on the spot and talked with this mob. They all rushed into the bazar and began to cry the same "jai." Now this mob was continually swelling and was rushing into the bazar from various directions. To a great distance, on every side of the guard and myself, one could only see men armed with *lathis*. I and some other men named Mahadeo Prasad, *zildar* of the village, Gokran Brahman, Gulsher Singh Brahman, Binda Prasad Taron,

Bisheshar Singh Tarona, Mahalir Singh Brahman, Kamta Gushain, together with our servants and a few other persons, continually reasoned with the mob and told them to preserve order in the bazar and retire, but they were so overpowered with excitement that nobody paid any heed to us. Sometimes they said that the banias have made heavy profits: we should avenge ourselves upon them. Sometimes they complained about the dearth of grain and cloth and said that all the shopkeepers should at once be ordered to sell cloth at four annas per yard and flour at eight seers per rupee, otherwise they will not be pacified but plunder the people and burn the houses. For about two hours I, with some other men, continued to reason with the mob but their excitement was growing and their numbers swelling. In my opinion the mob swelled to about eight or ten thousand and rushed into some houses and shops. They broke open the locks and began to plunder and riot. To prevent them from plundering and rioting I with the guard reached at once near the shops. But as soon as we reached there the mob rushed in upon us shouting "jai, jai" and crying "kill them, burn them and take away their guns." Some persons of this village and of other villages who were with us and tried to reason with the mob were also attacked. They attacked us with brick-bats, *lathis*, lances, and axes and engaged in "marpit." Scores of brick-bats and *lathis* were thrown at us all. One of them threw a piece of wood at me which, missing my head, fell on my breast, otherwise I would have been severely hurt. They began to rob a few houses. For the safety of our arms and selves and to terrify the mob I ordered the guard to fix their bayonets and to open their cartridge bundles. This had no effect on the crowd, on the contrary, they began to make fun of us. Eventually I ordered the guard to fire in the air in order that the mob might disperse. But the mob raised a cry "take away their guns; they are but few and can do nothing."

At this time one of the rioters aimed his axe at me, which I snatched from his hand. It was a time when we could neither fly nor hide ourselves, nor was there any abatement in the criminal attitude and excitement of the mob. Ultimately I ordered the guard to fire, as a result of which a few men were wounded and fell down. As the attack was made from all directions, fire was directed on all sides and in all of them people were wounded and fell down. Seeing people falling down the mob began to disperse and run away. From a few houses and shops the rioters rushed out with the booty. Immediately firing was stopped and in order to make the mob fly away some more blank shots were fired. Now the mob went out of the village but were still surrounding the bazar. They shouted "jai, jai" and threatened to loot and set fire. On the mob's clearing the bazar it was found that four of the rioters had been killed and three others wounded. The police had arrested three others in one of whose possession was discovered some looted tobacco (eating) and had also snatched away an axe and a few *lathis*. All these killed and wounded were kept in a room, so that the mob in order to carry them away might not indulge in fresh mischief. I wanted to inform the Deputy Commissioner by means of a motor and to ask for reinforcement but found that the motor-driver who was also attacked had run away with his life towards Rae Bareilly. Then I wanted to wire but the mob blocked every egress to Fursatganj station. The *zildar* of the village was sent to the station for the purpose by a circuitous path and somehow he managed to reach there. In the telegram the Deputy Commissioner was, in haste, briefly informed of these facts and asked for reinforcement. The village people did not go out of the village for fear of the rioters. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police arrived at about 5.30. They ascertained the facts and inspected the spot. They inspected the killed, the wounded, and the rioters and also the brick-bats and axes with which attack had been made. All the inhabitants of the village and other persons who had helped me narrated the accounts. Consequently the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police sent the rioters, both wounded, and otherwise, by means of motor to Rae Bareilly and gave me instructions for future safety. The Superintendent of Police ordered me to wire to the Circle Inspector of Jagatpur to come and enquire in the matter. The telegram was despatched after great difficulty. I was directed to remain on the spot and make arrangements which were made accordingly. The whole village is in a state of unrest and bewilderment. Various kinds of rumours about the rioters making an attack again are afloat in the village. The police has been discharging its duties with the utmost promptitude. Proper arrangements have been made in all directions. I am personally engaged in making arrangements and restoring order. In the end I cannot

help remarking that we have been saved from those grave dangers which the people of Fursatganj and Government servants expected to face at the hands of such a large number of rioters; otherwise the servants would have been killed, and the entire population looted and burnt and a great loss of life and property. The attitude of the mob indicated that it had come in such large numbers with preparations for committing the crimes. I also learnt from the village people that they had got news of the determination of the rioters to loot the Fursatganj bazar on that day a day before when dacoities occurred in the bazar of Rustamganj. I also learnt that the rioters included inhabitants of Batura, Ahal, Khalispur, Piri, Gondwru, Machhada, Ratansipur, Kesaria, Salimpur, Koltai, Nasirabad, Pura Kallu Missar, etc., and of the ilaqa of Dalman, Salaon, Nasirabad Kotwali, and Partab district. The people, the servants, and I have viewed this crowd for hours and have had a talk with them. They can be identified on a full view, and many of them are known to some persons from before. One chief thing worth mentioning is that Ramjiawan Pasi of bazar Fursatganj somehow got mixed with rioters and also received wounds in his hands. It has also been found out that a few other persons have also been wounded whom the mob took away with them and that this mob consisted mostly of criminal tribes.

MUNSHIGANJ FIRING.

Statement by the Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareilly.

ON 7th January, about 8 a.m., I rode from the jail towards the veterinary hospital. There was a considerable number of small knots of men with *lathis* along the roads and about the fields in the neighbourhood. I told them to disperse and put down their *lathis*. I collected a few *lathis* and some of the groups dispersed. I got home at about 9.15 a.m., and at about 10 a.m. R. Afzal came on bicycle from Munshiganj bridge with the news that groups of men were crossing the bridge. As I was starting out Sardar Birpal Singh came on his motor and said a large crowd was advancing towards the jail. I went with him and met the crowd a little beyond the jail about opposite Sardar Birpal Singh's house. They had been stopped there, as I learnt later, by Rai Bahadur Munna Lal. The principal leader appeared to be a *fakir*, Rahmat Ali Shah, who afterwards pretended to make himself useful in helping the crowd to move back, but really was doing his best to detain them. I noticed other people who were playing the same game—among them was Pandit Bhagoti Prasad, municipal commissioner. The crowd was demanding to see the *baba* and venting their grievances against the talukdars. They all had *lathis*. The only exception I remember was the *fakir*, who had a cane. There were several gentlemen with me at this time, among them Dr. Munna Lal, Khan Sahib Muhammad Usman, the Secretary of the district board, tahsildar of Rae Bareilly, and B. N. Ghoshal, Excise Inspector, and we argued with individuals of the crowd and got them moving backwards. There was a small body of the Labour Corps at the place and I told them to line out across the road and the adjoining fields and keep the crowd moving. Soon afterwards the mounted police came up and helped with this. It was explained to the crowd that the *baba* was not in the Rae Bareilly jail (he had already been transferred to Lucknow); that he would not be released in any case; that he was an absconding offender; and that the way to represent their grievances was not to come in a mob and demand impossible things. When the crowd had once got moving it was fairly easy to keep them on the move until we reached the bridge. They probably numbered between one and two thousand. When they had been pressed across the bridge their number was increased by a larger crowd which was already on the further side of the river, and, as far as I could judge, reinforcements were coming down the Munshiganj road throughout the day. On the far side of the bridge the first crowd stopped and refused to go any further. This was about 10-30 a.m., and the crowd at this time on the far side of the river must have numbered not less than five thousand. Later in the day it was estimated at from seven to ten thousand. From this time till 2 p.m. every effort was made to persuade the crowd to go away peaceably. The Superintendent of Police and myself with a large number of other gentlemen kept on reasoning with them. Among these were Captain Alderson and Mr. Gatteras of the Labour Corps (who were there till 1.15), Pandit Sheo Dutt, pleader, the Secretary of the district board, tahsildar of Rae Bareilly, Babu Amrit Rai, pleader, and Sardar Birpal Singh. The latter succeeded in persuading some half a dozen tenants of his own to go away. With this exception the crowd remained obdurate and in fact was continually pressing

forward. At about 11 a.m. I singled out of the crowd Pandit Bhagwati Prasad, who, I was persuaded, was doing more harm than good and took him in Sardar Birpal Singh's motor to the jail where I left him in custody. Sardar Birpal Singh has the only motor car which had petrol. I tried to do the same later on with the *fakir*, Rahmat Ali, but he eluded the gentlemen to whom I made him over on the pretence of saying his prayers, forded the river and joined the crowd again. We found a large crowd collected in the road by Sardar Birpal Singh's house. He addressed them and persuaded them to disperse for the time being. The crowd was about 300 strong. When I motored back to the bridge, about 12 noon, the crowd as I found it was, in my opinion, in a very excited state. One man was pointed out to me, who was a *sadhu*. He had threatened to assault Captain Alderson. Captain Alderson had to show his revolver to evade his attack. He (the *sadhu*) had a spear in his hand and was exciting the crowd. Captain Alderson had had considerable difficulty in dealing with two attempts to rush the bridge. The mob had only been stopped by the mounted police driving them back with the butts of their lances. Only about 20 *lathis* were taken away from the men who were cooking their food on this side of the bridge on the embankment and who were allowed to stay there on condition of giving up their *lathis*. We continued to argue with the crowd. As a last resort Babu Kismet Rai, pleader, who stood for membership of the Council in the Kisan interest, was sent for and asked to address the crowd. This he did very ably and I hoped for a time that his speech would persuade the crowd to disperse, but the members of the crowd who had most influence (they appeared to be marked by distinguishing colours in their turbans) obviously had no intention of moving. Finally, at 2 p.m., the Superintendent of Police and I decided to send the mounted police across the bridge to drive the crowd down the Munshiganj road. At this juncture the situation was as follows: on the other side of the bridge a crowd, which by this time must have numbered nearly 10,000, armed with *lathis* and in a stubborn and determined mood. This crowd, it should be noted, had proved for some hours deaf to all arguments, disinclined to listen to reasonable counsel, and refused to disperse when required to do so by lawful authority. On the other side there were the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Grimmond and Subedar Hakim Singh of the Labour Corps, with a force of one sub-inspector, three daffadars, and 20 sowars of the mounted police and 10 men of the 2nd Rajputs, with rifles, also about 50 men of the Labour Corps armed with bludgeons. There was also a picket of the 2nd Rajput guard on the railway bridge.

Having crossed the bridge, the mounted police proceeded to extend into line and drive the crowd back down the road and also sweep up numerous crowds which were collected at various points on both sides of the road and on the banks of the river. Owing to the large numbers and also to the stubborn mood of the crowd, progress was slow. The police were disinclined to use force and again proceeded to remonstrate and argue with the various groups of the crowd. Active opposition was experienced at various points and the police were freely threatened with *lathis*. Owing to the amount of opposition and the broken nature of the ground on both sides of the road, the police formation was broken and the situation became confused. After about one hour had elapsed the crowd had been forced to retreat for a distance of only two to three hundred yards. A large part of the crowd was on the railway embankment, where the sowars could not reach them owing to the wire fencing. It was at this juncture that the first shot was fired. The mounted police were held up on the left flank by wire and in front by broken ground and trees on the left of the road, and by ravines and broken country on the right. The mounted police being in difficulties and a large part of the crowd on the left being out of their reach, this portion of the crowd seized the opportunity of stoning the police with kankar from the railway line. I am positive that the first shot was fired after a very heavy shower of stones by the mob, and after a number of sowars were repulsed. Subedar Hakim Singh of the Labour Corps, who had advanced on foot with the mounted police, was at this moment the nearest target for attack (being inside the railway fencing). He appears to have fired three or four revolver shots in self-defence. It is quite likely that he did not fire with the intention of hitting any particular man. At any rate, no one was hit, but his statement that his revolver went off accidentally three times can hardly be accepted. That it was he who fired the first shot is clearly established by the statement on oath of Lance-Daffadar Prem Singh and Sowars Altaf Beg and Ganesh Singh. The same fact has also been stated by Lance-Daffadar Niaz Husain,

Sowars Sidhi Singh, Munshi Singh, Jafa Husain, Jor Singh, Mangal Singh, and Sheo Baran Singh. Practically simultaneously with the above events a determined attack was made upon the police on the left of and on the road. Showers of stones were hurled at the police, who retired for a short distance and re-formed. The attack was continued and the police advanced, firing as they went. I was not able to see myself much of what happened on the left of the road at this juncture. I was myself on the road shortly before the firing began. I saw a number of sowars retiring down the road and went forward to see the reason for it. As I came about opposite the well in the grove, I saw a shower of stones falling and almost immediately after firing began on the left. I was hit myself on the knuckle of the right hand by a stone, and fired at the man who threw it, with an automatic pistol. I did not take careful aim, and I did not hit the man. I fired a second shot at a man who was aiming a stone at me, after warning him. Neither of us hit the other. Meanwhile two or three sowars who extricated themselves from the *mêlée* in the bagh reported for orders to the Superintendent of Police, who was also on the road near the bagh. The orders given were that they should load their carbines (they had not yet fired) and fire if again attacked. When the firing had gone on for about three minutes, I saw that the crowd had broken except on the railway line, where it was not possible for the sowars to get at them, and from which stones were still being thrown. I ordered the sowars to cease firing, as buckshot fire from the road at men on the railway line would probably not reach them and would injure those who were nearer and were now only trying to get away. (This, I think, is the reason for a large proportion of the injuries being in the back. Directly firing had begun, the men who were near the mounted police tried to escape, while the distant ones kept up a volley of stones. The sowars were firing from horseback and the carbine is notoriously an inaccurate weapon, so probably many of the back wounds were intended for the front of more active combatants.) By this time the right wing was a good deal in advance beyond the grove and exposed to stones from the railway line. I rode back to the Superintendent of Police, who was in touch with the left wing, and asked him to send some men up on the railway embankment to clear the crowd away from there. By this time Mr. Durham, Reserve Inspector, who had previously been summoned with all available armed police from the reserve, arrived with one head constable and nine constables of armed police. These men were extended across the railway line and drove back the crowd which was encroaching from that direction. I rode back to the mounted police, who by this time had gone up the road nearly to the level crossing, and found a considerable, but scattered, crowd still left to the north-west between the road and the river. I made a demonstration on this side by taking the mounted police through the groves and in a semi-circle back to the road. This was sufficient to clear away the crowd on this side.

As I returned on the road I tried to find out from the risaldar and the sowars who were with me, by whose order the firing had started. They did not know, and at the moment I showed my displeasure at this. My remarks were probably heard by other people on the road and this has undoubtedly given rise to certain distortions in the newspapers. I soon realised that it was not a case in which these sowars could have received any definite order to fire. The attack had begun on the left and after the firing on the left the attack developed towards the right. The sowars on the right were perfectly right in firing also, as I have mentioned, I myself fired when attacked. The firing did not go on any longer than was absolutely necessary, and the casualties, considering the large number dealt with and their stubborn opposition, were extremely light. Three men were killed, one died in hospital, and 14 were wounded—most of them very slightly, as they came into hospital of their own accord and they have already been discharged. At present there are only two or three in the hospital. All the injuries were due to buckshot. The firing did not last more than five minutes. Lance-Daffadar Niaz Hussain fired ten shots, Lance-Daffadar Newas Khan fired two shots, Mangal Singh fired four shots, Santal Singh fired two shots, Sheo Baran fired nine shots, and Ganesh Singh fired three shots. From the time I crossed the bridge until the firing had finished I was not in the motor; I was either on horseback or on foot.

FINAL REPORT ON THE AGRARIAN DISTURBANCES IN RAE BARELI IN JANUARY, 1921.

As I have already reported from day to day on the occurrences in this district, I do not propose in this report to do more than to give a brief review dealing in detail only with the subject of the use of firearms in the Munshiganj disturbance.

2. As regards the underlying causes leading to these disturbances, I may quote the following extract from my report of the 14th of January, 1921, to the Chief Secretary :—

“The non-co-operators finding their efforts to stir up trouble among students and the general public unsuccessful, had to look round for some more promising field for their operations. They failed to influence the general public and students to any great extent, because these had no real grievances. They have succeeded in stirring up the cultivators of Oudh to a state of considerable excitement, because the cultivators have in many cases considerable grievances against the landlords. The kisans do not take any interest in non-co-operation, as is shown by the fact that on several occasions when speakers have addressed them on the non-co-operation movement they have refused to listen. What the kisans are interested in is their own condition and in particular *nazrana* and ejections.”

3. Since last autumn perambulating lecturers have been working in the south of the district and stirring up the cultivators against the taluqdars, but it was not until the 2nd of January that any act of violence was committed against the person or property of a taluqdar. On this date crops belonging to a taluqdar were destroyed. On the following days similar occurrences occurred and, on the 5th January, large bands were going about from one taluqdar's estate to another destroying property. In one case, on the 5th, a taluqdar (Thakur Tribhuvan Bahadur Singh of Chandanian) was besieged in his house by a crowd of about 3,000, but was rescued by the timely arrival of the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police with a force of armed police. From the 5th onwards the south of the district rapidly assumed a state of anarchy and dacoities and bazar-looting, some of which actually occurred, while others were averted by timely precautions taken by the district authorities, increased rapidly. (The villagers were evidently under the impression that all government had ceased.) Among the latter may be mentioned the attempt to loot the Munshiganj bazar on the 6th January. At Fursatganj, on the 6th January, a mob of about 4,000 were dispersed by Deputy Magistrate Nasr-Ulla, the Sub-Divisional Officer. He was compelled to fire on the mob, as shop looting had already begun. Four men were killed and about 24 wounded, of whom one subsequently died of his injuries. This was the first instance of the use of firearms. Early in the morning of the 7th January a crowd of about 650 men, who were approaching the jail with the apparent intention of obtaining the release of three men arrested by the Deputy Commissioner in the Chandanian affair mentioned above, were rounded up by the district authorities and put in the jail as a precautionary measure. They were released later. It became evident that other very large crowds were approaching the town. Information was also received of an intention to loot the Capperganj bazar in the city. After much argument and persuasion the leading crowd were got across the Munshiganj bridge by the district authorities assisted by the mounted police. Here the crowd were largely reinforced and they were argued with for some three hours or more. Among others Babu Kismet Rae, vakil, one of the candidates for election to the Provincial Council, addressed them at the request of the Deputy Commissioner. Two attempts to rush the bridge were frustrated by Captain Alderson of the Labour Corps, who had temporarily been left in charge of the bridge, with the assistance of the mounted police, who drove the crowd back with the butts of their lances. At about 2 p.m. the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, accompanied by Sardar Birpal Singh and 24 mounted police with a few men of the Labour Corps, started moving the crowd, which by that time had grown to a number estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, back along the road. This was successfully done until the crowd with a frontage of considerably over half a mile, reached a point where the railway embankment comes close up to the road. Here they refused to retreat further; the police were bombarded with stones and lumps of kankar, attacked by bodies of men armed with *lathis* and driven back. This was the situation at 3.30 p.m. Recourse was then made to the use of firearms and the

crowd were dispersed with casualties amounting to three or possibly four killed and about 13 wounded. To this firing I shall refer later in detail.

4. *The firing at Munshiganj.*—As pointed out in paragraph 3, the crowd had been moved down the road and the country on both sides of it for several hundred yards away from the bridge. When they refused to go any further and turned on the police with stones and lathis the force of 24 mounted police which was moving them along was strung out over a wide front, and the sowars were driven back, two men being unhorsed. The situation was serious, as an initial success of this kind was likely to encourage the mob to rush the bridge and cross the river, which here is everywhere fordable, a fact which rendered it extremely unwise to allow such a large crowd to stay where they were for the night. There were at the bridge and on the river banks only the small guard of 2nd Rajputs and unarmed men of the Labour Corps with pick-handles guarding the bank. It is doubtful whether the guard could have held off the mob when flushed by success over the police even had they used their army rifles and very much greater casualties would have resulted than actually took place, because the bullet from the service rifle is not only more deadly than the buckshot from the police gun, but one bullet is likely to kill three or four people in a mob. The results which would have ensued from the entry of a successful mob infuriated by casualties into the town would, I think, undoubtedly have been extremely serious.

5. I have made very careful enquiry into the facts about the firing. The completion of this enquiry was necessarily delayed, because a most important witness, Subedar Hakim Singh of the Labour Corps, who, according to the sowars, had started the firing, had been transferred to the Punjab and I was not able to record his statement until the 17th of January, 1921. I regard Subedar Hakim Singh's statement of what occurred as very valuable. He is an officer of good type with long service and experience, and although he, not unnaturally, does not admit that he fired the first shot, he does admit firing. Whether this was done accidentally, as he says, or intentionally to frighten the mob when he saw them rushing the police or a mixture of both, there is no doubt that he did fire at a very early stage in the proceedings and probably fired the first shot. It is clear that shots were fired before the Superintendent of Police gave orders for firing to start, and it is possible that the original shot may have been fired without orders by some sowar in self-defence when attacked and in danger. This, of course, no sowar would be willing to admit. Anyhow, it is clear to any reasonable person that had firing not been resorted to the sowars would have been swamped by the mob and the results would have been disastrous. The uncertainty which existed as to how firing had started gave an opportunity to Sardar Birpal Singh's political opponents and others to spread the story that he had started the firing and had caused many casualties. On this point I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, who states that he satisfied himself the same evening that Sardar Birpal Singh did not start the firing and only fired his pistol once. The Deputy Commissioner was compelled to fire his pistol twice, but he also did not hit anyone apparently, as no trace of a pistol bullet wound has been found on any of the dead or wounded examined. I made careful enquiry to see if any reliable and independent witness could be found who had seen the firing. The only people I could hear of were the driver of a car named Mustafa and a naik and a clerk of the Labour Corps. Their statements have been recorded, but are inconclusive. Mr. Mayers, the Superintendent of Police, did not fire himself. I think the version given by him and the Deputy Commissioner and supported by Sardar Birpal Singh and by Hakim Singh, Subedar of the Labour Corps, shows conclusively that firing was not resorted to until it was absolutely impossible to avoid it, and that results would have been very much worse if it had not taken place at the particular moment when it did. In addition to verbal stories spread with the deliberate intention of discrediting Birpal Singh, I regret to find that on the occasion of the visit to the spot of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, on the 14th January, a tutored witness was produced (Piare Lal, a labourer in the Labour Corps) to state that Birpal Singh started the firing. I have no hesitation in saying that the whole of this man's story is absolutely false. It is conclusively proved by Subedar Hakim Singh, whose orderly he was, and who fortunately was stopped by wire at Amritsar on his way to his new post, that Piare Lal was not present when the firing took place. The visit of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was a very short one, or he would no doubt have been able to ascertain the real facts. As previously reported, great care was taken to search for

the wounded after the firing at Munshiganj in order to avoid unnecessary suffering and those found were sent at once to the hospital, some of them receiving first-aid treatment at the Labour Corps hospital which is nearer to the spot than the civil hospital. Several slightly wounded went away to their villages and came into the hospital for treatment voluntarily later. One of these men stated that he had been shot by Saidar Birpal Singh. I myself visited the wounded in the hospital on the 9th or 10th and no complaints of this kind were then made. When Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya visited the hospital on the 14th or 15th two men said Birpal Singh had shot them. When I visited the hospital again to day every one of the ten Munshiganj wounded there present stated that he was shot by Birpal Singh. This points to further efforts having been made by his political opponents and others to discredit him.

6. On the 8th and a few following days a considerable number of lootings and dacoities occurred and there were several cases in which large crowds which had assembled to loot the bazar were dispersed without casualties. The situation, however, rapidly improved. It was decided to allow a large meeting which had been advertised by means of notices circulated in this and other districts to take place at Unchahar on the 15th as the situation was then well in hand. This meeting, however, was not attended by any considerable number of the cultivating classes. On the 16th the Deputy Commissioner's order prohibiting meetings in three tahsils of the Rae Bareilly district was cancelled by him. Full details are not available, but the local bad characters seized upon the opportunity given by these agrarian disturbances to get busy, and it is probable that a good deal of burglary and other crime was done. It has been ascertained that one so-called *baba* leading a crowd of villagers was a registered criminal Pasi named Ram Ghulam, and it is expected that others of these gentlemen are also really men of bad character in disguise. The garb of a *fakir* is, of course, very commonly adopted by a criminal. During the last two days 174 men out of 330 under arrest in connection with these disturbances have been released. The district is now quiet and 75 of the armed police received from other districts have already been returned.

7. The behaviour and discipline of the armed police have fully justified my long-held opinion that this admirable force is capable of dealing with any disturbance without the intervention of regular troops.

8. I have already brought to your notice the good work of the district authorities, who restored the situation in a remarkably short space of time from anarchy to order, with a maximum of tact and toleration combined with a minimum of force.

J. C. FAUNTHORPE,

Commissioner, Lucknow division.

Dated the 18th January, 1921.

IN my final report on the Rae Bareilly agrarian disturbances, written yesterday, I forgot to enter details of the expenditure of ammunition by the police. It was as follows:—

- (1) *Pursatganj*.—47 buckshot cartridges and five revolver cartridges.
- (2) *Munshiganj*.—56 buckshot cartridges.

J. C. FAUNTHORPE,

Commissioner, Lucknow division.

Dated the 19th January, 1921.

No. 253/241—1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 31st January, 1921.

CORRIGENDUM.

IN this department's resolution no. 193, dated the 21st January, 1921, regarding the constitution of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, for the words "United Provinces Zamindars' Association" read "Agra Provinces Zamindars' Association."

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 29th January, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Plague.

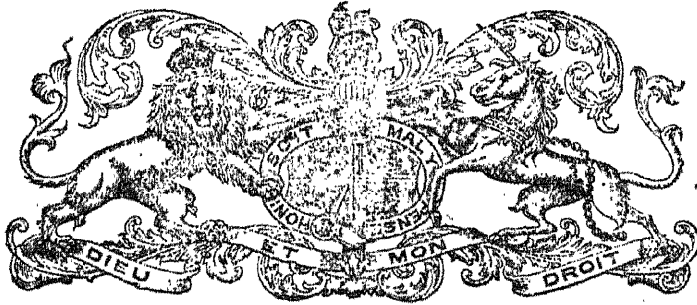
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Allahabad district	...	9	9	...	...
Azamgarh district	...	143	101	...	1
Ballia district	...	163	189	...	...
Basti district	...	300	273	...	...
Bonares district	...	3	3	...	...
Cawnpore district	...	11	11	...	...
Fatehpur district	...	31	22	...	...
Fyzabad district	...	3	3	...	...
Ghazipur district	...	83	72	...	...
Gonda district	...	17	14	...	...
Gorakhpur district	...	28	10	...	...
Jaunpur district	...	2	2	...	...
Lucknow district	...	3	3	...	...
Mirzapur district	...	...	...	...	7
Pilibhit district	...	14	14	...	...
Rae Bareli district	...	113	73	...	...
Total	...	928	799	...	8

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 3rd February, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part, in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 317/I—417.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 7th February, 1921.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution no. 1417/I—488, dated the 21st May, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to order the publication of the following papers regarding the assessment of parganas Bhagwanpur and Rurki, tahsil Rurki, district Saharanpur, for general information. Any criticisms or opinions received within two months from the date of this notification will be considered by the Government.

By order of the Governor in Council

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secy. to Government, United Provinces.

No. 423/I—200C(33) of 1920.

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 6th November, 1920.

SIR,

IN continuation of the Board's letter no. 936N/I—200C/33, dated the 26th July 1920, submitting the rent-rate report of parganas Bhagwanpur and Rurki of tahsil Rurki, district Saharanpur, I am directed to submit for the information and orders of the Government the enclosed copy of the assessment report on these parganas, together with a copy of the Note on it, dated the 21st September 1920, written by the Commissioner of the Meerut division.

2. The Settlement Officer's report on the re-arrangement of the alluvial mahals referred to in paragraph 9 of the Commissioner's Note, together with the latter's recommendations, was received under a letter, dated the 15th October 1920, and the Board's orders on the subject are included in their orders on this report issued to the Commissioner, of which a copy is herewith attached for information.

3. The Board have accepted the Commissioner's proposals in all matters, and approve the alterations in the proposed revenues suggested by him; and they now recommend for the sanction of the Government the imposition of the following demands:—

	Pargana Bhagwanpur.	Pargana Rurki.	Total.
<i>Payable to Government.</i>			
Non-alluvial mahals—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For the first five years	1,44,176 4 0	99,985 15 0	2,44,162 3 0
From the sixth year	1,52,741 4 0	1,04,970 15 0	2,57,712 3 0
From the eleventh year	1,59,661 4 0	1,08,590 15 0	2,68,252 3 0
Conditional long-term settlement mahals ..	4,284 14 0	150 0 0	4,434 14 0
Short-term settlement mahals (five years) ..	100 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0
Ditto (ten years)	140 0 0	2,380 0 0	2,520 0 0
Alluvial mahals .. ..	..	5,495 0 0	5,495 0 0
<i>Nominal demand on—</i>			
Revenue-free mahals .. ..	..	2,690 0 0	2,690 0 0
Revenue-free plots .. ..	..	3 7 0	3 7 0
Total	1,64,166 2 0	1,19,329 6 0	2,83,515 8 0

4. Objections lodged to the assessments when laid open to the public were numerous, numbering 108. These have been examined in detail by the Settlement Officer and the Commissioner, and have also been scrutinized by the Board. In the result the Board find no cause for interference with the Settlement Officer's proposals in regard to these 108 mahals, except in the 26 cases in which the Commissioner has thought it right, for the reasons given by him in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his

Note, to reduce the proposed *jamās*. The Board are in agreement with these reductions made by the Commissioner. The remaining objections have been rejected, the great majority of them consisting merely of vague generalities.

5. Printed copies of all the papers now submitted will be forwarded to Government for publication in the Gazette and final orders of the Government.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. PHELPS,

Secretary.

No. 422/I—200C/33 of 1920.

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE

MERRUT DIVISION.

Dated Allahabad, the 6th November, 1920.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter no. 352/S., dated the 24th September, 1920, submitting for the orders of the Board the assessment report of parganas Bhagwanpur and Rurki, district Saharanpur, written by Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, Assistant Settlement Officer, together with your own Note thereon and the Settlement Officer's covering letter, I am directed to enclose for your information a copy of the Board's letter to Government asking for sanction of the revenues stated therein.

2. The Board agree with you in all the recommendations made by you; and accord their sanction to the fixing of different terms of settlement in the villages named in the list appended hereto, as shown therein in the case of each village; also to the re-arrangement of alluvial mahals of both these parganas, as recommended by you in your letter no. 391/S., dated the 15th October, 1920, and shown in the appended list above referred to. The Board also accord sanction to the striking off from the list of short-term villages of the village Muhammadpur-Jhabarheri of circle VI of pargana Rurki, and to its being settled for the full term of the settlement. They also approve the removal of villages Makarपुर and Ransauri from the alluvial quinquennial list and to the settlement of these two villages for the full term of settlement, and the inclusion of their areas with the parent non-alluvial mahals.

3. The Board are in agreement with the principles followed by you in revising the Settlement Officer's assessments, and accept all the alterations made by you in the proposed assessments shown in the list attached to your Note. They approve the fixation of Rs. 100 as revenue for a short term of five years for mahal Muhammad Ahmad Haq no. 1 of village Kheri Shikohpur, in which a *jama* of Rs. 350 (equal to the present expiring demand) was originally proposed for the full term with an alternative suggestion that a short-term settlement on Rs. 75 might be given.

Subject to the final orders of Government, the Board authorise the Settlement Officer to declare the new *jamas* proposed by him as modified by you and approved by the Board, making it clear to the *malguzars* concerned that the amount of the revenue and the period of engagement are subject to whatever orders the Government may pass.

4. I am to add that the Board sanction the assessment of all mahals in which the proposed revenues fall below 45 per cent. of the net assets.

5. In conclusion the Board have much pleasure in endorsing your commendation of the thorough and careful work of Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, Assistant Settlement Officer, in the assessment of this difficult and diversified tract. They also wish to acknowledge the careful supervision exercised by Mr. Drake-Brockman over his Assistant's work, and cordially to thank yourself for the care with which you have examined and where necessary corrected the Settlement Officer's proposals.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. PHELPS,

Secretary.

PART I.

List of Mahals settled for short terms.

Pargana.	Circle.	Village.	Mahal.	Term for which settled.
Bhagwanpur ..	I	Lalawala Mazbita ..	Muhammad Ikramul Haq	10 years.
Do. ..	II	Kheri Shikohpur ..	Muhammad Ikram ..	Do.
			Muhammad Ahmad Haq	5 years.
			Mithoo ..	
Rurki ..	VI	Alawalpur ..	Kadir Bakhsh ..	
			Indar Singh ..	
			Fida Husain ..	
Do. ..	"	Bahadurpur Khurd ..	Jagat Singh ..	
			Daryan ..	
			Ghairdaiyan ..	10 years.
			Inrat ..	
Do. ..	"	Badli Kalanjari ..	Shibsavan ..	
			Musammnat Ram Kunwar	
			Baldeo Bharti ..	
Do. ..	"	Nashtarpur alias Nasirpur.	Dalip ..	5 years.
Do. ..	"	Pithpur ..		
Do. ..	"	Raipur Darora Grant ..		10 years.
				10 years.

PART II.

Villages now settled conditionally for long term or for full term of settlement, which were either on the alluvial list or were proposed to be settled for short terms.

Pargana.	Circle.	Mauza.	Term for which settled.
Bhagwanpur ..	III	Ahmadpur Kheri ..	Conditional long-term
Do. ..	"	Aurangzebpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Daryapur Dayalpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Dhir Mazra ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Hasanpur Madanpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Hasnawala ..	Ditto.
* Rurki ..	VI	Firozpur ..	Ditto.
Bhagwanpur ..	III	Bhagwanpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Chacoli Shahabuddinpur ..	Full term.
Do. ..	"	Gin Muhammadpur Saidpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Karaundi ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Kheri Shikohpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Kishanpur Jamulpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Latifpur Khubampur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Lawa ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Makanpur Mahmud Alampur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Pohana ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Qazibas ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Saleyar Salihpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Shahpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Sisauana ..	Ditto.
Rurki ..	VI	Muhammadpur alias Jhabarheri ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Rampur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Akbarpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Bharupur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Bhannri ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Dhandheri-Khwaigipur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Helwaheri ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Kotkalyar ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Mirzapur-Mustafabad ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Makarpur ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Ransauri ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	VII	Jasarwala ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Kota Moradnagar ..	Ditto.
Do. ..	"	Mahmudpur ..	Ditto.

PART III.

Villages which were on the alluvial quinquennial list and still remain on the same list.

Pargana.	Circle.	Mauza.
Rurki	V ..	Bhainsaheri.
Do.	" ..	Sondheri.
Do.	" ..	Toda Kalyanpur.
Do.	VI ..	Bangheri Muhabbatpur.
Do.	" ..	Jahulpur.
Do.	" ..	Jaurasi.
Do.	" ..	Khatka.
Do.	" ..	Khanpur.
Do.	" ..	Muhammad Aminpur alias Malha Mazra.
Do.	" ..	Mominpur.
Do.	" ..	Ulheri.
Do.	VII ..	Belra.
Do.	" ..	Rahmatpur.
Do.	VIII ..	Bahadurpur Sani.

NOTE ON THE ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PARGANAS BHAGWANPUR AND RURKI, TAHSIL RURKI, DISTRICT SAHARANPUR.

The physical and economic characteristics of the tract have been fully described in the rent-rate report and summed up in my note thereon, and need not be repeated here.

2. *Areas.*—As in Jwalapur, the question of the area to be assessed is one of difficulty. It will be seen from the Settlement Officer's note that it has received very full consideration. The year of survey was in Bhagwanpur 1325F., which was an average year, whereas in Rurki it was 1326F., a year of drought. Hence in Bhagwanpur the cultivated area of survey is almost the same as the five years average, while in Rurki it is 3,800 acres less. This five years' average is in Bhagwanpur almost the same as the cultivated area of last settlement, losses caused by erosion in the submontane circle I having been made good by some increase of cultivation in the other circles. In Rurki on the other hand the five years' cultivated area was lower than that of last settlement by 2,000 acres, partly owing to the waterlogged area near the Pathri forest in circle VI falling out of cultivation. On the other hand circle VII including the Piran Kaliar plateau and its attendant *khadir* shows a considerable increase. The assessed area in this as in other tracts is based on the area included in holdings, old fallow however though so included being omitted from assessment. Thus in Bhagwanpur the area assessed is slightly less than the holdings area, while in Rurki it is slightly more owing to additions made for land temporarily out of cultivation and out of holdings in the poor season of 1326F. After perusal of the detailed assessment statements I am confident that the area assessed is fair for a 30 years' settlement.

3. *Rates.*—The applicability of the circle rates to the special conditions of each village has been carefully considered as in Jwalapur, and they have been modified wherever necessary.

4. *Rentals.*—The allowances made for excessive and therefore unstable rents of non-occupancy tenants are, as the Assistant Settlement Officer shows in paragraph 3 of his report, about equal on the whole to the amount estimated. Some allowance was required in circle I and a larger allowance in circle IV, as anticipated in my note on the rent-rate report. As to occupancy rents their divergence from non-occupancy rents is in the greater portion of the tract very small. In circles I and II, which have elements of precariousness in the scarcity of drinking water and of population, damage from wild animals, and a thin soil which is very much at the mercy of the seasons, occupancy rents are often at a higher standard than is safe, and allowances for instability have had to be made for them also. It is only in circles V and VI, owing principally to the great competition for land in the vicinity of Rurki, that there will be any substantial rise in occupancy rents. Exproprietary rents are also frequently above the amount (25 per cent. below the rates adjusted to a non-occupancy standard) which can properly be taken for assessment, and some concession has been allowed in them.

5. *Assumption areas.*—*Sir* and *khudkasht* have been valued at standard rates (modified for the village where necessary), and the Settlement Officer has explained the principles on which *sir* deduction has been allowed. These are sufficiently liberal, though they result in Bhagwanpur in an allowance substantially less than that estimated. Grain-rented land has been taken usually at standard rates (modified for the village if necessary), but in special cases where the poorer area was grain-rented the valuation has been reduced by one-sixth. In a few cases I have found that since the grain-rented land was non-occupancy and was valued at the rates, whereas cash-rented non-occupancy land was valued at 25 to 40 per cent. above the rates, grain-rented mahals got off with a lighter assessment than cash-rented mahals of the same value, and raised the assessment accordingly.

6. *Assets and revenue*.—It will be seen from paragraph 9 of the Assistant Settlement Officer's report that the assets as finally determined considerably exceed those estimated in both parganas, principally owing to the amount added for short cultivation which was not foreseen at the time the rent-rate report was written. I have already stated that I am confident that the area assessed is not too high. Owing to this excess in the assets, even with a 45-per cent. percentage which is fully justified by the considerations advanced by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 10 of his report, the new *jama* proposed by the Settlement Officer exceeds the old by 43·4 per cent., instead of the 40·7 estimated in the rent-rate report. Although the enhancement varies very much from village to village, it is remarkably uniform for the different circles, varying only from 30 per cent. in circle VI where the water-logged area is situated, to 63 per cent. in circle VII, whereas I have already stated there is a considerable increase in cultivation. The net result is very close indeed to the enhancement (44 per cent.) forecasted for Rurki tahsil as a whole when settlement operations were undertaken.

7. *Short-term settlements*.—Appendix III attached to the report shows the mahals which the Settlement Officer proposes should be settled for less than the regular term. Muhammadpur Jhabarheri may be struck off from the list, as I agree with him that it can be settled for 30 years. The two mahals of Lalwala Mazbita in circle I are temporarily depressed owing to the exactions of a *thekadar*, and existing assets justify a new *jama* less than half the old *jama*, though the third mahal (the mahals in this village are *khetbat*) pays a small enhancement. Similarly while the large village of Kheri Shikohpur yields an average enhancement (after reductions made by the Settlement Officer and myself) of about 100 per cent., one *chakbat* mahal has owing to the desertion of a hamlet fallen largely out of cultivation, and existing figures justify only the existing *jama*. In these cases I agree with the Settlement Officer that a 5 or 10 years' settlement must be made. The other villages in the statement are all in the deteriorated Pathri area of circle VI. All mahals except two it is proposed to settle for 10 years. The present cultivated area is far below that of 10 years ago and necessitates (except in Raipur where there is a small increase) the reduction of the *jama*. But the villages may improve in 10 years so as to be able to pay a fair revenue. The remaining village Nashtarpur *alias* Nasirpur had fallen out of cultivation altogether in the year of inspection, and had no assets except a small amount from grazing dues. Hence while agreeing with the Settlement Officer that it should be assessed for five years, I have proposed to take Rs. 20 only instead of Rs. 50.

8. *Alluvial mahals*.—In pargana Bhagwanpur these number 116 comprised in 20 mauzas (three of which are wholly alluvial). All are on the Solani river except two which are on the Sipia river. No less than 55 are included in the great village of Kheri Shikohpur which has 52 permanent mahals. I have examined Statement III for all the alluvial mahals in Bhagwanpur, and cannot find any in which the area of recent years has varied to any appreciable extent. In Kheri Shikohpur in fact the cultivated area of the alluvial mahals has varied less than the cultivated area of the upland mahals much of the soil of which is inferior. The Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in his note on the assessment report of last settlement expressed doubts as to the extent to which all the alluvial mahals (then numbering 48) were required in this village, and an enquiry was being made in the matter, the result of which I have not been able to find out. Moreover, some villages on the Solani, apparently at least equally exposed to fluvial action, have no alluvial mahals, and on the Sipia only two villages have them. Again many of the alluvial mahals both in Kheri Shikohpur and elsewhere are either very small in themselves or their total area bears only a small proportion to the total area of the corresponding permanent mahals. Lastly the assessment of these small alluvial mahals has been most carefully made, taking, in order to be fair to all proprietors, not only the cultivated area of the year of survey but also that of recent years into consideration. If the mahals are left

on the alluvial list a small increase or decrease of 2 or 3 acres will be constantly bringing the assessments under quinquennial revision without any real necessity, and it is impossible to hope that the revision will be made on as sound principles and with as much care as has been expended on these assessments. My own opinion is that all these alluvial mahals in Bhagwanpur can be struck off the alluvial list. In Rurki there are some, though only a few in my opinion, which will have to be retained. I have written to the Settlement Officer to consider the question for all the alluvial mahals, and he will after examination of past figures and present conditions report how they can best be dealt with.

9. *Modifications.*—The alterations which I have recommended in the assessments are shown in the attached list. Pandit Brij Chand Sharma's work in valuations and assessments has been most thorough, and it has been carefully revised where necessary by Mr. Drake-Brockman. If I have one criticism to make it is this:—that the Settlement Officer is a little too sure of the results given by the classification adopted in and the rates applied to individual villages. For though the work has been done with extreme and minute care, it represents only the Assistant Settlement Officer's estimate of the relative value of soils and villages, after checking it by the recorded rents of different classes of tenants, and there is no certainty that this coincides with the value of soils and villages as recognised by the agriculturists of the locality. After all 'humanum est errare,' and there is something to be said for the Assistant Settlement Officer's practice of discounting his conclusions (*vide* paragraph 10 of the Settlement Officer's forwarding letter) by taking a low percentage though this may not be strictly in accordance with the rules. The robust faith of the Settlement Officer in the results of the calculations based on the soils and rates has led him to reject rentals as inadequate somewhat too freely in my opinion, and I have made some alterations in such cases generally where the existing rent yielded a fair increase on the present demand. In other cases I have intervened to remedy small inequalities, which have crept in in the treatment of different mahals of the same village, or as already stated in paragraph 5 to prevent grain-rented areas being specially favoured. In a few cases I have thought it best where there are a large number of sharers to substitute a lower *jama* for the term of settlement for one somewhat higher with progressions, so giving much the same result. The other changes proposed, and these are the large majority, are simply directed to modify the enhancement on mahals or villages where it is more than ordinarily severe. The net result of the changes proposed is to reduce the final *jama* in Bhagwanpur by Rs. 837-8-0 and in Rurki by Rs. 1,220. The changes recommended are nearly all in the permanent mahals settled for 30 years. In three mahals in which a short-time settlement is proposed (*vide* App. III) I have recommended reductions of Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 and an increase of Rs. 25 respectively; and in 11 alluvial mahals I have recommended changes involving a net increase of Rs. 10 only.

10. *Objections.*—As will be seen from paragraph 11 of the report, a large number of applications for inspection of assessment statements were received, and the objections filed were also numerous, numbering 108. These have all been considered by the Settlement Officer and myself. In two cases he himself recommended reductions after he had sent the assessment volumes to me, and I have incorporated them with my own. In 24 other cases in which objections have been filed I have recommended changes. These recommendations were made chiefly for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, and it was only in a few cases that the considerations advanced in the petition of objection were such as to affect the assessment. The great majority consisted merely of vague generalities.

11. *Conclusion.*—The work of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, has been thorough and careful as usual, and forms a most sound basis for a thirty years' assessment of a difficult and diversified tract. Mr. Drake-Brockman has carefully reviewed the proposals, and his notes on the assessment statements have been most useful in directing attention to the salient characteristics of different villages and mahals, and in enabling one to form an opinion as to the suitability of the proposed *jamas*.

S. H. FREMANTLE,

Commissioner, Meerut Division.

The 21st September, 1920.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner.

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current Revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	PARGANA BHAGWANPUR.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Circle I.								
1 1	Banjarwala ..	..	1,400 0 0	1,900	2 250	2,000	1,840	2,170	2,500
2 2	Daulatpur ..	..	1,620 0 0	2,310	2,830	3,350	2,360	2,830	3,300
7 9	Majahidpur Satiwala ..	..	200 0 0	290	290	290	280	280	280
8 10	Ditto	Mazbita ..	900 0 0	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,080	1,080	1,080
10 15	Shahidwala Grant ..	Umardax ..	220 0 0	230	230	230	250	250	250
		Total ..	4,400 0 0	5,880	6,750	7,020	5,810	6,610	7,410
	Circle II.								
2 5	Ibrahimpur Masauhi ..	Umdat-ul-Nisa ..	199 0 0	125	125	125	135	135	135
2 7	Ditto ..	Mahbub-ul-Nisa ..	69 0 0	45	45	45	50	50	50
4 18	Kheri Shikohpur, permanent.	Khwaja Husain, no. 3..	30 0 0	35	35	35	40	40	40
4 19	Ditto ..	Nur Muhammad, no. 25	30 0 0	60	80	80	50	70	70
4 37	Ditto ..	Kasim Ali, no. 8 ..	12 0 0	20	20	20	25	25	25
4 43	Ditto ..	Muhammad Ahmad Haq, no. 1.	350 0 0	350	350	350	100	100	100
4 46	Ditto ..	Muhammad Bux, no. 20	20 0 0	30	30	30	30	40	40
4 53	Ditto ..	Hussain Bux Dai, no. $\frac{48}{1}$	53 3 0	100	130	160	90	110	140
4 63	Ditto ..	Ghasi Ram, nos. 13 and 47.	273 8 7	450	570	680	450	550	650
4 65	Ditto ..	Farsand Ali Khan, no. $\frac{48}{4}$	109 0 3	180	220	270	180	220	250
4a 81	Kheri Shikohpur, alluvial	Muhammad Ali, no. 16	8 0 0	20	20	20	17/8	17/8	17/8
8 132	Baulaheri ..	Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ..	138 0 0	130	130	130	150	150	150
9 140	Sakraunda ..	Farsand Ali Khan ..	5 4 0	10	10	10	7/8	7/8	7/8
9 142	Ditto ..	Masum Ali Khan ..	35 7 0	60	60	60	55	55	55
9 145	Ditto ..	Saadat Ali Khan ..	17 13 0	35	35	35	30	30	30
9 149	Ditto ..	Talib Ali Khan ..	70 0 0	90	110	110	100	100	100
9 159	Ditto ..	Umdat-ul-Nisa ..	23 0 0	45	45	45	40	40	40
9 163	Ditto ..	Madad Ali Khan ..	124 0 0	150	180	180	170	170	170
9 172	Ditto ..	Bismillah Begam ..	107 10 0	140	170	170	170	170	170
		Total, Circle II ..	1,612 13 10	1,675	2,385	2,555	1,890	2,080	2,240

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner --(continued.)

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current Revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Circle III.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
$\frac{2}{3}$	Akbarpur Kalson ..	Musammrat Amna Khan.	145 0 0	210	250	290	190	230	270
$\frac{2}{4}$	Ditto ..	Ghulam Sabir ..	290 0 0	370	460	550	540	540	540
$\frac{6}{11}$	Bhagwanpur ..	Girdhavi Lal ..	139 0 0	120	150	180	130	130	130
$\frac{10}{27}$	Fatehullahpur ..	Nawal ..	102 0 0	220	230	250	190	210	230
$\frac{10}{81}$	Ditto ..	Ghasi Ram..	142 0 0	230	300	360	230	290	350
$\frac{11a}{38}$	Gin Muhammadpur-Saidpur.	Alluvial ..	235 0 0	220	350	250	270	270	270
$\frac{12}{37}$	Hakimpur Tharra ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	718 15 5	920	920	920	950	950	950
$\frac{13}{41}$	Hallu Mazra ..	Ashak Ali Khan ..	296 4 0	380	380	350	370	400	400
$\frac{13}{43}$	Ditto ..	Muhammad Amir Ali Khan.	133 5 4	170	190	190	160	180	180
$\frac{13}{45}$	Ditto ..	Muhammad Kasim Ali Khan.	206 10 8	320	370	410	330	370	400
$\frac{15}{74}$	Hansana Wala, alluvial	Muhammad Husain ..	148 12 0	210	210	210	220	220	220
$\frac{19}{84}$	Karaundi ..	Mabru ..	150 0 0	200	200	200	210	210	210
$\frac{19a}{91}$	Ditto, alluvial ..	Birbal ..	15 0 0	12/8	12/8	12/8	10	10	10
$\frac{21}{19}$	Kishanpur Jamalpur ..	..	1,104 0 0	1,380	1,550	1,550	1,520	1,520	1,520
$\frac{22a}{102}$	Latifpur Khubampur, alluvial.	..	140 0 0	130	130	130	140	140	140
$\frac{23}{103}$	Lawa ..	..	500 0 0	600	820	950	700	810	920
$\frac{24}{107}$	Lodi Wala ..	Ahsanul Haq ..	65 0 0	120	150	180	120	150	180
$\frac{26}{115}$	Manak Mazra ..	Masum Ali Khan ..	103 0 0	150	190	230	140	180	220
$\frac{27}{181}$	Mukarrampur ..	Husain Baksh ..	19 12 0	40	40	40	35	35	35
$\frac{27}{183}$	Ditto ..	Fazal Azim ..	21 9 0	40	40	40	35	35	35
$\frac{30a}{153}$	Qasibas, alluvial	Kanhaiya Lal ..	50 0 0	75	75	75	70	70	70
$\frac{31}{154}$	Saliyar Satehpur ..	..	802 0 0	930	930	930	950	950	950
$\frac{33a}{158}$	Sissuna, alluvial ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	140 0 0	140	140	140	150	150	150
	Total, Circle III ..		5,377 4 11	7,327/8	7,357/8	8,297/8	7,660	8,060	8,380
	Circle IV.								
$\frac{7}{12}$	Baleki Yusufpur ..	Niadar ..	135 0 0	260	150	150	160	160	160
$\frac{11}{19}$	Beharshi Saidabad ..	..	1,700 0 0	1,950	1,950	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,000
$\frac{12}{21}$	Bhalswa Ganj ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	68 12 0	75	75	75	60	60	60
$\frac{12}{28}$	Ditto ..	Bishan ..	54 12 0	60	60	60	55	55	55

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued.)

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mabal.	Current Revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Circle IV—(continued).		Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12 41	Bhalswa Ganj	.. Rasul ..	25 0 0	30	30	30	35	35	35
12 45	Ditto ..	.. Jharu ..	44 12 0	70	50	90	60	60	60
15 53	Binda Kheri	.. ..	175 0 0	200	320	300	250	310	300
21 78	Dadli ..	.. Lachmi Chand ..	109 0 0	150	180	220	150	180	210
24 92	Fakharheri	.. Budh Singh ..	184 2 6	250	300	350	250	300	340
29 106	Ikbulpur Kamalpur	.. Sahib Singh ..	51 0 0	60	80	80	75	75	75
29 109	Ditto	.. Ramun ..	100 0 0	160	100	240	160	190	220
34 124	Khanpur ..	.. Kallu ..	114 10 0	120	120	120	130	130	180
36 131	Khata Kheri	.. Ali Bakhsh ..	144 0 0	170	170	170	175	175	175
38 136	Kunj Bahadurpur	.. Chazan Das ..	660 0 0	730	775	820	730	800	800
41 145	Madhopur Hazratpur	.. Rahim Bakhsh ..	207 14 4	230	230	230	240	240	240
47 153	Mandawar	.. Bhagwan Das ..	175 0 0	270	340	400	250	310	370
47 160	Ditto	.. Kanhaiya Lal ..	146 14 9	210	250	290	190	230	270
49 164	Mohitpur ..	.. ..	710 0 0	1,030	1,270	1,500	1,000	1,200	1,400
54 173	Nalbir Anantpur	.. ..	2,257 0 0	2,870	3,100	3,100	3,050	3,050	3,050
55 176	Padli Gonda	.. Shibba ..	98 12 8	60	60	60	65	65	65
58 182	Paniyala Chandpur	.. Asanul Haq ..	88 12 8	120	160	170	120	150	150
56 192	Ditto	.. Wazir Singh ..	77 9 5	80	80	80	85	85	85
56 194	Ditto	.. Saran Singh ..	74 12 0	60	60	80	85	85	85
57 196	Pomrajpur	.. ..	452 0 0	520	520	520	540	540	540
58 197	Rahimpur ..	.. ..	370 0 0	590	700	930	620	760	900
60 199	Rasulpur ..	.. ..	500 0 0	625	750	870	625	740	860
61 204	Ruhalki Dayalpur	.. Hargulal ..	42 4 0	45	45	45	50	50	50
62 221	Safarpur ..	.. Rahmatulla ..	118 0 0	130	130	130	140	140	140
63 229	Salehpur ..	.. Ghair Daiyan ..	82 0 0	110	130	150	100	130	140
65 233	Salempur Rajputan	.. Gokal Chand ..	177 0 0	270	300	300	250	280	280
69 250	Sikandarpur Bhainswal	.. Bakha Mal ..	471 0 0	600	630	780	580	670	760
69 251	Ditto	.. Mal Chand ..	468 0 0	600	630	770	580	670	760

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued.)

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current Revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years	Second five years	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Circle IV—(concluded).		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
69 254	Sikandarpur Bhainswali	Salig Ram ..	468 0 0	580	670	750	590	660	730
69 255	Ditto	Surja Mal ..	312 0 0	390	440	490	380	430	490
69 256	Ditto	Mathura Das ..	156 0 0	100	220	350	200	220	240
70 257	Sohalpur Gara	..	613 0 0	650	650	650	670	670	670
71 260	Sri Chandi	Abdullah ..	111 0 0	120	120	120	130	130	130
75 280	Tejpora ..	Ballu ..	118 0 0	120	120	120	130	130	130
75 286	Ditto ..	Hulas Rai ..	176 0 0	200	250	280	220	245	270
	Total, Circle IV ..		11,871 1 4	14,955	16,535	17,800	15,260	16,440	17,495
	Group F.								
2 8	Tausipur ..	Brij Lal ..	206 7 7	215	215	215	225	225	225
	Abstract of all the Totals.								
	Total, Circle I ..	..	4,400 0 0	5,980	6,750	7,620	5,810	6,610	7,410
	Total, Circle II ..	Permanent ..	1,606 13 10	2,055	2,345	2,535	1,872/8	2,002/8	2,232/8
		1 Alluvial ..	8 0 0	20	20	20	17/8	17/8	17/8
		Total, Circle II ..	1,614 13 10	2,075	2,365	2,555	1,890	2,020	2,240
	Total, Circle III ..	Permanent ..	5,098 8 11	6,510	7,140	7,530	6,520	7,190	7,520
		6 Alluvial ..	778 12 0	817/8	817/8	817/8	800	860	880
		Total, Circle III ..	5,877 4 11	7,327/8	7,957/8	8,347/8	7,320	8,050	8,380
	Total, Circle IV ..	..	11,871 1 4	14,955	16,535	17,800	15,260	16,440	17,495
	Total, Group F. ..	..	206 7 7	215	215	215	225	225	225
	Grand total, pargana Bhagwanpur		23,969 11 8	30,428	33,822/8	36,587/8	30,005	33,405	35,750
	PARGANA RUKI								
	Circle I.								
1 2	Aneki Hetampur ..	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan ..	119 0 0	160	200	200	160	190	190
2 6	Asifnagar ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	174 0 0	230	270	270	230	250	250
2 7	Ditto ..	Saudagar Mal ..	335 0 0	420	500	580	420	490	560
2 8	Ditto ..	Muzaffar Husain ..	211 0 0	250	320	380	280	350	380
3 10	Amrangabad ..	Kundan Lal ..	259 7 2	330	360	360	350	350	350
3 11	Ditto ..	Jai Singh ..	57 11 2	55	55	55	55	55	55
3 12	Ditto ..	Padam ..	94 13 0	90	90	90	100	100	100

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued.)

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mabal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Circle I—(concluded).		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 15	Aurangabad ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	171 1 9	150	150	150	170	170	170
8 23	Daluwala Khurd ..	Ram Saran Das ..	117 0 0	160	180	210	160	180	200
8 20	Ditto ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	156 0 0	240	300	360	240	250	330
11 37	Hazara Grant ..	Ram Saran Das ..	250 0 0	310	340	340	320	320	320
12 42	Jhabarpur ..	Mazhar Husain ..	123 0 0	210	220	230	200	220	22
13 49	Khala Tira ..	Aziz-ud-din ..	215 0 0	225	225	225	240	240	240
13 50	Ditto ..	Ram Saran Das, I ..	43 0 0	40	40	40	45	45	45
16 54	Mirpur Mubazarpur ..	Amir Singh ..	582 0 0	720	770	820	700	800	800
16 56	Ditto ..	Mehar Singh ..	118 0 0	180	180	160	170	170	170
16 60	Ditto ..	Chalua ..	106 0 0	110	110	110	120	120	120
19 64	Qutabpur ..	..	55 0 0	90	90	90	75	75	75
23 77	Salempur Mahdud ..	Niyaz Muhammad Khan.	575 0 0	760	800	800	780	760	760
24 78	Tanda Banjaran Grant		300 0 0	380	380	380	350	350	350
25 81	Talibabad ..	Nabi Bakhsh ..	83 12 0	110	130	130	130	120	130
		Total, Circle I ..	4,142 13 1	5,320	5,720	6,000	5,265	5,655	5,795
	Circle V.								
2 9	Bangheri Muhabbatpur ..	Rudar Singh ..	291 0 0	400	420	440	430	430	430
31 13	Bhainsarheri ..	..	95 0 0	120	140	140	140	140	140
6 82	Geneshpur ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	78 8 0	120	140	160	150	150	150
13 49	Mohanpur Muhammadpur.	Amanat Khan ..	156 8 0	230	250	250	240	240	240
13 50	Ditto ..	Nazir Muhammad Khan from Daiyan.	811 8 0	400	440	480	460	460	460
15 56	Padli Gujar ..	Juso ..	20 12 0	35	55	55	35	50	50
15 60	Ditto ..	Allya ..	54 0 0	70	90	70	75	75	75
16 71	Rampur ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	230 0 0	310	310	310	300	300	300
17 74	Burkes ..	..	1,947 14 2	2,660	2,830	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000
		Total, Circle V ..	3,186 2 2	4,245	4,665	5,005	4,830	4,845	4,845
	Circle VI.								
7 14	Barampur ..	Baldeo Bharti ..	385 0 0	580	630	800	570	670	670
7 15	Ditto ..	Ghasigr ..	275 0 0	380	410	430	430	430	430

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued.)

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mabal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Circle VI—(concluded).		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9 22	Belri Salebpur ..	Ghairdaiyan. ..	776 0 0	1,110	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170
12 54	Dandheri Khawajipur ..	Uda ..	209 0 0	225	225	225	230	230	230
12 56	Ditto ..	Dalip ..	142 0 0	150	150	150	160	160	160
12 57	Ditto ..	Nathoo ..	159 0 0	170	170	170	180	180	180
12 58	Ditto ..	Nandoo ..	296 0 0	310	310	310	320	320	320
12a 59	Dandheri, alluvial ..	Dalip ..	197 0 0	190	190	190	140	140	140
14 63	Gobindpur Bazidpur ..	Munshi Lal ..	30 7 2	30	30	30	35	35	35
14 64	Ditto ..	Ajudhia Prasad ..	30 7 2	30	30	30	35	35	35
14 65	Ditto ..	Banwari Lal ..	31 7 5	40	40	40	35	35	35
14 66	Ditto ..	Kundan Lal ..	31 7 5	30	30	30	35	35	35
20 78	Marghubpur Didaheri..	Sayer ..	194 0 0	250	300	300	280	280	280
20 80	Ditto ..	Nabi Bakhsh ..	250 0 0	310	370	370	350	350	350
20 81	Ditto ..	Pir Bakhsh ..	224 0 0	280	330	330	310	310	310
28 98	Muhammad Aminpur alias Malhu Mazra.	..	200 0 0	260	260	260	290	290	290
29 107	Nashtarpur alias Nasir- pur.	..	160 0 0	50	50	50	20	20	20
30 108	Pachainpur ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	375 0 0	530	580	580	550	550	550
30 109	Ditto ..	Daiyan ..	150 0 0	200	210	210	200	220	220
31 110	Pithpur ..	..	430 0 0	370	370	370	350	350	350
32 111	Qasimpur ..	..	425 0 0	520	590	590	620	620	620
34 113	Ranipur ...	Budh Singh ..	119 3 10	170	210	240	170	200	230
34 114	Ditto ..	Nihal Chand ..	115 9 8	180	190	220	200	200	200
34 115	Ditto ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	213 6	280	320	330	350	350	350
40 123	Ulheri, alluvial ..	Diwan Singh ..	140 0 0	190	190	190	200	200	200
40 124	Ditto ..	Jiwan Singh ..	180 0 0	260	260	260	240	240	240
40 125	Ditto ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	150 0 0	230	260	260	250	280	280
	Total, Circle VI		5,919 1 2	7,325	7,985	8,275	7,720	7,370	8,000
Circle VII.									
	Bedpur ..	Ganga Ram ..	105 0 0	140	170	190	160	180	180

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued.)

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Circle VII—(continued).		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 5	Ganga Ram ..	Bhambhu Khan ..	150 0 0	190	230	230	220	220	220
3 10	Bolra ..	Ganga Ram ..	175 0 0	220	220	220	230	230	230
3 13	Do. ..	Faqira ..	128 0 0	190	230	230	190	230	250
3 15	Do. ..	Mir Singh ..	128 0 0	100	200	200	190	190	190
6 23	Guman Wala ..	Daiyan ..	450 0 0	600	680	750	600	600	720
8 27	Imlikhera Dharanpur..	..	2,000 0 0	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,500	2,500	2,500
9 28	Jaswa Wala ..	..	510 0 0	640	830	1,010	640	830	1,000
13 40	Mahowar Khurd ..	Ahmad Husain ..	474 0 0	720	900	1,080	700	830	1,050
15 45	Majri ..	Shankar Lal ..	244 13 3	330	390	450	320	330	430
16 49	Manubas Grant ..	Daiyan ..	550 0 0	690	800	900	700	780	800
16 53	Ditto ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	270 0 0	340	400	450	340	390	430
17 53	Muhammad Bagpur w/ Tanda.	Mahbab Ali Khan ..	68 0 0	100	130	160	110	120	150
17 54	Ditto ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	37 0 0	60	90	90	60	80	80
17 55	Ditto ..	Imdad Ali Khan ..	25 0 0	40	60	70	40	50	50
18 57	Muhammadpur Panda..	Ghair Daiyan ..	175 0 0	160	160	160	175	175	175
19 60	Mohanpur Mazra Salyar	Ram Saran ..	74 15 0	130	170	210	130	160	190
20 61	Mukarrabpur ..	Girdhari Lal ..	115 0 0	160	200	200	150	190	190
23 76	Rangharwala ..	Ahmad Ali ..	23 15 9	210	280	340	200	260	320
23 77	Ditto ..	Chaman Lal ..	163 0 0	260	340	410	260	330	400
24 78	Ditto ..	Qasim Ali Khan ..	163 0 3	280	370	450	280	360	440
24 80	Ditto ..	Faiyaz Ali Khan ..	86 0 0	140	180	220	120	160	200
24 81	Rawan Bas..	Daiyan ..	100 0 0	270	360	440	240	320	400
24 82	Ditto ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	75 0 0	140	190	230	130	170	210
26 85	Shalkhwaala Grant ..	..	250 0 0	450	590	700	410	530	650
27 87	Sheodaspur alias wali.	Ghafur Ali Khan ..	91 0 0	150	190	230	140	180	220
27 89	Ditto ..	Khadim Husain ..	78 0 0	140	180	220	130	170	210
27 89	Ditto ..	Shankar Lal ..	1,350 0 0	1,840	2,210	2,580	2,500	2,500	2,500

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(concluded.)

Serial number	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Circle VII—(concluded).		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27 90	Sheodaspur alias Taliwala.	Musammatt Hira Dei ..	131 0 0	180	210	240	180	220	260
28 91	Sohalpur Sikraunda ..	Chaman Lal ..	415 0 0	580	710	840	580	740	900
		Total, Circle VII ..	8,790 12 9	12,090	14,220	16,070	12,685	14,185	15,505
	Circle VIII.								
3 4	Daulatpur ..	Munshi Lal ..	119 0 0	160	190	220	160	190	200
4 15	Jamalpur ..	Umed Ali Khan ..	65 0 0	80	110	110	100	100	100
		Total, Circle VIII ..	184 0 0	240	300	330	260	290	300
	Group D.								
2 9	Dadupur Govindpur ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	485 0 0	485	485	485	500	500	500
		Total ..	485 0 0	485	485	485	500	500	500
	Abstract of all the totals.								
	Total, Circle I ..	..	4,142 13 1	5,320	5,720	6,000	5,265	5,655	5,795
	Total, Circle V ..	..	3,186 2 2	4,245	4,655	5,005	4,830	4,845	4,845
	Circle VI ..	Permanent ..	5,272 1 2	6,465	7,075	7,415	6,890	7,040	7,170
	Ditto ..	4 Alluvial ..	647 0 0	860	860	860	830	830	830
		Total circle VI ..	5,919 1 2	7,325	7,935	8,275	7,720	7,870	8,000
	Total, Circle VII ..	..	8,790 12 9	12,090	14,220	16,070	12,685	14,185	15,505
	Total, Circle VIII ..	..	184 0 0	240	300	330	260	290	300
	Total, Group D ..	..	485 0 0	485	485	485	500	500	500
		Grand total, pargana Burki ..	22,267 13 2	29,605	33,315	36,165	31,210	33,385	34,945

FROM

D. L. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Esq., I.C.S.,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER, SAHARANPUR,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION, MEERUT.

Dated Saharanpur, the 7th September, 1920.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your orders and those of the Board of Revenue, the Assessment Report on parganas Bhagwanpur and Rurki of the Rurki tahsil written by Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, Assistant Settlement Officer.

2. I foreshadowed in my review of the Rent-rate Report that the question of the area to be assessed would be in some cases a troublesome one. I would like at the outset to correct a slight inaccuracy in the description of the character of the seasons given in paragraph 13 of my covering letter to the Rent-rate Report. The season 1325 fasli in which the statistics of pargana Bhagwanpur were prepared was on the whole a good one, though the *ghar* to some extent suffered. It was the season 1326 fasli that was bad more or less throughout the district, the month of July being practically rainless; and to the difficulties of a bad season were added later the horrors of the influenza epidemic. As a result of this not only was the *kharif* much injured, but there was a serious deficiency in the *rabi* sowings. It is not surprising therefore that the actually cultivated area of the year of verification in Rurki is far below the quinquennial average, while there were other causes at work in the *khadar* portion to pull it down as will presently be seen. In the *ghar* circle proper (circle I of both parganas) it is clear from the individual assessment statements that there has been a permanent diminution of area owing to erosion. It is equally clear that losses in one direction have been partially made good by extensions of cultivation in another. But it is necessarily unlikely that the one will overtake the other, and a steady decrease in cultivated area is only to be expected. Causes such as damage by wild animals and difficulties of water supply are a normal feature of the tract and always in operation, but do not, so far as I have seen in the *ghar*, operate to restrict cultivation if rents are kept sufficiently low. I would point out here that the tract has other attractions such as a more certain and equable rainfall, ready supplies of grass and wood, good grazing grounds and, above all, opportunities for increasing earnings by work in the forests. The extraction of *bhabar* grass and wood, now entirely in the hands of contractors, affords remunerative employment to many hundreds of the inhabitants of these *ghar* villages. The lightness of the soil, however, renders it very susceptible to inequalities of rainfall and, as much of the soil is very poor, cultivators will not take the trouble to sow it if the rains are poor. In a year like 1326 fasli when the monsoon broke normally at the end of June and then completely ceased for a month it was obviously impracticable to put a full area under *kharif*. As a whole the tract may be taken to be one in which there is a permanent trunk of cultivation with extremities of more or less uncertain and fluctuating cultivation. At the same time there are very definite signs of cultivation having been restricted by injudicious management, a notable instance being the village of Majahadpur Satiwala (Minzabta) and less definite signs of similar result having been rectified in time by a judicious lowering of rentals. In such circumstances the quinquennial average itself may be taken to be low, and we have generally worked on the basis of the 12 year average, allowing, however, a margin on this for subsequent deterioration which is fairly certain to be progressive. In the result, the area now assessed in this circle falls short of that assessed at last settlement by about 2,000 acres, and from a detailed examination of the individual assessments I believe the figure taken as a whole to be fair. We have had to make additions for land

out of cultivation in order to frame an assessment that will be fair for 30 years, and in doing so the additions have invariably been made in the lowest class soil on the assumption that it is these which will fall out of cultivation. The extent of the additions as regards area may be disputable in individual cases, but it is clear that they have been made at the rates most favourable to the zamindars and I do not think any quarrel can be made with them on this account.

3. These arguments generally hold good for circle II Bhagwanpur also and at first sight it may appear an anomaly that we should have assessed 8,770 acres as against an actually cultivated area of 7,542 acres and an assessed area at last settlement of 8,294 acres. But the special circumstances of this circle have not been adequately noted by the Assistant Settlement Officer. The bulk of it is included in the two enormous villages of Kheri Shikohpur and Sakrauda. Both of them are divided into an enormous number of mahals, largely petty. Sakrauda was entirely remeasured at the instance of the zamindars with the result that there was a large fall in the cultivated area. In addition to this the reclassification of land as between old fallow, culturable waste and unculturable underwent profound changes, the correctness of which was unintelligible if the past records were accurate or even substantially so. This huge sprawling village has always been a source of difficulty and it is unfortunately cursed with an incompetent pitwall. So dissatisfied did I feel with the areas accepted by the Assistant Settlement Officer for assessment that I called for and had entered in the assessment statements the returns for the past 12 years. Very large and mostly inexplicable fluctuations of area appeared in many of the mahals from the figures, but it seemed pretty clear that, though the conditions of the *ghar* obtained, there had been an extension of cultivation since last settlement in the Sakrauda plateau proper and that cultivation was capable of attaining a high figure. Moreover, there was some suspicion that land had been— if not actually thrown out of cultivation—left without any effort to cultivate it in view of settlement. I believe the statistics of Kheri Shikohpur, though better, to be far from accurate; but in the result there had to be large adjustments in area over the circle as a whole and with these remarks I must leave the assessment of each mahal to be considered on its merits. It may also be remarked, however, that in circle VII which has many characteristics the same as circle II the quinquennial average shows a considerable increase over both the actually cultivated area and the area assessed at last settlement. This indicates that here, too, there ought to have been an extension of cultivation.

As regards circles III and V, I have nothing to add to the remarks of the Assistant Settlement Officer, except that the decrease is in part probably due to land in the valley of the Solani or along the cliff above being rendered unculturable by fluvial action or denudation: and in circle VIII a slight decrease is attributable to the action of the Pathri *razo* which has burst its containing embankment in M. Santarshah and rendered a certain amount of land unculturable. Circle IV calls for no comment: but in circle VI which is a *khadar* circle lying to the north of Manglaur *khadar* near the junction of the Ratmau and Solani, there has been a large fall in area which must be considered in part at least permanent. The cause is undoubtedly over-saturation in the area affected by the Pathri *razo* and the consequent increase of jungle and damage by wild animals. The deterioration started about 1319 fasli, and though similar conditions seem to have prevailed once before during the currency of settlement and to have been followed by a recovery, my experience of the tract is that the action and reaction of the forces at work will now make this recuperation extremely difficult. Population is dwindling and it was never very dense: and the area affected both directly and indirectly is extending. The whole of this tract now requires complete and systematic drainage. The State will lose a considerable amount of revenue as the result of this revision of settlement, and I believe the increase of assets as a result of drainage would simply recoup any expenditure on that score. Similar conditions prevailed once in

the south of pargana Faizabad and the north of pargana Sultanpur, and the State has reaped a rich harvest at the present settlement from the extension of cultivation and the increase of assets that have taken place as a result of the drainage works constructed in this quarter about the time of last settlement. It is, I think, desirable that wherever possible an estate should be settled for 30 years, even if deteriorated. This period is probably not too much to allow of complete recovery: and I have, wherever possible, stretched a point in favour of the zamindars and recommended a 30-year settlement. But with a certain number of the estates, bearing in mind that a recovery is a possibility, I do not think that a 30-year settlement can possibly be recommended while, if systematic drainage is undertaken, such a settlement will deprive the State of reaping any advantage from its outlay till many years have elapsed. It is for these reasons that I have recommended in the villages, a list of which is given in the appendix, a short-term settlement. Some villages of pargana Jwalapur are affected in the same way, and similar proposals have been made with regard to them. But these villages on either side of the Pathri *rao*, I may point out, differ to some extent from those to the east of the Pathri Forest (circle VIII Jwalapur) where deterioration is due to one disastrous flood and which will without doubt recover.

Rentals.

4. In estimating the adequacy of the allowances made for instability it must be borne in mind that the year of verification in pargana Bhagwanpur was 1325 fasli (1917-18), while in Rurki it was 1326 fasli (1918-19). It was not until 1917 that rents really began to respond to the phenomenal prices obtaining as a result of the war, and therefore it is natural to find that non-occupancy rents do not require so heavy a discount in Bhagwanpur as in Rurki. Moreover, in the northern half of Bhagwanpur (circles I, II and part of III) and in the *ghar* proper of Rurki (circle I) there have been special causes at work which have tended to keep the rents down and the apparent anomaly of a nearly equal occupancy and non-occupancy rental incidence would appear to call for some explanation. As regards the *ghar* proper the individual assessments indicate that the zamindars had in many cases to climb down as regards rents. Occupancy rights do not appear to be much esteemed either in this circle or in circle II and in the peculiar circumstances of the tract which does not hold out many attractions to cultivators, something like an all-round rate for land tends to prevail, beyond which cultivators, occupancy and non-occupancy, are not disposed to go. A low grain rate in itself indicates that cash rentals are likely to be on a lower scale than in the more settled tracts; and it is likely that the tendency to revert to grain which prevails all over the *ghar* tends to keep rents down. The majority of these estates belong to absentees, who have insufficient means of checking fraud, and consequently dislike grain rents. They will therefore stretch a point usually to secure a cash rental; at the same time there is a distinct suspicion of concealment in some villages. If the *plus* and *minus* statement attached to paragraph 33 of the Rent-rate Report is perused, moreover, it will be seen that the recorded occupancy rents of circle I Bhagwanpur are distinctly high in all classes of occupancy. In the corresponding tract of Rurki they are low for old occupancy tenants, while the non-occupancy rents are only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than in Bhagwanpur. Even if we allow that the villages are *as a whole* a trifle better, though probably only the westerly ones are so, the fact remains that occupancy rents are as a whole high, while non-occupancy rents are as a whole full. Even though rents may be said to have been established in this tract, therefore, we may I think congratulate ourselves as having kept our unit down to 50 in this circle and in having given allowances for instability and unrealisability accordingly. So far from getting any enhancements in the Bhagwanpur portion of the circle, something over 8 per cent. has had to be allowed for instability, though in the Rurki portion old inadequate rents have had to be brought up. In short the Rurki portion is a better index of the conditions of the tract than the Bhagwanpur; while in Bhagwanpur this discrepancy between the accepted

occupancy and non-occupancy incidences which at first sight appears anomalous is to be explained by the fact that there the occupancy rents are high.

5. In circle II the incidences appear at first sight to be even more anomalous. The peculiar circumstances of this circle have been several times mentioned; and further remarks will be found in the assessment remarks on Sakrauda. The recorded non-occupancy rents are for the most part apparently not rents at all, but (in Sakrauda at least) appear to be some multiple of the land revenue. We have had to treat this village specially, and the accepted non-occupancy rents are really only a valuation at standard rates *plus* a percentage as a sort of *malikana*. The occupancy rents (which include ex-proprietary) are probably genuine rents and appear to be, as in the *ghar* circle, high; we have had to discount them about 10 per cent. for instability. But while they may be accepted as high, the non-occupancy must, for the reasons given, be taken as a whole, not as a genuine rental. Had these villages been assessed in the ordinary way, viz., the non-occupancy rental taken at the usual percentage above the valuations (viz., 25 to 33½ per cent.) the non-occupancy incidence would have been considerably higher. The influence of the peculiar circumstances of the Rajput villages of circle II is felt to some extent in circle III where these people own some property, but as a whole it may be said, when once we get out of the *ghar* and the Sakrauda plateau, the condition of rents is normal and that accepted non-occupancy rents exceed stable occupancy rents by 25 to 30 per cent. in all circles after adjustment for quality, for occupancy land is a little better in quality. A considerable amount of enhancement seems to have been done in the Rurki tahsil in recent years, but not in circle VI, and to a small extent only in circle I. In both these circles the old occupancy area is as large as the non-occupancy area, and the valuation of the latter at standard rates falls short of the recorded rents by about 45 per cent. The occupancy rents here are obviously low and as rents cannot be accepted as they stand for assessment purposes. Much of the enhancement in the so-called enhanced occupancy area seems to be very old or merely nominal. But a considerable area in these circles is held by the Rajputs of Jaurasi and other villages, the Hindu counterpart of the Rajputs of the *ghar*, and many of them seem to be holding their land at favourable rents, possibly because they are co-sharers or the relatives of co-sharers. In reviewing the assessments I have borne this fact in mind and left in some cases a further margin than that proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer for dealing with them in the event of disputes or in order to ease off the immediate enhancement if it is found to be very large. Rents in circle VII (the Rurki counterpart of circle II in Bhagwanpur) seem to have been levelled up to a generally full pitch by means of enhancements and rents in this circle are generally full. It will be noted that the allowance for instability in circle V (the highly rented upland adjoining Manglaur) is 29 per cent., while in circle VI it is 22 per cent., in circle VII 16 per cent., in circle VIII 12 per cent., and circle I 6 per cent.;—in fact there is a steady gradation from south to north roughly corresponding with the incidence, which in turn corresponds to the relative development and advantages enjoyed by the tracts in respect of communications, markets, and so forth. The same is the case in Bhagwanpur. Considerable inequalities in the rentals of various villages and even mahals have been brought to light at the time of assessment. But the Assistant Settlement Officer has examined the rent roll in the light of the past figures and carefully treated cases where the rise has been sudden or rapid; and though I have not always agreed with the inferences he has drawn from the figures and have modified his valuations accordingly, I think the allowances as finally passed are adequate and must leave individual cases to be judged on their merits. We have generally accepted the rentals at a certain percentage above the valuations at standard rates or modified rates, because this seems to be the fairest method of securing subsequently in distribution an adequate jama for each *khata* irrespective of the idiosyncracies of zamindars.

6. *Assumptions areas*.—I have little to add to the Assistant Settlement Officer's remarks concerning *sir* and *khudkash*. The valuation of these areas has

been, I think, in every case made at standard rates or some modification of those rates. It would have been better in some cases had the Assistant Settlement Officer modified individual rates rather than the whole body of rates and I came across some mahals in which this distinctly ought to have been done. But a rough calculation showed that the ultimate result would not have been materially different from that accepted by the Assistant Settlement Officer and as the cultivator of this district invariably sizes up his holding by applying an all-round *kacha bigha* rate to it, if the resultant rate satisfies him, it does not much matter in practice how the result is arrived at. Proprietary allowance has been disallowed on sublet *sir* and *khudkash* in excess of the normal, the 12-year average being generally taken in respect of the latter. As regards sublet *sir* we have not bound ourselves by the area sublet in the year of verification, when such areas are often designedly suppressed, but where past figures indicated that a large area of *sir* was habitually sublet a roughly proportionate disallowance has been made. The Assistant Settlement Officer has occasionally somewhat needlessly disallowed the allowance on petty areas of sublet *sir*, but this made in most cases no material difference to the final jama. Full allowance has not been given to absentee landlords, impersonal bodies such as Akharas or where the area of proprietary cultivation seemed to be excessive. In many cases the valuation put on these areas is in itself so low compared with what the landholder would get if he rented the land to tenants that the grant of a proprietary allowance seemed quite unnecessary generosity. I mention the subject here because my action in reducing the allowances was unfavourably criticised by the late Settlement Commissioner in one pargana at least. But I have regarded it as my duty to follow the directions in B.C. I-I (section 26) which lays it down that this allowance shall be given where the proprietors are numerous or their circumstances poor, and I have left it to higher authority to give more if it considered that a higher allowance was warranted by the facts. At the same time proprietary cultivation is ordinarily, I think, entitled to some encouragement: and I have acted accordingly by giving it some allowance.

7. As regards grain rent areas, these have been generally valued like *sir* and *khudkash* at standard rates without any allowances, as directed in your review of the Rent-rate Report. In reviewing the assessment, however, I have in some cases, for special reasons given, taken a lower valuation than that proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer. These must be judged on their merits. Recorded grain rent incidences are nearly always lower than recorded cash rent incidences even in tracts where the *nisfi* rate prevails, for obvious reasons which need not be recapitulated here. It is not surprising therefore if such incidences are low where a one-third (or less) grain rate prevails. This land lies mainly in the *ghar* and in the *khadar*. In circle I Bhagwanpur the price per unit of occupancy land is .057 and of grain rented land .053. In the corresponding tract of Rurki, it is .051 and .046. In Bhagwanpur occupancy rents even as accepted have been found to be definitely high. In the *khadar* of Bhagwanpur (circle III) we get figures of .062 and .058 and in the *khadar* of Rurki (circle VI) of .071 and .066 and there is no doubt that much of the grain rented land is precarious here. In circle VII the difference is greater (.071 to .064) and my impression is that most of the grain rent land here is in the upland and infertile bangar and not in the fertile *khadars*. Besides this, it must be remembered that occupancy rents contain new occupancy rents which are generally well above valuations, and are therefore likely to be on the full side. All things considered, the low grain rate, the opportunities for fraud, the existence of fallow when the landholder gets nothing, the fluctuations of produce and the liability to short collections in cash rented areas, I do not think we have gone too low in our valuations of these areas. With these remarks I must leave each case to be judged on its merits.

8. As regards unrented areas, which include land held in service tenure on which we have put only a half valuation as well as additions made for land thrown out of cultivation, little can obviously be gained from a comparison of incidences.

The additions for land out of cultivation have almost invariably been made at the lowest rented soil, as I have remarked in a previous paragraph that is *jungle* V and *khadar* IV. The general incidence therefore is bound to be low; and if the addition is justifiable *per se* little fault can necessarily be found with the rate at which it has been taken.

Alluvial mahals.—I can endorse the Assistant Settlement Officer's remarks regarding the general unpopularity of alluvial mahals. Definite proposals have been made with reference to those in these two parganas and I propose to exhaustively examine them all, in all parganas, and submit proposals in due course regarding the granting of conditional or unconditional long-term agreements to the zamindars regarding such as in my opinion can bear them, in the light of B. C. 7-I (sections 9 and 14). Several applications have been received which have been laid aside for consideration. As regards the assessments of those mahals I have nothing to remark. They have been treated just like permanent mahals.

Conclusion.

10. As I foreshadowed in my review of the rent-rate report, the demands have turned out to be somewhat in excess of the estimates mainly on account of the additions for short areas. These additions would have been larger had it not been necessary to propose short-term settlements in several deteriorated estates or to compromise in others. The final demands proposed are Rs. 1,53,004-6/12,019-4 in Bhagwanpur and Rs. 1,08,827-8/9,028-7 in Rurki, falling at a rate of Rs. 2.45 and Rs. 2.65 per cultivated acre respectively. These demands will be only reached in the permanent mahals in the 11th year by two stages of Rs. 1,36,269-6 and Rs. 1,45,604-6 in Bhagwanpur, and Rs. 97,617-8 and Rs. 1,04,077-8 in Rurki. The calculated percentage is as near as possible 45 per cent. in both parganas. The lowness of the percentage is generally due to the fact that percentages lower than 45 have been taken (1) in villages held by a numerous body of proprietors, including the village of Kheri Shikohpur where, for reasons given, a specially low percentage had to be taken; and (2) in those, a large number, in which *malikana* is payable to superior proprietors. These *malikana* payments date, I believe, entirely from the settlement of 1833, when Mr. Thornton secured them to the Rajputs, both Hindu and Mussalmans, who refused to engage or held shadowy rights of proprietorship over most of the Rurki and Jwalapur parganas. In such cases the proposed demand has been calculated so as to represent, with the *malikana*, a full demand of between 45 and 46 per cent. These demands in Rurki are exclusive of any changes that may be made by us subsequently on objections filed by the zamindars under the new rules. The work of assessment has in many cases been by no means easy, but the Assistant Settlement Officer has worked them out with great care and commendable ability. I have found reason to disagree with him in many cases, and in many others, in which I would have worked out the assets in a different way, the final result did not justify any variation from the demands proposed by him. I accordingly did not interfere nor does this affect the merits of his work. The most serious cause of quarrel I have with him is that, after working out his assets, he is inclined to lose his courage when it comes to imposing the demand which those assets justify and to try and keep down the resultant demand by taking a wholly unnecessarily low percentage. Discretion was not given to Settlement Officers to vary the percentage on such grounds and his action raises the suspicion which, from what I have seen both in these and other parganas, is, I think, sometimes justified that he is not too sure of his own conclusions. Besides low percentages require under the rules the sanction of higher authority and therefore definite reasons should be given for them and that sanction sought. An assessing officer should be sure of his ground and of the applicability of his rates before proposing a demand and, though a large enhancement on an existing demand may cause him to pause, he should not be afraid of it if he is sure that it is justified in the light of the figures and past history of the village; for past demands themselves are

not necessarily immaculately correct and some of Mr. Porter's were very far from being so. The same applies to the comparatively rare cases in which existing demands have to be reduced.

With these remarks I commend the assessments, as generally sound and good, for sanction.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

D. L. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON PARGANAS BHAGWANPUR AND
RURKI, TAHSIL RURKI, DISTRICT SAHARANPUR.

My Rent-rate Report on parganas Bhagwanpur and Rurki, submitted on 14th July, 1920, and the Settlement Officer's review of it deal with all the points required for purposes of assessment and it is unnecessary to cover the same ground again. In this report, therefore, I shall confine myself to the actual working out of the assessments and the result thereof in these parganas.

2. *Areas*—Appendix I compares the cultivated and the assessed areas of the last settlement with the same figures of the present revision and gives the holdings area of the year of verification as well as the average cultivated area of the five years preceding that year. Taking the tract as a whole it will be observed that the assessed area of the last settlement was a little full being 4,545 acres above the actually cultivated area (117,324 acres). The five years' average cultivation is about two thousand acres below the cultivated area of the last settlement, and the present cultivated area is about six thousand below the same figure of the last revision. Even the present holdings area is short of the cultivated area of the last revision by 1,184 acres. But the area as now assessed is 744 acres below the cultivated area of the last revision and is 5,289 acres below the area actually assessed at that time. This on my figures. The Settlement Officer, however, has increased the area assessed by me by 135 acres, but even so the accepted figure should be safe under all circumstances. It will be observed that the area assessed is slightly above the 5 years average, but the latter is vitiated by bad years.

These total figures, however, can scarcely give an accurate idea of the actual conditions prevailing in the different parts of the two parganas. In the first place the tract is very diversified in character, and in the second the years of verification are different in the two parganas. It will be remembered that the permanent mahals of Bhagwanpur were attested in 1325 fasli and those of Roorkee in 1326 fasli, while the alluvial mahals were attested a year later. Now the years 1325 fasli and 1326 fasli were widely different in the character of their rainfall (vide paragraph 11 of the Rent-rate Report). 1325 fasli was a year of fairly good rainfall so far as the main upland was concerned, but the *ghar* seems to have suffered in that year and also in 1324 fasli to some extent, from deficient rainfall. 1326 fasli, on the other hand, was a year of draught when suspensions of revenue had to be given in pargana Roorkee and the influenza epidemic added to the difficulties of the agriculturists in that year. Naturally therefore we should expect a great drop in cultivation in pargana Roorkee in 1326 fasli. In his review the Settlement Officer anticipated trouble as regards the areas to be assessed in this pargana and the anticipation has come out to be true. The conditions being different in the different parts of the tract under report, the causes of the downfall in the cultivated area and the mode of adjustment had better be studied in the different circles separately.

In the *ghar* circle I of both the parganas, the cultivated area has decreased owing to erosion by the *raos*, owing to desertion consequent on the exactions of Thekndars or owing to the difficulty of drinking water or damage by wild animals. The years 1325 fasli, 1326 fasli and probably also 1324 fasli to some extent were years of deficient rainfall in this tract. For this reason the present cultivated area in both the parganas is below the five years average. Obviously the area assessed had to be adjusted with due regard to erosion. The area assessed is 103 acres and 72 acres above the five years average in parganas Bhagwanpur and Roorkee respectively. In the former pargana the Settlement Officer has added 48 acres more. Still the area assessed is by no means high, considering the fact that the five years average is vitiated by the bad years 1321 fasli and 1324 fasli in Bhagwanpur and

1325 fasli in Rurki. In either case the area now assessed is below the cultivated area as well as below the assessed area of the last revision. In Bhagwanpur I have had to propose a ten years settlement for two mahals in one of which desertion by tenants was very recent.

In the central tableland between the Solani and the Ratman, circles II and VII, in spite of the extension of rivine, there was increase in cultivation as the five years average shows; but there was a drop in the year of verification owing to the causes mentioned in connection with circle I. Here, too, adjustments had to be made and in Roorkee the area assessed exceeds the five years average by only 31 acres, though in Bhagwanpur it exceeds the average by 231 acres according to my figures and by about 400 acres according to the Settlement Officer's figures; but, as already stated the five years' average is not a true guide. The adequacy or otherwise of the adjustments can be seen from the individual assessments. In Dhanauri (Roorkee) a fairly large area was out of cultivation owing to a military camp as well as owing to some land being taken up for purposes of a proposed aerial station. This land was not formally acquired in the year of verification and has been assessed in the usual way. Remission in revenue will have to be given at the time of mutation and the method by which this remission will be calculated has been shown in the assessment remarks.

The variations in the *khadir* of Bhagwanpur circle III call for no special remarks. Here the area assessed is practically the present cultivated area which is slightly above the five years average. But it is the *khadir* of Rurki, circle VI, which has given the greatest trouble as regards adjustments. A good deal of the area has gone out of cultivation in the extreme south-east partly owing to temporary causes like the influenza epidemic of 1326 fasli and the decrease of population in recent years and partly owing to over-saturation due to the Pathri floods and consequent unhealthiness of the climate. The ever-increasing damage by wild animals from the Pathri forest has accentuated the trouble. Here some of the villages have been suffering from more or less serious deterioration which seems to have set in about the year 1319 fasli, may be a year later in some of the villages or a year earlier in others. It is likely, however, that the effects of the temporary causes might disappear especially when it is remembered that this tract suffered similarly about the year 1302 fasli—the year of the Ghaghara lake-floods—when there was a great and sudden drop in cultivation which continued for two or three years. But most of these villages recovered from the depression during the intermediate decennium of the current settlement, and with this experience before us we may be permitted to hope that some of the villages may recover from at least the effects of the depression due to temporary causes. But much of the deterioration, I am afraid, may ultimately turn out to be permanent. In this state of uncertainty I have proposed short-term decennial settlement for a number of villages in this tract on the basis of five years' average cultivation generally, though in the case of a few villages like Mirpur Sikanderpur and Gobindpur Bazidpur where the deterioration seemed to be permanent, I have proposed a thirty years settlement on the basis of 12 years average cultivation. A list of these deteriorated villages will be found in Appendix III. After the lapse of that period the assessment of these villages will have to be revised on the basis of the existing conditions, but in accordance with the principles now laid down.

In the main upland of Bhagwanpur circle IV cultivation has increased since settlement and is above the five as well as the 12 years' average and allowances for unstable cultivation have had to be given in this circle with the result that the area assessed is 321 acres short of that cultivated area of the year of verification, though it is slightly above the five years' average which is pulled down by the figure of 1321 fasli. In several villages of this tract 1318 fasli and 1319 fasli were found to be partially bad years when the *kharif* was damaged by deficient rainfall, but this was compensated for by an unusually large area shown

in the *rabi* and in addition to the bad year 1315 fasli, regard was also had to these two years in fixing upon the area to be assessed. In this tract the 12 years' average has generally been taken after adjustment for bad years.

In the upland of Rurki, circle V, on the other hand, the cultivated area has gone down since settlement owing to land having been acquired for public purposes. The actual cultivated area of the year of verification is over 600 acres short of the five years' average. This is due to several causes. Firstly, a large area in the possession of the Military used to be cultivated before 1325 fasli, but in that year owing to certain arrangements in connection with the war cultivation was disallowed with the result that the cultivated area fell off both in 1325 fasli and 1326 fasli. (In the previous statistics Government land under cultivation has been included in the total cultivated area of the village.) Secondly, the Military occupied a fairly large area in the year of verification in anticipation of formal acquisition and they hold a fair area in Mohanpur Muhammadpur on payment of rent. All this area has remained out of cultivation. Thirdly, a small area has gone out of cultivation in the *khadir* included in this circle, for instance in Toda Kalyanpur from which village a few Malis have gone away to settle in the adjoining village of Khatki. All these factors have been duly taken into consideration in determining the area to be assessed. Where the drop in cultivation was the result of the discontinuance of cultivation in Government land, no addition has been made, but where it was due to temporary causes (as in Toda Kalyanpur) a suitable addition has been made in the area assessed. The land in the temporary occupation of the Military, without formal acquisition having been effected till the year of verification, has been assessed in the usual way. Who knows the land so occupied may now in some cases be given up and I had to assess on the figures of the year of verification. But in most of such cases the revenue on the area so occupied has been separately given to facilitate remission at the time of mutation as a result of acquisition proceedings, if ever such a thing takes place. The other circles and groups call for no special remarks. The apparent drop in the permanent mahals of circle VIII is due to the recent creation of an alluvial mahal.

The alluvial mahals have generally been assessed on the present cultivated area except in very rare cases where land seemed to have been thrown out of cultivation fraudulently.

3. *Non-occupancy areas.*—Out of a total recorded rental of 203,372 in Bhagwanpur and 153,990 in Rurki, I have accepted 182,643 and 127,045, giving incidences of 6.3 and 6.6 per acre on the accepted area in the two parganas respectively. This means an allowance of 20,729 or 10 per cent. of the recorded rental in Bhagwanpur and of 26,945 or 17 per cent. in Rurki. The amounts estimated for short collections were only 16,031 and 2,311 in the two parganas respectively. But an amount of 4,160 was estimated for unstable cultivation chiefly in circle IV of Bhagwanpur. Allowances for unstable cultivation have been given from all tenures, but the bulk of the allowance has been given from non-occupancy. Even if we add the whole of the amount estimated for unstable cultivation to that estimated for short collections in Bhagwanpur the total would still fall short of the amount actually allowed for instability and unrealisability by over 500. So that it is quite clear that in both the parganas the allowances actually made are well above those provided for in the estimate and are, therefore, very liberal. In circle I no allowance was actually estimated, but still an amount of 1,415 in Bhagwanpur and 1,630 in Rurki, was allowed by me originally, and the Settlement Officer has still further increased the allowance in Bhagwanpur to 2,159 and in Rurki by 32. In circle IV of Bhagwanpur, the Commissioner pointed out that a larger allowance than 6½ was necessary. The amount actually allowed is $(77,911 - 68,862) = 9,048$ or over 11 per cent. of the recorded rental. Even if we take the amount estimated for unstable cultivation into consideration, the allowance actually made is above what was provided for. In circle II the difference between the amount estimated and that actually allowed

Appendix II.

for is trifling, but the allowance made in circle III is less than what was estimated, chiefly because no allowance was found to be necessary in the lowly rented Sakrauda Rajput villages which contain large non-occupancy areas and in some of which, at least, there were strong reasons for suspecting concealment. In circle V a large allowance was estimated on account of the enormous rise in rents due to the war, but the amount actually given is about 200 short of the estimate. A considerably larger amount than that estimated had to be given in circles VI and VIII, in the former circle chiefly owing to war conditions affecting the rents. The result is that taking the two parganas as a whole an amount of Rs. 47,674 on my figures (and 49,180 on the Settlement Officer's figures) has been allowed for instability and unreliability out of a recorded rental of Rs. 3,57,362. The estimate was only 39,145. So the allowances are generous. I may mention that in several cases the recorded rental had to be rejected for inadequacy chiefly in the villages of the Musalman Rajputs of Sakrauda and the Hindu Rajputs of Jaurasi. The non-occupancy has been valued at so much per cent. above valuation, a normal village being ordinarily taken as 33½ per cent. above valuation. The area accepted is less than that valued at standard rates by 559 acres. If we reduce the standard valuation by a proportionate amount for this area, we shall find that the accepted valuation is over 32 per cent. above the resultant standard valuation. But actually the accepted valuation must be slightly higher, for the allowances for unstable cultivation have usually been made from inferior soils and old fallow which has in some cases been excluded, is also usually found in weaker soils. So that reducing the standard valuation for 558 acres by a proportionate amount (about 5 per acre) in order to find the standard valuation on the accepted area, is somewhat above the mark, for the old fallow as well as the land excluded for unstable cultivation must have been valued at lower rate.

4. *Occupancy areas.*—These have been valued at standard rates or at rates modified to suit a particular village. The accepted valuation gives an enhancement over the recorded rent of Rs. 1,033 in Bhagwanpur and Rs. 5,856 in Rurki. These figures include the ex-proprietary also and do not give an accurate idea of the actual enhancement which will chiefly fall on the old occupancy tenants whose rents have not been enhanced since last settlement. In circles I and II of Bhagwanpur some little allowance has been given on the recorded rents. The enhancement in this pargana is confined to circles III and IV and is by no means high. In Rurki there is no enhancement in circle VII, while the enhancement in circles I and VIII is very small. Almost all the enhancement falls in circles V and VI where the zamindars do not seem to have cared for enhancements in occupancy rents which have been left far behind by the non-occupancy ones. It is in these circles that the non-occupancy rents have risen considerably, and it is probably, owing to this fact that the zamindars have not cared to worry about the occupancy rents. In the *khadir* circle VI which has to swallow the bulk of the enhancement, I found that even the enhanced rents were as old as 1299 fasli and in some cases they were nominally enhanced in 1311 fasli by private compromise, so that even these enhanced rents were inadequate and were little better than the unenhanced rents. A fair enhancement therefore cannot be avoided in these rents. In order to ease the enhancement off, the Settlement Officer has reduced the accepted valuation slightly in both the parganas. The recorded rent is higher than the standard valuation in Bhagwanpur, but is considerably lower in Rurki. The accepted valuation exceeds the valuation at standard rates considerably in Bhagwanpur, but it is only 810 above the standard valuation in Rurki and the latter pargana has a larger enhancement because the recorded rents are very inadequate. The valuation as accepted by the Settlement Officer gives an incidence of 5.5 in both the parganas which is about 14 per cent. below the accepted non-occupancy incidence. This does not show that the occupancy valuation is high but that the non-occupancy has been generously valued. The occupancy land is somewhat better than non-occupancy on the whole as in the permanent mahals of Bhagwanpur there are 80

units to the acre in the former against 76·8 units to the acre in the latter. In pargana Rurki the units to the acre are very closely allied to those in Bhagwanpur, there being 798 units to the acre in occupancy against 76 in non-occupancy. The same feature is disclosed by the alluvial mahals in pargana Bhagwanpur where the occupancy has 89 units to the acre against 85·8 in non-occupancy. But in the alluvial mahals of Rurki the occupancy is just a little worse than non-occupancy, there being 77·4 units to the acre against 78·2. In Bhagwanpur the price per unit is ·069 in occupancy against ·082 in non-occupancy in the permanent mahals and ·063 against ·078 in the alluvial mahals, while in Rurki the same figures are ·071 against ·086 in the permanent and ·067 against ·091 in the alluvial mahals. In Bhagwanpur the non-occupancy values are 19 per cent. and 23 per cent. above the occupancy values in the permanent and alluvial mahals respectively, while in Rurki they are 21 per cent. and 36 per cent. above the occupancy values.

5. *Sir and khudkasht*.—These have been generally valued at the rates applied to the village whether standard or modified. In both the parganas the *sir* is slightly better than the *khudkasht*, there being 79·5 units to the acre against 75·8 in Bhagwanpur and 82·2 units to the acre against 77·5 in Rurki. The price per unit is higher in *sir* than in *khudkasht*, being ·073 against ·068 in Bhagwanpur and ·071 against ·067 in Rurki. The accepted valuation is higher than the valuation at circle rates except in *khudkasht* in Bhagwanpur. This is due to modification of rates and but for allowances for unstable cultivation in Bhagwanpur, accepted valuation should have been higher still. Practically no allowance has been given for unstable cultivation from these tenures in Rurki where the cultivated area not being up to the average, additions for short cultivation have had to be made. The incidence of the accepted valuation in *sir* is 5·8 in both the parganas against 5·1 and 5·2 in *khudkasht* in Bhagwanpur, and Rurki respectively. The accepted valuation in both *sir* and *khudkasht* is very close to what was estimated in Bhagwanpur, though it is slightly higher in Rurki. I estimated an allowance of Rs. 30,438 in Bhagwanpur, and Rs. 15,029 in Rurki, but I have allowed Rs. 28,378 and Rs. 14,503 in the two parganas respectively. Full 25 per cent. allowance was estimated in the Rent-rate Report on *sir* not sublet and *khudkasht*, and I have always tried to avoid cutting down the allowance as much as possible, and consequently the amount actually allowed in Rurki is only slightly below that estimated, but in Bhagwanpur it was found impossible to give the full allowance according to the estimate. In several cases I noticed an unwarranted increase in *khudkasht* in the year of verification or very recently, and in some cases I found that the *shikmis* of *sir* had been done away with in the year of record. In such cases the benefit of full proprietary allowance could never have been given and has not been given. Nor was it found necessary to give the full allowance on unusually large proprietary cultivation in the hands of large absentee landholders, sometimes single proprietors like the Gujar proprietor of Manakpur. For this reason the amount allowed for in Bhagwanpur is about two thousand rupees short of what was estimated. I take it that the real intention of giving this allowance is to encourage peasant proprietors and not to encourage profiteering in these days of high prices.

6. *Grain-rented areas*.—Grain rented land has been valued at the rates applied to the village. The accepted valuation is slightly below the valuation at standard rates in both the parganas. This is due mainly to the modification in rates and in Bhagwanpur also to some little allowance for unstable cultivation given from this tenure. This area is large only in circle I where, as already noticed in the Rent-rate Report, the prevailing crop rates generally are 18½ seers. On the assumption that the standard cash rates are generally suitable to grain-rented areas where crop rates are ~~not~~ ^{low}, I had proposed an allowance of $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$ in this circle, but had to expunge it from individual assessments on receipt of the Commissioners

review. Still the result of the actual assessment is not much different from what I had originally estimated. The net amount estimated after allowing $\frac{1}{6}$ was $(12,539-426)=12,113$ in Bhagwanpur and $(14,505-1,245)=13,260$ in Rurki. The accepted valuation is $12,294/12,192$ and $13,976/13,533$ respectively. (The denominators show the Settlement Officer's figures.) The Settlement Officer has reduced the valuation by giving allowances in a few cases in Rurki, so that the net result now is not very much different from what was estimated. The accepted valuation gives an incidence of 4.3 in Bhagwanpur and 4.1 in Rurki. These incidences are below the incidences of *sir*, *khudkasht*, and occupancy in both the parganas. But the grain-rent land is not so very much worse. For in Bhagwanpur it has 79.2 units to the acre and is as good as *sir* and about as good as occupancy. But in Rurki it has 75.8 units to the acre and is, therefore, only as good as the non-occupancy, which, as already, stated, is slightly worse than occupancy. The price per unit is .060 in Bhagwanpur and .056 in Rurki. I may note that the recorded grain-rent incidences were usually found lower than cash incidences, but there is always understatement, and in view of the units to the acre which show the real quality of the land, the valuation finally given was after all fair.

7. *Rent-free areas*.—These have generally been valued at the rates applied to the village in assessment excepting service land which has been valued at half rates. In a few cases where there was large non-occupancy land without rent determined (because the pattidars were cultivating in one another's pattis by way of exchange) I have valued this area at 25 per cent. above valuation like non-occupancy. This land is generally worse than the other assumption areas, as it has only 74.3 units to the acre in Bhagwanpur and 74.1 units to the acre in Rurki. The incidence of the accepted valuation is 3.9 in Bhagwanpur and 3.3 in Rurki so that the valuation is by no means severe.

8. *Alluvial mahals*.—Landholders are generally opposed to alluvial mahals and all these mahals have been carefully examined at the time of assessment with a view, if possible, to remove some of them from the alluvial register. Where there was practically little change in the areas as a result of fluvial action, as in Chauhi and Kazibas, or where there was only erosion by the *Raos* and no fluvial accretion, as in Hasnawala, or where the Solani does not do much damage, being kept under control by a series of bands to protect the Solani aqueduct, as in Rampur, conditional long-term settlements have been proposed. After all if ever there are violent changes the zamindars have under the terms of their engagements a right to claim a revision, so there is not much use in continuing these mahals as alluvial mahals. In each individual case I have recorded my opinion as to whether the mahal should be continued as an alluvial mahal or not. In a few cases where there was much erosion and the fact that it was necessary to have an alluvial mahal in such cases seems to have escaped notice) e. g., Ibrahimpur Deh, I have proposed conditional long-term settlement, but I am afraid this is not actually warranted by the rules. In two cases (Daryapur Dayalpur and Dhir Mazra) the zamindars put in applications praying for abolition of the alluvial mahals, but on a close examination of the figures it was not considered desirable to support the request, *in toto*, though a conditional long-term settlement has been suggested in each case.

9. *Assets and revenue*.—The assets as calculated by me work out to Rs. 3,41,114 in the permanent and Rs. 26,625 in the alluvial mahals in Bhagwanpur. The Settlement Officer's figures are Rs. 3,40,611 and Rs. 26,669 and the estimated figures were Rs. 3,32,105 and Rs. 26,394. In Rurki my assets are Rs. 2,43,636 and Rs. 20,216 for the permanent and alluvial mahals respectively. The Settlement Officer has reduced them slightly to Rs. 2,42,151 and Rs. 20,021 and the estimated figures were Rs. 2,36,356 and Rs. 20,267 for the permanent and alluvial mahals respectively. The variations in the alluvial mahals require no

comment. But in the permanent mahals the calculated assets on Settlement Officer's figures exceed the estimate by about Rs. 8,500 in Bhagwanpur and by about Rs. 5,800 in Rurki. There is increase in every circle excepting circle VIII of the latter pargana. In pargana Bhagwanpur the increase in assets is due partly to a lesser allowance for proprietary cultivation (about two thousand short of the estimate) and a lesser allowance in non-occupancy in circle III (about a thousand) and partly to the assets on the areas added for short cultivation in circles I (974) and II (3,176); total 4,261 for 1,525 acres so added. In Rurki the increase is accounted for entirely by additions for short cultivation. Additions have been made in every circle and a total amount of Rs. 5,931 has been added on this account in this pargana. The Settlement Officer estimated that between three and four thousand acres more will have to be assessed in pargana Rurki, but in the whole pargana only two thousand and ninety acres have been added for short cultivation. Although our assets have gone above the estimate yet it is clear that our calculations are liberal, and the assets are pretty safe. On the assets thus calculated the final demand on the Settlement Officer's figures is Rs. 1,53,004-6 in the permanent and Rs. 12,019-4 in the alluvial mahals of Bhagwanpur; total Rs. 1,65,023-10 against the estimate of Rs. 1,49,445 and Rs. 11,875, total Rs. 1,61,320. In Rurki, the final demand is Rs. 1,08,827-8 and Rs. 9,028-7; total Rs. 1,17,855-15 against the estimate of Rs. 1,06,358 and Rs. 9,165, total Rs. 1,15,523 for the permanent and alluvial mahals respectively. The percentage of assets taken is 44.9 in Bhagwanpur and 45.0 in Rurki and the proposed demand falls on each acre of assessed area (the cultivated area will not be a suitable guide here, as additions for short cultivation have had to be made) at the rate of 2.41 in Bhagwanpur and 2.44 in Rurki which is by no means high considering the rise in rents. The proposed demand gives an increase of 43.9 and 42.7 per cent. over the expiring demand in the two parganas respectively. The estimated increase was only 40.7 per cent. But the increase in the final demand was inevitable owing to the causes already mentioned. The assets have been very liberally calculated and the percentage taken is just what was proposed. So the demand is very moderate, and the zamindars will derive a further advantage from the postponement of revenue proposed. The percentage of assets taken is as high as 47 and 46 in single and joint zamindari estates. In ordinary pattidari estates I have hovered about 45, sometimes a little lower and at other times a little higher, in order to fix the demand in multiples of ten. In the mahals owned by a numerous proprietary body I have gone as low as 42. This has been the guiding rule, barring of course accidental slips in one or two cases which I have discovered from the Settlement Officer's review. For instance in one of mahals in Barampur under impression that an *akhara* is a proprietary body containing several persons, I took 45 per cent., whereas I should have taken a higher percentage as it was a single zamindari mahal. In cases of *Malikana*, however, I have always taken a slightly lower percentage than usual. For instance if in accordance with the above rule I would take a percentage of 44 in the absence of *Malikana*, I would take 43 when the proprietors had to pay *Malikana* in addition to the Revenue. In Kheri Shikohpur a specially low percentage has been taken for the reasons given in the assessment remarks.

10. There are no revenue-free mahals or plots in Bhagwanpur, but there are a few revenue-free mahals in circles VII and VIII of Rurki (Piran Kaliyar and Shanter Shah). There is also a single revenue-free plot in the former circle. These have been valued in the usual way and have been nominally assessed for purposes of cesses at about 50 per cent. The nominal demand on these is Rs. 2,693-7 against the expiring demand of Rs. 1,875.

11. In conclusion I may, in view of the recent orders of Government, note that 68/163 (mahals) applications for inspection of the assessments were filed in Bhagwanpur and 40/175 (mahals) in Rurki, and the objections filed against the

assessments were 34 and 74 respectively. These have been dealt with both by the Settlement Officer and myself and are being forwarded with the assessments. It will be noticed that, as the Settlement Officer observes, some of the landholders have revelled in the opportunity given them for filing objections and have filed some very worthless objections even when there was absolutely no increase in the proposed revenue at all. Only in a few cases we found cause to alter the original assessments.

BRIJ CHAND SHARMA,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

Dated Saharanpur, the 28th August, 1920.

Comparative statements of the cultivated area and of area assessed of parganas Bhugampur and Runkh, taluk Rurki

BRIJ CHAND SHARMA,
Assistant Settlement Officer

T VIII.

Statement showing the assets and proposed dem

pancy.			Sir.						Khudkasht.					
By circle rate.			Accepted.			Recorded area.			By circle rate.			Accepted.		
Valuation.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Valuation.	Rent.	Area.	Valuation.	Rent.	Area.	Valuation.	Rent.	Area.	Valuation.	Rent.
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
6,078	1,453	<u>6,121</u> <u>6,155</u> 4.2 4.2	1,495	1,397	5,678	1,397	5,678	<u>5,678</u> <u>5,681</u> 4.1 4.2	1,469	1,468	5,966 +23 +91	1,493	1,493	6,321 +87 6,345 +87 4.2 4.2
15,778	2,367	<u>16,461</u> <u>16,193</u> 6.9 6.8	2,068	2,023	13,657	2,023	14,460	<u>7.1</u>	1,111	1,111	7,061 +134	1,111	1,111	7,342 +137 0.6 6.6
407	76	<u>311</u> 4.1	26	22	126	22	110	5.0	28	28	145	28	28	136 4.9
13,375	3,080	<u>13,128</u> <u>13,140</u> 5.9 5.9	1,545	1,499	8,573	1,497	8,081	6.0	837	836	4,740 +57	838	838	4,795 +64 4,780 +64
2,341	417	<u>2,310</u> <u>2,305</u> 5.5 5.5	355	308	1,729	310	1,720	5.6	350	358	2,603 +40	358	358	5.8 5.8 1,903 +49 1,982 +49 5.6 5.5
11,863	2,402	<u>12,604</u> <u>12,463</u> 5.1 5.1	594	570	2,576	570	2,775	<u>2,765</u> 4.9 4.9	1,054	1,051	5,038 +10	1,051	1,051	5,127 +11 5,116 +11 4.9 4.9
897	204	<u>974</u> <u>954</u> 4.8 4.7	24	19	87	19	99	5.2	114	114	545 +15	114	114	613 +15 5.4 5.4
2,046	456	<u>2,066</u> 4.5	241	287	1,118	235	1,122	4.8	582	582	2,830	570	2,351	4.1
153	29	<u>160</u> 5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Average of last three years.

BRIJ CHAND SHARMA,

Assistant Settlements Officer.

Circles.	Non-occupancy.						Recorded.		
	Recorded.		By circle rate.		Accepted.				
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Valuation.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
I	484	26,320	4,808	19,356	4,805	$\frac{21,000}{24,058}$ 5.1 5.1	1,513	5,903	
V {	Permanent ..	1,919	23,595	1,916	12,372	1,916	$\frac{16,723}{16,74}$ 8.7 8.7	2,389	14,226
	Alluvial ..	231	2,200	275	1,312	278	$\frac{1,649}{5.9}$	77	308
VI {	Permanent ..	2,716	26,191	2,714	14,868	2,711	$\frac{10,419}{20,101}$ 7.6 7.6	3,269	14,919
	Alluvial ..	643	7,677	837	4,243	837	$\frac{6,320}{6,231}$ 7.5 7.4	515	2,232
VII {	Permanent ..	6,870	52,009	6,832	32,261	6,818	$\frac{44,043}{48,599}$ 6.5 6.4	2,516	12,697
	Alluvial ..	485	4,691	481	2,226	481	$\frac{3,518}{7.4}$	242	1,049
VIII {	Permanent ..	1,373	9,441	1,370	6,174	1,342	$\frac{8,805}{8,326}$ 6.2 6.2	469	1,961
	Alluvial ..	109	602	109	517	109	$\frac{634}{5.9}$	29	109

APPENDIX III.

List of permanent villages in which the short-term settlement has been proposed, parganas Bhagwanpur and Rurki, tahsil Rurki.

Village.	Mahal.	Expunging revenue.	Net assets.	Proposed revenue.	Cultivated area.		Period.	Remarks.
					Last settlement.	Present settlement.		
		Rs.	R.	R.	Acres	Acres.		
<i>Circle I.</i>								
Lalwala Mazbata	Muhammad Ikram-ul Haq.	250	234	110	159	..	For 10 years.	
	Muhammad Ikram	80	64	30	58	..	Do.	
<i>Circle II.</i>								
Kheri Shukohpur ..	Muhammad Ahsan-ul Haq.	350	705	350	*169	10	For 30 years.	A S O.
							For 5 or 10 years.	S. O.
	Total	..	680	1,003	460	364	40	
PARGANA RUREI.								
<i>Circle VI.</i>								
1. Alawalpur ..	Mithoo	..	122	233	110 100	37	For 10 years.	
	Kadar Dakhsh	..	100	182	60	23	Do.	
	Indar Singh	..	262	821	150 100	10	Do.	
	Fida Husain	..	170	336	150	37	Do.	
	Jagat Singh	..	131	66	10	5	Do.	
2. Bahadurpur Khurd.	Daiyan	..	233	330	150	40	Do.	
	Ghair Daiyan	..	167	205	90	21	Do.	
	Imrat	..	116	200	130	44	Do.	
	Shib Saran	..	81	240	110 100	37	Do.	
3. Baoli Kalanjari	Musammam Ram Kunwar.	..	116	242	110 115	39	Do.	
	Baldeo Bharti	..	175	353	180	69	Do.	
	Dalip	..	112	262	120	46	Do.	
4. Muhammadpur alias Jhabarberi.	..	..	320	772	360 350	159	For 10 years.	A. S. O.
						101	For 30 years.	S. O.
5. Nashtarpur alias Nasirpur.	..	..	300	502 102	150 50	171	For 10 years.	A. S. O.
						11	For 5 years.	S. O.
6. Pithpur	..	..	430	799	870	342	For 10 years.	
7. Raipur Darara Grant.	..	..	550	1,452	650	219	Do.	
	Total	..	3,385	6,428 6,223	2,940 2,806	2,169	785	

Average of last three years.

ERIJ CHAND SHARMA,

Assistant Settlement Officer

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 29TH JANUARY, 1921.

No. L-812.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Delhi, the 26th January, 1921.

THE following correspondence between the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

(1)

*Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, no. 16-Industries, dated
Delhi, the 25th November, 1920.*

WE have the honour to address you regarding the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the meeting of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the action we propose to take upon them

2. We propose to lay those conventions that may necessitate legislative action before the Indian Legislature in February next, in the form of resolutions in the first instance, for the decision of the Legislature as to ratification, and in this despatch we discuss the merits of each convention, showing the advice which we propose to give the Legislature. The conventions have been framed, on the whole, in a reasonable spirit, and, apart from our natural desire to avoid alienating opinion abroad, we believe that, with the exceptions noted below, their ratification will be beneficial to the interests of Indian industry and labour. We have endeavoured to give the widest publicity to the whole question, and our conclusion has been reached after consideration of all sections of public, as well as official, opinion in India. We enclose for your information copies of our correspondence with Local Governments (Annexures 1 to 22*).

3. One convention is not intended for immediate application to India, viz., that relating to the employment of women before and after childbirth. This was supplemented by the following resolution passed by the Washington Conference:—

"That the Indian Government be requested to make a study of the question of the employment of women before and after confinement, and of maternity benefits, before the next Conference, and to report on these matters to the next Conference."

We are making the necessary inquiries and hope to be in a position to transmit the required information to you before the assembly of the Geneva Conference.

4. The convention relating to the night work of young persons employed in industry involves no legislative action. In the application of this convention to India the term, "industrial undertaking" includes only such factories as come under the operation of the Indian Factories Act, and the convention applies only to males of less than 14 years of age and females of less than 18 years. By sections 23 and 24 of the Indian Factories Act both classes are prevented from working by night. We, therefore, propose to ratify the convention without reference to the Legislature. It should be noted that in this connection the Washington Conference recommended an extension of the meaning of the term "factory" as defined in our Act. We have considered proposals for the general revision of the Act, and are addressing you separately on the subject. The question of the definition of a "factory" to be adopted is of importance, in connection not merely with this convention, but also in view of its direct bearing upon the question of the ratification of the draft convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. Under the latter convention the minimum age is to be fixed at 12 years for children employed in certain industrial undertakings, including manufacturing working with power and employing more than 10 persons. Under the present Factories

if we could so amend the definition of a factory as to cover this convention. But we do not think that it will be possible to extend the operation of the Factories Act at once to all factories using power and employing more than 10 persons. While it is true that abuses are more likely in small factories than in large ones, the problem of adequate inspection is already serious, and we are not prepared to impose on Local Governments with immediate effect the heavy increase in the staff that an extension to factories as defined in the convention would involve. We consider that such a large and sudden increase in the work of the inspecting staff would result in an actual diminution of the protection that our legislation gives to factory workers. Moreover, no information is at present available regarding the number and nature of the establishments that will be brought under the Factories Act if the definition included all factories employing 10 persons or more, irrespective of the use of power. We have, however, arranged for the securing of the necessary statistics during the course of the forthcoming census and they will be available as soon as the figures can be tabulated. Our present intention is to extend the operation of the Factories Act to all factories employing not less than 20 persons in which power is used, and to provide that Local Governments may include any factory employing not less than 10 persons, whether it works with power or not. This will make it possible for Local Governments to bring within the operation of the Act any factory employing not less than 10 persons, in which any appreciable number of children is employed, and we should thus be able to secure all that is involved in the application of the convention.

5. The convention relating to the employment of women by night can be ratified without immediate legislative action. By article 5 of this convention the Government of India may suspend its operation in respect to any industrial undertaking except factories as defined by the Factories Act. This Act already prohibits the night work of women. Of industrial undertakings outside the Factories Act, the most important are mines, regarding which inquiries are now being made with a view of revising the India Mines Act of 1901. We also propose to make inquiries as to the possibility of applying the convention to other undertakings, such as docks and railways. The use of article 5 will enable us to suspend the operation of the convention in respect of each such class of undertakings till the necessary legislation has been passed. We are, therefore, in a position to ratify the convention at once, and we propose to do so.

6. The draft convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings applies to India, but in a modified form. The convention is to extend only to industries at present covered by the Factories Act, to mines and to such branches of railway work as shall be specified by the competent authority. In such undertakings the principle of a sixty-hour week has to be adopted. The proposal to legislate for a sixty-hour week in factories has met with opposition of importance. Those employers (and they are probably a minority) who dislike this limitation have regarded it as inevitable and the workers, in so far as they are articulate, are not opposed to it. In a large number of factories the hours of work do not exceed 60 at present, and in the others no serious diminution of output is expected. In the proposals we have prepared for the revision of the Factories Act we are observing closely the terms of articles 6 and 10 of this convention and we anticipate no difficulty in furnishing the returns required by article 7.

7. As regards mines, our inquiries lead us to believe that the hours of work seldom, if ever, reach 60 per week. The Committee of the Washington Conference which dealt with the application of this convention to special countries suggested that it should be possible in India to limit the hours of underground work in mines to 54 or even lower. We have borne this recommendation in mind in our inquiries with regard to the regulation of labour in mines referred to in paragraph 5 above. We shall communicate our views on the subject when we are in a position to address you with regard to the amendment of the Mines Act. Meanwhile provided that the daily hours are not limited, the adoption of the draft convention as it stands will scarcely affect mines at all. In respect of railways we anticipate greater difficulties, but it should be possible to include important branches of railway work from the start and to extend the operation of the convention rapidly. We are at present making further inquiries in this direction. It may be necessary to supplement the Railway Act in this connection.

8. The Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment has also been modified to suit the special conditions of India (see article 6). The minimum age is to be fixed at 12 years for children employed—

- (a) in manufactories working with power and employing more than 10 persons ;
- (b) in mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth ;
- (c) in the transport of passengers or goods, or mails, by rail or in the handling of goods at docks, quays and wharves, but excluding transport by hand.

In our proposals for the revision of the Factories Act we intend to recommend to the Legislature the raising of the minimum age for children from 9 to 12 years, but to make transitory provisions to permit of children at present working to continue in their employment. We further propose to take advantage of article 11 of the Draft Convention and intend to provide in the Bill that no children under 11 be admitted to a factory from the commencement of the revising Act and that no children under 12 be admitted on or after the first of July, 1922. Judging by the opinions collected by the Local Governments whilst there is a general willingness to accept a minimum age of 11, there will be strong opposition to the adoption of 12; and in any case, our ratification of the convention in this respect will be subject to the modification that we have discussed in paragraph 3. As regards the industrial undertakings included in sub-head (b) of this convention we anticipate less difficulty. On the other hand we have at present no law regulating labour coming under sub-head (c) and there may be some difficulty in framing suitable regulations. We hope, however, to be able to overcome the difficulties and we propose to ratify the convention without further modification. It will then be necessary to amend the Mines Act, and further to consider special legislation to deal with transport workers.

9. The provisions included in the Draft Convention concerning unemployment require the regular furnishing of all available information regarding unemployment and the creation of free public employment agencies with representatives of employers and of workers to advise regarding their operation. In the present unorganized state of Indian labour it would be impossible to furnish returns of the kind expected in Western countries, where labour is fully organized; though information of a general nature could doubtless be given regarding wages and demand for labour, and regarding famine measures. The creation of free public employment agencies in India has hitherto been thought unnecessary, since the demand for industrial labour has for long exceeded the supply, and the unemployment of agricultural labour is unknown in ordinary seasons, although in a few congested areas wages remain relatively low owing to the outside demand for industrial labour failing to reach these areas effectively. Here we think that the institution of unemployment agencies might facilitate migration to areas where the demand for industrial labour is never fully met. But when serious injury is caused to agriculture by seasonal calamities, we find it necessary to go much further than merely giving applicants information of existing openings for employment; we provide actual employment or other suitable relief for those who need it and provide an agency for searching them out. Our famine organization, as is well known, is devised to deal with unemployment on a most extensive scale. Although this organization is only called into active operation when the need arises, and works for the most part through the agency of Government officials who are entrusted also with other duties, yet every province of India has an elaborate Famine Code which has been progressively improved in the light of past experience: the officers who have to work under it, should need arise, are familiar with its provisions, and the experience of many years past has shown that this organization is capable of dealing economically with unemployment on a scale for which few Western countries could show a parallel. It is true that unemployment in the strict sense in India under any conditions that can be foreseen must arise only from one cause, that of serious and widespread injury to agriculture; and when this occurs ordinary unemployment agencies would not meet the emergency. But our famine organization deals not only with the agriculturist and the agricultural labourer, but with the village artisan whose livelihood depends on the custom of the agriculturists. We not only provide employment for labourers thrown out of work, but for the small cultivator who has

famine prevention system designed to prevent shortage in the year following actual failure of the crops. In view of the fact that our industrial labour is almost entirely recruited from rural tracts, the only circumstance that is likely to overstock the industrial labour market at any time is the agricultural unemployment due to famine, and our machinery for the relief of famine thus largely helps to maintain the relatively favourable position in which industrial labour stands at present, and so far is in accordance with the policy indicated in the convention. As we have indicated above, however, it is desirable to encourage the migration of agricultural labour from certain congested areas; and we have under consideration the desirability of creating regular public employment agencies in such cases. We have, moreover, no objection to associating these agencies, when created, with advisory bodies representative of employers and workers; and we are undertaking an examination of the possibility of collecting further information regarding unemployment. In the belief that the measures which, as explained above, we are either taking or propose to take will constitute an effective compliance with the provisions of the convention we propose to recommend it to the Legislature for permission to ratify it.

10. We now return to the consideration of the *recommendations* of the Washington Conference. One of those has been acted on already; for in October last, vide our department of Commerce and Industry Despatch no. 26 of 1910, we signified the adherence of India to the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in matches.

11. The recommendation concerning the reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, if accepted, would involve no immediate action on our part. Foreign workers in India are given the full benefit of all laws and regulations made for the protection of Indian workers, and are in the same position as regards the rights of lawful organization. It is possible that this recommendation may enable Indian workers in foreign countries to obtain more adequate protection; but, as far as conditions in this country are concerned, nothing remains to be done. The question is one which will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the International Commission on Emigration. In the meantime, there appears to be no reason why we should not accept the recommendation.

12. In respect of two more recommendations we propose to insert provisions in the new Factories Act. We intend to embody the substance of the recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning, though we are satisfied that the provision will be inoperative until lead industries develop. By inserting it we expect to obtain without opposition protection against a danger that might become real in years to come. The question of the prevention of human anthrax is more difficult. Our information, both as to the prevalence of human anthrax and the practicability of taking step for its prevention, is far from complete. We propose to insert in the Bill a section giving power to the Government of India to frame the rules that may be necessary to carry out this recommendation.

13. The recommendation concerning unemployment cannot be accepted in its entirety. We are strongly of opinion, and all Local Governments who have stated their views are in agreement with us, that no system of unemployment insurance is practicable in India at present. And while our Famine Codes contemplate the free use of public works to relieve the initial phases of distress, we think it impracticable, in view of the large size of the country and of the comparative immobility of much of our unskilled labour, to make further advances in the direction of the fourth section of this recommendation. There is, moreover, the fact that the Government of India's powers in this direction are somewhat limited. The first two sections of the recommendation present less difficulty. That relating to the recruiting of bodies of workers in other countries might be accepted. But consultation with workers on this matter is by no means so simple in India as in most other countries, and we shall be in a better position to discuss this question after the meeting of the International Commission on Emigration. In respect of the prohibition of particular types of employment agencies, we are not yet in a position to say what the effect of accepting the recommendation would be. The result then as regards this recommendation is that we propose to take no immediate action, but we trust that it will be possible in the near future to give effect to the recommendation at least in part.

14. We are not prepared to accept the recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services at present. We have already a system of efficient factory inspection, and unhealthy trades in India are few. We believe that the medical services of the country, if augmented in areas where unhealthy industries are situated, will be able to safeguard the health of the workers for some time to come. At the same time the possibility of establishing a special service will receive our attention.

15. If the proposals made above are accepted, immediate legislation will be required in respect only of two Draft Conventions—those relating to the limitation of the hours of work and to the minimunage of children; and in respect of two Recommendations—those relating to anthrax and to lead poisoning. The necessary legislation involves the amendment of the Factories Act, the Mines Act and probably fresh legislation dealing with labour on railways. Legislation may also be required in respect of children's labour at ports, docks, wharves, etc. We have already considered possible amendments to the Factories Act in detail, but proposals for the remaining Acts required are not yet ready. We intend, therefore, in the case of the conventions that involve new legislation, to proceed in the first instance by resolution and to place the necessary resolutions before the reformed Legislature as soon as it has met. It should thus be possible to notify our ratifications to the International Labour Office before the third meeting of the International Conference at Geneva.

16. We request your sanction to the action we propose to take on the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and to the procedure we intend to follow. In view of the short time now at our disposal, and the necessity of preparing the necessary resolutions and completing the work upon the draft Factories Bill before the new Legislature assembles in February, next, we should be glad to have your sanction by cable.

(2)

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, no. 17-Industries of 1920, dated Delhi, the 26th November, 1920.

We have the honour to address you regarding our proposals for the revision of the Factories Act (XII of 1911). The ratification of the Draft Conventions and the acceptance of the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington have been discussed in our Despatch no. 16-Industries of 1920. The proposals made there will involve a considerable amount of fresh legislation, the most important part of which will be the revision of the Factories Act. We have already considered the main principles of this revision, and we hope to be able to introduce the necessary Bill (or Bills) early in the first session of the new Legislature.

2. The changes that will arise directly or indirectly out of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Washington Conference have already been indicated in our Despatch no. 16-Industries of 1920. The important changes are three in number :—

(1) We propose to insert provisions enforcing the sixty hour week including regulations for the exceptions permitted by article 6 of the Draft Conventions and a provision for the rate of pay for overtime as required by the same article. This proposal has been prominently before the public for many months, and has received considerable support and no serious opposition.

(2) We propose to raise the minimum age for children from 9 to 12 with transitory provisions to allow of all children employed in factories when the Act comes into force to continue working. As stated in our previous despatch, we further propose to provide that no children under 11 be admitted to a factory from the commencement of the revising Act, and that no children under 12 be admitted on or after the first July, 1922. We anticipate some opposition to this reform. All Local Governments and most public bodies recognise that the present minimum age can be raised with advantage. At the same time, we must admit that there are few opinions in favour of raising the minimum to 12 years; but our international obligations make it impossible for us to advocate any lower age, and we believe that the change we propose is in itself not merely beneficial, but urgently required.

- (3) We propose to amend the definition of a "factory" so as to include all factories employing not less than 20 persons and using power; and to give Local Governments power to extend the application of the Act to any factory employing not less than 10 persons, whether power is used or not. We propose also to repeal the exceptions at present made in favour of electrical generating and transforming stations and indigo, tea and coffee factories, and to grant exemption to such factories only in respect of certain provisions of the Act.

3. The minor changes, consequent on the decisions of the Washington Conference, include—

- (a) the prohibition of the employment of women and young persons in certain lead processes;
- (b) the assumption of power to make rules for the disinfection of anthrax-infected wool;
- (c) the alteration in the scheme of exceptions in the present Act. In this connection we propose to delete all the present schedules, and to substitute more general exceptions regulated by principles similar to those specified in articles 2, 3 and 6 of the Draft Conventions limiting the hours of work. The power of granting exemption will be delegated to Local Governments as at present, but will be limited by the general principles laid down.

4. We recognise that in some respects the changes detailed above exceed the requirements of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations. The possible extension of the Act to factories that do not employ power is a case in point. But it has been brought to our notice that it is urgently necessary to have powers to regulate the conditions of labour in several factories that do not employ mechanical power; and in some such factories very grave abuses are said to exist at present. The revision of the whole scheme of schedules also goes somewhat beyond the requirements of the International Conference. The schedules at present grant exemptions principally from the provisions for the daily interval and for the weekly holiday. The exemptions granted are, in our opinion, much too wide; and in any case it is preferable to regulate the principles on which exceptions should be allowed rather than to exempt particular industries *in toto*, e.g. it is scarcely possible to justify provisions whereby the manager of a tannery can work all his men 7 days in every week and the manager of a printing press can work the whole staff from morning to night without any interval.

5. But we do not propose to confine the revision of the Factories Act to the changes suggested above, as we believe that the time is now ripe for a considerable advance in this form of legislation. Not only has there been a great increase in the size and the number of industrial undertakings in India, but public opinion has made a large advance, and reforms, which could not have been contemplated 10 years ago, will now, in our opinion, commend themselves to most of the industrial population and to the public at large. At the same time, the experience of 10 years has indicated certain defects in the present Factories Act and has suggested various improvements. We propose here to put before you the changes we contemplate, except those that are mere alterations of language or are very trifling in their effect.

6. We propose to extend the statutory definition of a child so as to include all children between the ages of 12 and 15 years. In our opinion the present provision whereby young persons of 14 years of age are treated as adults can no longer be defended. Few boys of 14 are able to work for 12 hours, which is the maximum daily limit for male adults that we are proposing below. However unfit or undeveloped a boy is, he can be employed as a full timer if he is 14 years of age. A visitor to Indian factories is often struck with the low stature and lack of muscle among many children who are about to pass from the stage of half-timers to that of whole-timers. The alternative lies between raising the age for a child or the introduction of a class of young persons. The possibility of introducing a class of young persons was carefully considered when the proposals of the Factory Commission of 1908 were reviewed, and the serious objections then made to this proposal have, in our opinion, lost little of their force. In view of the fact, moreover, that we propose to afford much greater protection to adult labour than has hitherto been possible, the arguments in favour of a "young persons"

class lose much of their force, and we believe that the extension of the age of childhood will be sufficient. We do not regard the present proposal to raise the minimum age to 13 as a final solution of the question. But no proposal for alteration of the Act in this respect has yet been before the public, and we recognise that the changes we are making in other directions will arouse no little opposition and may cause some temporary dislocation of industry. We consider that our proposals in this respect represent the most that is possible at the present time, and, taken in conjunction with our proposals for the farther regulation of the hours for children and for adults, will afford adequate protection to young persons. Slight amendments in the provisions relating to certification, including the grant of power to certifying surgeons to revoke certificates on the ground of physical incapacity, will, we hope, afford still further protection.

7. A further important change that we propose is the abolition of the distinction at present made between textile and non-textile factories. We consider that the most important of the restrictions at present imposed on textile factories can be applied with advantage to non-textile factories, and that the remainder are no longer necessary. Thus, we propose to extend to non-textile factories—

- (a) the limitation of the daily hours of work for male adults to 12 hours;
- (b) the limitation of the daily hours of children to 6;

and we propose to remove the present limitations of the hours between which a person may be employed and within which the machinery may be used. We believe that, if provision is made for a register detailing the hours of work each person is employed, the necessity for those restrictions will disappear.

8. We propose to amend the section relating to daily intervals so as to provide for an interval of at least an hour after every 6 hours' work in the case of adults and of at least half an hour for all children who work more than 5 hours.

9. Certain improvements are called for in the provisions relating to health and safety. The most important of these is the insertion of a provision taking power to regulate artificial humidification. We are proposing to take steps to secure a comprehensive inquiry into this question, but we cannot hope to obtain any results until after the new Act has come into force. But it is important that we should have power to make rules as soon as our inquiries have disclosed what is necessary in this respect. Other new provisions that are necessary include a section designed to prevent accidents that may be caused by defects in the structure of factory buildings, and a section on the lines of section 17 of the British Factories and Workshops Act to prevent the use of dangerous machinery. We also contemplate further restrictions on the presence in factories of children who are below working age.

10. The present scale of maximum fines which dates from 1891 is no longer adequate. Many factories now work on so large a scale that even the maximum fines at present possible will probably prove to be no longer deterrent; there has been at the same time a considerable depreciation in the value of money. We propose to substitute for Rs. 200, where this is the maximum, Rs. 1,000 and for Rs. 25, Rs. 50.

11. The existing provisions for the weekly holiday are far from satisfactory. Large classes of workers get no weekly holiday at all, and in the case of others the present cumbrous provision makes evasion a simple matter. We believe that more stringent proposals for a weekly holiday are necessary and that they will meet with very general approval. We desire to provide for a statutory holiday on Sunday, and to allow managers to substitute another day of the week only over periods of considerable length. At the same time, we intend to cut down the present exceptions and exemptions as far as possible.

12. The last reform that is required is the abolition of the exceptions at present made by section 27 in favour of ginning and pressing factories. This section has proved quite unworkable in practice and has been condemned by every factory inspector who has attempted to work it. The report of the Indian Cotton Committee has disclosed serious abuses in such factories and has added a further argument for the withdrawal of the latitude at present allowed.

13. We trust that these proposals will meet general approval. The preparation of the necessary drafts is now being undertaken, and they will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

In view of our desire to introduce the new legislation as soon as the Legislative Assembly and Council of State meet, we request your sanction by cable to our proposals.

(3)

Telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, no. 244, dated the 12th (received 14th) January, 1921.

Your letter dated 25th November. Washington Labour Conference. I accept your proposals.

(4)

Telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, no. 327, dated the 14th (received 17th) January, 1921.

Revision of the Factories Act. Reference your letter of November 26th. I cordially approve your proposals.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 5th February, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

		<i>Plague.</i>			
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Allahabad district	...	54	54	...	...
Allahabad city	...	...	...	...	2
Azamgarh district	...	216	175	...	9
Ballia district	...	216	271	...	...
Basti district	...	192	181	...	...
Benares district	...	12	7	...	...
Benares city	...	1	1	...	...
Bahraich district	...	...	...	...	8(a)
Fyzabad district	...	9	9	..	...
Ghazipur district	...	71	71	...	...
Gonda district	...	9	7	...	...
Gorakhpur district	...	166	129	...	2
Lucknow district	...	5	5	...	...
Naini Tal district	...	...	...	18	...
Partabgarh district	...	4	4	...	...
Rae Bareilly district	...	40	37	...	...
Sultanpur district	...	20	17	...	...
Unao district	...	51	44	...	...
Total	...	1,066	1,012	18	21

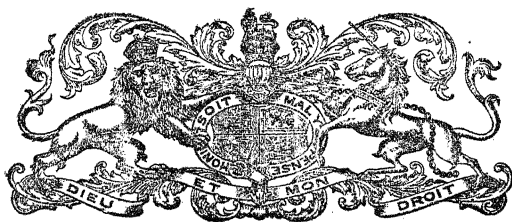
DATED LUCKNOW :

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

The 10th February, 1921.

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate pages is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 411/XVIII—95.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 17th February, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report, dated the 1st February, 1921, of the Committee appointed to advise the Government whether the teaching of chemical technology should be combined with research at the Cawnpore Institute.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor acting with his Ministers has considered the report of the Committee which he appointed to advise the Government whether the teaching of chemical technology should be combined with research at the Cawnpore Institute. The Committee, after full consideration of the probable demand for technical and research chemists and the existing facilities for training such men in the country generally, and in these provinces in particular, have recommended the combination of teaching with research at the Institute.

The Governor acting with his Ministers accepts the recommendations of the Committee and will give effect to them as funds become available. In view of this decision the Institute will in future be known as the Technological Institute, in order to show that its activities will not be limited to research.

Sir Harcourt Butler thanks the members and Secretary of the Committee for their careful and valuable report.

A copy of the Committee's report is appended to this resolution for the information of the public.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette of Agra and Oudh*, for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPORT.

A COMMITTEE was appointed to advise Government whether the teaching of chemical technology should be combined with research at the Cawnpore Institute, and in the event of our deciding in favour of such combination, to indicate the lines on which such combination could be effected and to frame proposals to give effect thereto.

2. The Committee as finally constituted consisted of the following members :—

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Richardson, Director of Public Instruction,
Chairman,
- (2) The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Advocate, Allahabad,
- (3) The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, representative of the United
Provinces Chamber,
- (4) Mr. T. Gavin Jones, representative of the Upper India Chamber,
- (5) Mr. J. J. Durack, Principal, Muir Central College, and representative
of the Allahabad University,
- (6) The Hon'ble Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., Principal, Muhammadan
Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh,
- (7) Professor M. B. Rane, Professor of Chemistry, and representative of the
Benares Hindu University,
- (8) Dr. A. P. Sircar, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Muir Central College,
Allahabad,
- (9) Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, D.Sc., Professor of Applied Chemistry, Indian
Institute of Science, Bangalore,
- (10) Mr. P. H. Swinchatt, Director of Industries, United Provinces,
- (11) Dr. E. R. Watson, Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore,
- (12) Mr. A. H. Mckenzie, M.A., B.Sc., Chief Inspector of Vernacular Educa-
tion, United Provinces, and

Mr. G. S. Bypai, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue
department, *Secretary.*

Dr. Simonsen, Professor of Chemistry at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, who had also been asked to serve on the Committee, was unable to attend, but sent a note for consideration which forms Appendix C of our report. The Hon'ble Dr. Sapru and Mr. T. Gavin Jones were also unable to attend our meetings, but favoured us with their views which have been printed as Appendices D and E. Of the other members all, with the exception of Mr. Chintamani, who was unable to attend the second meeting on account of an engagement at Jhansi, attended the sitting.

3. Our deliberations extended over two days, viz. the 23rd and 24th of November; and are summarized in the minutes of proceedings which have been printed as Appendices A and B of the report. We have little to add to the resolutions and recommendations embodied in these minutes beyond a few general remarks.

4. We have recommended the combination of teaching with research at the Cawnpore Institute after full consideration of the probable demand for technical and research chemists and the existing facilities for training such men in the country generally and in this province in particular. The type of teaching given in trades schools, such as the School of Dyeing and Printing at Cawnpore, is of a purely elementary character—confined mainly to training in the manipulative processes. The Committee was of opinion that the training of technical chemists could not suitably be combined with the training of foremen and workmen which is provided for in these schools. As regards research the Committee while recognizing the facilities which the universities provide, felt that these require to be supplemented by opportunities for specialization in processes of industry which a research institute alone can adequately provide. They do not apprehend that such provision will in any way conflict with the legitimate functions of the universities which are centres of instruction in pure science as distinct from chemical technology.

5. In arriving at this conclusion we have not omitted to consider the danger of providing a type of training for which there is insufficient demand. We are of opinion that although the available evidence on the point is conflicting, there is a steadily-growing demand for technical chemists. This is the experience of our colleague, Dr. Fowler, and the conclusion seems to be borne out by the report of the Morrison Committee, which met in the India Office in 1912. The exact figures are given in paragraph 4 of the proceedings of the meeting of the 23rd November. To us they do not appear to be discouraging and we do not share the pessimism expressed in the resolution of 1913. There has been a great change since then both in the industrial outlook of this country and the industrial situation abroad. The need for indigenous enterprise and indigenous effort in the development of industry was brought home to the country during the late war and has received full recognition from the Indian Industrial Commission. We feel that if a great step forward is to be made; the supply of experts in every department of industry must both anticipate and keep abreast of the demand. And as chemistry is the basis of most modern industries we have the less hesitation in recommending a measure which aims solely at the provision of facilities in the country for the training of industrial chemists.

6. In making our recommendations regarding the special departments of technological chemistry which should in the first instance be started at the Institute we have been influenced by practical economic considerations. We have advocated the institution of chairs of tinctorial chemistry, leather chemistry, and oil chemistry at the Institute because we feel that it is in these industries that the province can for the present specialize with the greatest advantage. As industries develop the scope for research and specialization will widen and necessitate a corresponding expansion of the Institute, but we have made no attempt to look too far into the future.

7. In connection with each department of chemistry which we propose should be created at the Institute, we have recommended the establishment of demonstration factories. We have been led to this decision because of the great importance which we attach to demonstration under commercial conditions of the processes in which the students are to receive practical training. The cost of these may be high, but in view of the reluctance of private factories to receive apprentices as students we find ourselves unable to suggest a less expensive alternative. The size and organization of these factories we have made no attempt to indicate. Definite proposals on these points should be obtained from special committees appointed *ad hoc*.

8. We have also avoided detailed proposals as regards the syllabus of study in the various branches of chemistry. We are of opinion that such matters can best be dealt with by the staff of the Institute. *

9. In paragraph 6 of the report of the sub-committee which was appointed to make proposals to give effect to our resolutions it is stated that the staff of the demonstration factories should be separate from the staff of the Institute. This is a recommendation on which we wish to lay special stress. The management of a factory requires qualities which are essentially different from those desirable in an expert in science and to combine the functions of teaching with factory management will, in our opinion, be an experiment dangerous to the success of both. The spheres of factory manager and professor should, in no circumstances, be allowed to overlap and we trust that short-sighted considerations of economy will not be allowed to outweigh our recommendation.

10. In recommending the institution of scholarships we have followed the example of the Naini Tal Industrial Conference. It is a matter of common knowledge that with the majority of students emerging from a university the immediate adoption of a paid career is an almost inexorable necessity. If students are to be attracted and retained at the Institute to complete their courses we consider it essential that they should be given stipends sufficient to maintain them in

reasonable comfort and to prevent them from rushing into a profession. The scale of Rs. 75 which we have recommended seems to us just sufficient to attain these objects.

11. To make the report self-contained we summarize below the main resolutions and recommendations :—

- (1) The Technological Institute at Cawnpore should undertake instruction in two grades for technical chemists and research chemists and the standard of admission for both should be the B. Sc.
- (2) For the training of technical chemists demonstration factories should be established in association with the Institute.
- (3) Courses should be organized in the chemistry of (a) bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing, including the treatment of textiles, (b) tanning and leather-making, and (c) oil-crushing and refining.
- (4) At the head of each branch there should be a chemist of eminence who should also take part in the research work of the Institute.
- (5) These Heads of departments should be assisted in the work of instruction by assistants, of whom there should be one in each of the departments of tinctorial chemistry, leather chemistry and oil chemistry; and two in the department of general research.
- (6) There should also be a department for the training of research chemists which should be presided over by a chemist of wide rather than specialized experience.
- (7) A mechanical engineer with practical experience of chemical industries should be appointed to impart instruction as well as help the research staff in devising special forms of machinery to assist in research.
- (8) At the outset the number of students admitted to each of the four departments should not exceed three per annum.
- (9) For all chemists there should be a preliminary course of instruction in general technology, extending over a year, to be followed by—
- (10) A special course of two years in any of the three branches of tinctorial, leather or oil chemistry which a candidate selects.
- (11) There should be a course of similar duration for research chemists as well.
- (12) Each student should receive a scholarship of Rs. 75 per mensem during the full period of his training.
- (13) There should also be a few studentships of Rs. 100 per mensem.

The 1st February, 1921.

E. A. RICHARDSON.
C. Y. CHINTAMANI.
J. J. DURACK.
ZIA-UD-DIN AHMAD.
M. B. RANE.
A. P. SIRCAR.
GILBERT J. FOWLER.
P. H. SWINCHATT.
E. R. WATSON.
A. H. MACKENZIE.

APPENDIX A.

Notes of proceedings of the Committee appointed to consider the question of adding a teaching side to the Research Institute at Cawnpore.

THE Committee met in the office of the Director of Public Instruction at 11 a.m.

The following members were present:—

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Richardson, I.E.S., President.
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, representing the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce
- (3) Mr. J. J. Durack, I.E.S., Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (4) Dr. A. P. Sircar, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (5) Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education, United Provinces.
- (6) Professor Rane, Professor of Chemistry, Benares Hindu University.
- (7) Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, D.Sc., F.I.C., Professor of Applied Chemistry at the Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (8) Dr. E. R. Watson, M.A., D.Sc., Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore.
- (9) Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., D.Sc., C.I.E., Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (10) Mr. P. H. Swinchatt, Director of Industries, United Provinces
- (11) Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S., Secretary.

The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru was unavoidably absent, but sent a note expressing his views, for the consideration of the Committee. Mr. T. Gavin Jones, representing the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, also did not attend. A note which was received from Dr. J. L. Simonsen of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, who could not join the Committee owing to his having left for Europe on leave a week earlier, was also placed before the Committee.

The Committee first proceeded to discuss the various classes for whom technological training might be necessary.

These fall into four broad divisions—

- (1) Workmen.
- (2) Foremen.
- (3) Technical chemists and works managers.
- (4) Research chemists.

As regards the first two classes it was the general sense of the Committee that their training was the proper function of trades school. The real problem was the training of the third class. There was no difficulty in providing at the Research Institute for training the few who would devote themselves to research, but would it be possible for the Institute to undertake the training of the larger class of technical chemists and works managers. Dr. Watson suggested that the extent of the present or prospective demand for technical and research chemists should first be considered. He mentioned that none of the large mills in Cawnpore employed a chemist, and quoted statistics to show that out of the 45 Government technical scholars who had been sent abroad to study chemical technology only 12 had found employment in private industrial concerns in India. Mr. Chintamani explained that this was not borne out by the experience of the Morrison Committee which had met in London in 1912. The figures collected by that Committee showed that 80 per cent. of the technical scholars sent from India for training in Europe, whether by Government or by private associations had succeeded in finding employment. Dr. Fowler's experience was equally encouraging. He stated that from his Department of Chemistry alone 20 students had found suitable employment within the last few years. Dr. Watson felt that it was his duty to warn the Committee against undue optimism. His experience of the dyeing classes which had been

started at the Sibpur College of Engineering was the very reverse of Dr. Fowler's, and he also mentioned the case of the spinning and weaving classes at Rarkhi which had been closed as no pupils had been forthcoming. The Committee on the whole, however, were of opinion that although the evidence was not very definite there was a demand, limited at present, but gradually increasing, for highly-trained chemists in industry.

The next question to engage the attention of the Committee was the existing provision in India for training such chemists. Mr Swinchatt explained that private factories at Cawnpore were most reluctant to admit students to their workshops for practical training. Among educational institutions the Institute of Science at Bangalore alone gave a training in technological chemistry at present. The Benares Hindu University had just passed an optional course for the B.Sc. degree which included a course of chemical engineering and a course of applied chemistry to be studied with plants and apparatus used in the chemical manufacture of about 1/60th the size of the large scale plant, but Professor Rane was of opinion that further specialization was both desirable and feasible and that the Research Institute at Cawnpore should provide facilities for this. Mr Durack then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani:—

"That the Technological Institute at Cawnpore should undertake instruction in two grades for technical chemists and research chemists and that the standard of admission for the former be the Intermediate in Science and for the latter the B.Sc.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to the latter part of the resolution that "the standard of admission to both should be the B.Sc." Mr Durack accepted this.

Dr Watson moved a further amending resolution "that the training of technical chemists should not be undertaken by the Research Institute but in Government trade schools developed to that end and in demonstration factories, and that research chemists should be trained in the Research Institute for which the minimum qualification for admission should be the B.Sc. degree with research in chemistry or the previous M.Sc. of the Allahabad University." He thought that the training of technical chemists at the Institute would interfere with research which was its principal function. Professor Rane was for deleting the words "with research in chemistry," and on Dr. Watson agreeing to leave the question of the precise qualifications for admission until the meeting had decided whether research chemists only were to be trained at the Institute, seconded his resolution. Mr. Chintamani remarked that the Government Technical Schools were not capable of the expansion implied in Dr. Watson's resolution without transforming their whole scope. Professor Rane said that this objection could be met by the Committee recommending to Government the development of existing trade schools and the establishment of demonstration factories. Mr Chintamani wished it to be noted that such a recommendation would be outside the Committee's terms of reference. (Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad joined the Committee at this stage.) On Dr. Watson's resolution being put to the vote Dr. Zia-ud-din, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Durack, Mr. Swinchatt, and Mr. Chintamani voted against it, its supporters being Dr. Fowler, Professor Rane, Dr. Watson, and Dr. Sircar. The resolution was declared lost.

The original resolution as moved by Mr. Durack and amended by Mr. Mackenzie was then put to the vote and carried, Dr. Watson alone dissenting.

Dr. Zia-ud-din then moved the resolution, "that the establishment of demonstration factories in association with the Institute is highly desirable for the training of technical chemists." This was seconded by Mr. Chintamani and carried unanimously.

The Committee finally resolved that "a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Watson, convener, Dr. Fowler, Dr. Sircar, Mr. Swinchatt, and Professor Rane, be asked to work out details of the instruction to be imparted at the Research Insti-

ute, Cawnpore, and frame proposals to give effect to the resolutions of the Committee" and adjourned till 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th November, 1920.

27-11-1920.

G. S. BAJPAI

The second meeting of the Research Institute Committee was held on Wednesday, the 24th November, at 3-15 p.m. All the members except the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadar Sapru, Mr. T. Gavin Jones, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani were present. The Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee appointed "to work out details of the instruction to be imparted at the Research Institute, Cawnpore, and frame proposals to give effect to the resolutions of the Committee," and resolved that it be accepted, with a reservation as regards the actual scale of salaries proposed; regarding which they merely wish to record the opinion that the salaries should be adequate to attract highly qualified and experienced men.

The Committee adjourned after passing a vote of thanks to Dr. Gilbert Fowler, D.Sc., F.I.C., for the valuable help rendered by him in their deliberations.

27-11-1921.

G. S. BAJPAI.

APPENDIX B.

The Sub-Committee appointed "to work out details of the instruction to be imparted at the Research Institute, Cawnpore, and frame proposals to give effect to the resolutions of the Committee" met on Wednesday, the 24th November, 1920, at 10 a.m. All the members were present, Dr. Watson, the convener, being in the chair.

The Chairman first explained that the activities of the Institute could be directed in three special directions, namely—

- (1) research,
- (2) the training of research chemists, and
- (3) the training of technical chemists for particular industries.

It was the general sense of the Committee that for all entrants to the Institute, whether for training as technical chemists or research chemists, there should be a preliminary course of general chemical technology extending over a year, which should include the following:—

- (1) Descriptive lectures on fundamental chemical industries;
- (2) Mechanical engineering with drawing and workshop practice;
- (3) Technical analysis; and
- (4) Demonstration of general chemical operations and plant on a semi-large scale.

The Chairman next discussed the particular industries which might be selected for the institution of special courses of training, and after a general discussion the Sub-Committee came to the following conclusions: (1) that courses should be organized in the chemistry of (a) bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing, including the treatment of textiles, (b) tanning and leather, making, and (c) oil-crushing and refining; (2) that the question of instruction in sugar manufacture be postponed until the publication of the report of the Sugar Committee. The Committee also recommend that—

- (1) For practical training in (a) the Government School of Dyeing at Cawnpore should be developed into an institution equipped with an up-to-date plant and worked on efficient commercial lines.
- (2) That for demonstration purposes in (b), i.e., tanning, etc., Government should set up a factory to be run on commercial lines, or utilize the present Government Harness Factory for the purpose, if that be found possible.

- (3) That a demonstration factory to be run on efficient commercial lines should also be set up in order to provide practical training in the industry of oil-crushing and refining.
- (4) That in each of the three departments, viz., (a), (b), and (c), there should be a specialized course of two years duration.
- (5) That the number of students to be admitted for training in each department should at the outset not exceed three per annum for each of the departments of tinctorial chemistry, leather and oil chemistry.
- (6) That beside the staff provided for the factories, there should be in each department a chemist of eminence who, beside being in charge of the department, would also take part in the research work of the Institute. These Heads of departments should be assisted in the work of instruction by assistants. The salary of the former should be fixed at Rs. 1,500—1,000—2,000 with the right of private practice. The assistants should be recruited on salaries of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000.
- (7) That for the training of research chemists there should be a special two-year course similar to the one proposed for tinctorial, leather or oil chemistry. Instruction would be imparted in applied chemical research.
- (8) That this department should be placed in charge of a chemist of wide rather than of specialized experience of the same scientific eminence as the Heads of the specialized departments and recruited on the same terms.
- (9) That as the work in this department would also involve the investigation of general industrial problems, there should be two assistants; one of whom should do the ordinary instructional work and the other should assist the chemist in research. The salary of the former should be the same as that of assistants in the specialized departments, viz., Rs. 500—500—1,000, while the junior assistant should be recruited on terms similar to those of the Provincial Educational Service.
- (10) That the students devoting themselves to research should not necessarily be under the general chemist, but should, according to their special aptitude, be distributed among the four chemists.
- (11) That the Principal of the Institute should be one of these four chemists of eminence.
- (12) That the Sub-Committee do not consider it desirable to specify the number of students who should be admitted to the research class. Aptitude for research can only manifest itself in actual working, and it is impossible to decide without experience of a student whether he is or is not fitted for research. But they would recommend that at the outset the number of admissions to this course also should not exceed three per annum.
- (13) The Committee also recommend the appointment of a mechanical engineer with practical experience of chemical industries who should be required to impart instruction as well as help the research staff in devising special forms of machinery to assist in research. A consulting engineer with large experience would be preferable. As regards salary the Committee would recommend the same scale as has been proposed for the chemical specialist.
- (14) The Committee further recommend that all students should be given a scholarship of Rs. 75 per mensem. In addition there should be awarded four studentships of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem, provided that a suitable number of candidates are forthcoming. These studentships shall be awarded only to students of the Institute who have completed their three years' course, and the allocation of these

shall be decided by the Principal of the Institute, who shall also determine the term for which each studentship will be tenable,

NOTE.—The Industrial Chemist and his two assistants would also remain in the Institute, but would be additional to the staff proposed above.

APPENDIX C.

Note by Dr. J. L. Simonsen, F.I.C., F.A.S.B., Forest Chemist, Dehra Dun, on the Research Institute, Cawnpore.

I VERY much regret that I shall be unable to serve on the Committee which is being appointed by the United Provinces Government to consider the question of teaching in connection with the new Chemical Research Institute in Cawnpore. I understand that you would like a short note embodying my views on the subject.

The question of teaching in Research Institutes was considered by the Chemical Services Committee and was definitely rejected by them as likely to impair the efficiency of the Institute. I think that I can best summarize their reasons for arriving at this conclusion as follows:—

For the development of chemical industries in India three classes of men with chemical knowledge are required:—

- (i) Research chemists.
- (ii) Workers, owners, and managers.
- (iii) Workers' foremen.

For class (i) the training should be that laid down in chapter VI of the report of the Chemical Services Committee and also discussed in Dr. Thorpe's introduction. The whole of their training will be in the University. It may be argued that their training in research should be given in the Research Institutes; in this I cannot acquiesce. If the training in chemistry in the universities is to attain and to be maintained at a high standard it is essential that the professors and lecturers should be actively engaged in research. A teacher who is not doing research is likely to be of little use after a few years; he loses interest in his subject and his lectures are merely inferior editions of a text-book. If his students are allowed or encouraged to go to Research Institutes for their training in research, his own incentive will rapidly disappear and he will become merely a hack teacher whose students will be of little use. Of course there is no objection to the Research Institute permitting and encouraging students who have done a year or two of research in a university or university college passing on to the Institute for further experience. They will already have had a training in the general methods of research and so will not be a drag on the permanent staff of the Institute. I may perhaps mention that in my opinion it will be some little time before the demand for highly-trained research chemists will be very large.

To pass on to consider now class (ii), this is a class which is urgently required and for whom every facility should be available. I understand under this head a man who has had some scientific training, say a pass B.Sc., who has some capital and who wishes to start a small works to manufacture soap or tan leather. At present the opportunities he has for training are very limited. He should be trained in what is usually called a Technical school, but in what I prefer to call a Trades school. I do not propose to enter here into the details of the course necessary, but I think one could be worked out which would not take more than two years. He would be taught the theory and practice of, say, making soap, including the examination of raw materials and simple workshop practice. He would have to be taught costing, and this would entail the division of the school into two parts: one containing small scale plant in which he would learn the process and another full scale from which the products would be sold. No man would be admitted to this school who had not had some scientific training which would obviate the staff wasting their time in elementary teaching. I do not see that any advantage would

be gained either by the school or the Research Institute if they were combined. Class (iii) works foremen comprises quite a different but not less essential class of men. The teaching of these men should, if possible, be in the vernacular and the course be of the type usually given in night classes in England. The men should, if possible, already have had works experience or be connected with the trade. The educational qualifications demanded should be low. The teaching would be carried on in the Trades school where class (ii) are trained.

It is now a matter for consideration as to whether the Trades school should be under the administrative control of the Director of the Research Institute; it is obvious that the staffs of the Research Institute and school will have to be separate. I am emphatically of opinion that the Trades school should not be under the control of the Director of Research; it should be under the control of the Director of Industries with a separate Principal. If it is placed under the control of the Director of Research he will rapidly degenerate into a purely administrative officer, the whole of his time being occupied with the minutiae of the school and he will have no time to spend in his laboratory. The result will be disastrous to the Research Institute and the Trades school will reap no corresponding benefit. The Director of Research should of course be on the Board of Management of the school, and there is no objection to him and his assistants giving courses of lectures on special subjects in the school; this would be advantageous to both, but he should not be burdened with the responsibility of the school. If he is, I can only foresee complete and utter failure for the Research Institute.

APPENDIX D.

Note, dated the 21st November, 1920, by Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A., LL.D., on the Research Institute, Cawnpore.

I HAVE read the papers which have been supplied to me, including the note from Dr. Simonsen. The idea of attaching a teaching side to the Institute is as old as the scheme which the Government of Sir John Hewett submitted to the Government of India in 1908. The Naini Tal Conference strongly favoured it and Indian public opinion has always demanded it. When I had the honour of being a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council a few years ago I moved a resolution for the early establishment of the Technological Institute at Cawnpore but, so far as I recollect, the answer given by the Government was that during the war it was impossible to get a suitable Head for the Institute. At the earlier stages it was put off from time to time, mainly on financial grounds. I do not dispute the utility or the necessity of research, but I do maintain that consistently with the requirements of the country it should not be difficult to combine teaching and research in the Institute. An Institute which was solely confined to research work and which made no provision for teaching would not, in the first place, answer the needs of the province, and in the next place would, in my judgement, fail to receive the necessary support from the new Legislative Council which is a factor to be now taken seriously into consideration.

The transactions of the Board of Industries and Munitions bear evidence to the magnitude of the country's efforts to supply her own needs and of the success achieved in this direction. Materials alone are not sufficient to produce finished articles; men—and in the present advanced stage of industry outside India—specialists are wanted in the country even more than materials. The development of industrial chemistry is, to my mind, one of the pressing necessities of the day and while research is no doubt very valuable, I do not think that we can underrate the importance of supplying a continuous stream of men trained in industrial chemistry whose services could be availed of for the development of many provincial industries such as oil, glass, and dyeing. I refrain from making any suggestion as to the organization of the department, as that is a matter for specialists and could best be dealt with by scientific members of the Committee.

APPENDIX E.

NOTE, DATED THE 22ND NOVEMBER, 1920, BY MR. T. GAVIN JONES OF THE EMPIRE ENGINEERING COMPANY, CAWNPORE, ON THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CAWNPORE.

I REGRET very much that owing to great pressure of work I am unable to attend your meeting. I can only say that my views and those of the Chamber of Commerce whom I represent are that the Institute should not be made a teaching institute; it should be employed for research work only.

Our point of view is that if it is made into a teaching institute, the staff will be employed in turning out students and will neglect the research side of the work. In this connection I enclose extracts from a lecture by Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S., of Aberdeen University. It explains our point of view on the question of research institutes far more eloquently than I could do.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 12th February, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Plague.

		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Allahabad district	...	20	20	...	...
Allahabad city	...	...	...	...	1
Azamgarh district	...	216	146	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	7
Ballia district	...	188	213	...	...
Basti district	...	162	126	...	...
Benares district	...	51	50	3	...
Cawnpore district	...	59(b)	59(b)	...	...
Fatehpur district	...	27(c)	26(c)	...	...
Fyzabad district	...	6	6	...	...
Ghazipur district	...	53	54	...	...
Gonda district	...	16	14	...	...
Gorakhpur district	...	128	98	...	...
Jaunpur district	...	20(d)	20(d)	...	...
Lucknow district	...	3	3	...	...
Partabgarh district	...	1	1	...	...
Pilibhit district	...	19(a)	19(a)	...	...
Sultanpur district	...	14	13	...	...
Unao district	...	30	21	...	...
Total	...	1,013	889	3	8

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 17th February, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 10 seizures and 10 deaths of previous week,

(b) " 35 " " 35 " " "

(c) " 13 " " 15 " " "

(d) " 11 " " 11 " " "



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 19th February, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Plague.

	Seizures.	Deaths.	Deaths from cholera.	Deaths from small-pox.
Allahabad district	...	28	28	...
Azamgarh district	...	264	221	...
Ballia district	...	178	199	...
Basti district	...	516	421	...
Benares district	...	14	14	...
Benares city	...	1	1	...
Fatehpur district	...	16	13	...
Fyzabad district	...	5	5	...
Ghazipur district	...	83	63	...
Gorakhpur district	...	166	149	...
Lucknow district	...	18	18	...
Naini Tal district
Partabgarh district	...	4	4	...
Rae Bareli district	...	152(a)	98(a)	...
Saltanpur district	...	1	1	...
Unao district	...	35	28	...
Total	...	1,481	1,233	2
				3

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 24th February, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 62 seizures and 86 deaths of previous week.

No. 416/I—327.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 19th February, 1921.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution no. 1417/I—488, dated the 21st May, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following papers regarding the assessment of parganas Purchhapar and Gordhanpur, tahsil and district Muzaffarnagar, for general information. Any criticisms or opinions received within two months from the date of this notification will be considered by the Government.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 1573N/I—201C/26 of 1920.

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE MEERUT DIVISION.

Dated Naini Tal, the 25th September, 1920.

SIR,

With reference to your letter no. 3128/I—1/16-17, dated the 28th August, 1920, submitting for the orders of the

Present :—
The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Board the assessment report of parganas Purchhapar and Gordhanpur, tahsil and district Muzaffarnagar, and your own Note thereon, I am directed to enclose for your information a copy of the Board's letter to Government, asking for sanction of the revenues stated therein.

2. The Board agree to your proposals in regard to villages to be settled for short terms of 15 years and five years, the lists of which are given in appendices A and B respectively to your Note. The villages in appendix B are in addition to those situated in the short-term circles of these parganas.

The Board also approve of your proposals to exclude mahals Bhuawali, Kanewali, Tughalpur, and the larger part of Chandpuri from the list of alluvial mahals.

3. Further, the Board are in agreement with the principles followed by you in revising the Settlement Officer's assessments, and accept the alterations made by you in the proposed assessments shown in the list attached to your Note.

Subject to the final orders of Government, the Board authorize the Settlement Officer to declare the new *jamas* proposed by him as modified by you, making it clear to the *malguzars* concerned that the amount of the revenue and the period of engagement are subject to whatever orders the Government may pass.

4. I am to add that the Board sanction the assessment of all mahals in which the proposed new revenues fall below 45 per cent. of the net assets.

5. In conclusion the Board notice with pleasure Mr. Lane's careful work, specially in soil-classification; and also desire cordially to acknowledge your own control and supervision, and the care with which you have examined and, where necessary, corrected, both the assets and the revenues in individual mahals.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. PHELPS,

Secretary.

No. 1574N/I—201C/26.

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Dated Na'ni Tal, the 25th September, 1920.

SIR,

In continuation of the Board's letter no 771N/I—201C/23, dated the 12th July 1920, submitting the rent-rate report of parganas Purnhapur and Gordhanpur, tahsil and district Muzaffargarh, I am directed to submit for the information and orders of the Government the enclosed copy of the assessment report on those parganas, together with a copy of the Note on it, dated the 28th August, 1920, written by the Commissioner of the Meerut division.

2. The Board have accepted the Commissioner's proposals and recommend for the sanction of the Government the imposition of the following demands:—

	Pargana Purnhapur	Pargana Gordhanpur	Total
I.—Payable to Government	Rs a p.	Rs.	Rs a p.
Full term settlement mahals—			
For the first five years	99,827 8 0	10,420	1,10,247 8 0
From the sixth year	1,03,272 9 0	11,115	1,14,387 8 0
From the eleventh year	1,04,977 9 0	11,570	116,547 8 0
Short term (5 years') settlement mahals	953 8 0	3,710	4,693 8 0
Short term (15 years') settlement mahals	..	1,795	1,795 0 0
Alluvial quinquennial mahals ..	..	4,205	4,205 0 0
II.—Nominal on—			
Revenue-free mahals	4,900 0 0	..	4,900 0 0
Revenue-free plots	905 0 0	..	905 0 0

3. I am in particular to invite reference to paragraph 11 of the Settlement Officer's report, and to emphasise the fact that these assessments were on this occasion for the first time laid open to the public for objection under Government resolution no. 1417/I—488, dated the 21st May, 1920, but not a single objection has been lodged.

4. A copy of the orders issued by the Board to the Commissioner is attached for information.

5. The Settlement Officer has sent his own report to the Government Press to be printed, and the Board are sending copies of the Commissioner's Note, of their own orders, and of this letter to be printed along with the report. The Board will then submit to Government copies of the whole proceedings ready for publication in the Gazette. They suggest that the complete proceedings as printed may be published, instead of the orders of the Board only.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. PHELPS,

Secretary.

NOTE ON THE ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PARGANAS PURCHHAPAR AND GORDHANPUR, TAHSIL AND DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR.

The physical and economical characteristics of the area have been fully described in the rent rate report, and need not be repeated here.

2. *Area*.—The Settlement Officer however has given little information in his report regarding the extent to which he was able in actual assessment to conform to the principles accepted in the orders on the rent rate report. For instance it was reported then that owing to the failure of the monsoon the cultivated area of 1326 Fasli—the year of survey—was low, and sufficient fallow would have to be valued to bring the area up to that of 1325 Fasli; and it was therefore estimated that seven-eighths of the uncultivated area included in holdings would be valued. The area actually assessed is not mentioned in the report, and it is only by referring to the aggregate assessment statements that it can be obtained. It is compared below with the holdings area and the cultivated areas in 1325 and 1326 Fasli:—

Pargana.	Cultivated.	Holdings area 1326 Fasli		Cultivated area, 1325 Fasli	Assessed area.
		Uncultivated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purchhappar ..	35,770	3,567	39,337	39,201	38,976
Gordhanpur ..	10,922	2,041	12,963	11,396	12,290

Deducting from the figure in column 4 one-eighth of that in column 3, the results obtained are very near the figures in column 5 as forecasted. The assessed area in the upland pargana of Purchhappar is rather less than that cultivated in 1325 Fasli, whereas in the lowland pargana of Gordhanpur it is considerably higher. In that pargana, most of which is settled for short terms, the proportion of uncultivated area in holdings is always high, and a low rent is regularly paid on land which is sometimes cultivated and sometimes reserved for grazing. There were also several cases in this pargana, where competition is for cultivators and not for land, of development being purposely delayed by the approach of settlement.

3. *Rents and valuations*.—Appendix II of the Settlement Officer's report shows the rental accepted for different classes of tenants as compared with that estimated. In the case of non-occupancy, occupancy, and exproprietary the amount is very slightly above the estimates; in *sur* and *khudkasht* it is very slightly below. In grain-rented it is considerably below, because in the swamp area the rate of grain rents is very low, generally one-fifth, and for newly-broken land even less. But only a small portion of the grain-rented land is in this area. Most of it is in good *khadir* land, and on perusal of individual assessment statements I am confident that this class of land has not as a whole been overvalued. One general criticism I have to make (and this affects all classes of land), is that the circle rates have been found applicable in too large a proportion of villages, and that more use might with advantage have been made of modified rates.

4. *Rate of enhancement*.—In the good canal circle this is 35 per cent., almost exactly what was anticipated. In the *bhur* circle it is 18 per cent. more than was contemplated, the fact being that this circle contains some large villages, portions of which belong geographically to the canal circle. The Ganges upland circle has

an almost similar enhancement which is moderate enough, while that in the five-year villages in Purchhappar is overshadowed by the figures of one village Nurnagar; elsewhere there is a decrease. Otherwise short term villages show a decrease all round for reasons given in the next paragraph. On the other hand the special *khudir* circle, like the adjoining circle of Manglaur recently reported on has continued to progress, and at rates, which I am satisfied are most moderate yields an increase of 39 per cent, 8 per cent more than estimated.

5 *Short term settlements*.—The Settlement Officer has given no information regarding the eventual revenue history of the depressed *khudir* tract up to last settlement; nor has he traced in the assessment notes, as he should have done, the rise or fall of cultivation and of revenue in those villages which were assessed at last settlement for 15 and five years respectively. He has attached no list of the villages in which he proposes a 15 years' settlement, and I have had to make it up myself from the individual assessment statements, vide appendix A. The villages are only in pargana Gordhanpur. On comparing this list with that of last settlement, printed as appendix M-I to the report and containing 10 villages (11 mahals) of this pargana, I find only one village A-gharpur which still remains on the list. The other nine it is proposed to reduce from a 15 years' to a five years' settlement. On the other hand six villages (11 mahals) included in the new list appendix A, have hitherto enjoyed a 30 years' settlement, and it is proposed now to assess them for 15 years only. The villages in which a 15 years' settlement is proposed are those which lie on the verge of the swamp area, and may possibly be affected by it.

It is proposed to settle for five years only a large number of villages included in the swamp area. The list includes all the villages, 30 in Gordhanpur and six in Purchhappar, which were at last settlement settled for five years. These villages make up the Ganges short-term circles in Purchhappar and in Gordhanpur, after excluding the villages in appendix A. The list includes also 17 mahals in eight villages of Purchhappar which lie wholly or partly below the high bank and in the Solani valley. The case of all these mahals is discussed in detail in appendix A of the Senior Member's orders on the assessment of (a portion of) Muzaffarnagar taluk at last settlement, and it is clear from these notes and their present condition that it is useless to assess them for a long period. Except in the case of Nurnagar, there has been no improvement in them during the term of settlement.

The reasons why on the whole shorter terms of settlement have been proposed in this tract are (1) the increased area of the Solani swamps; (2) the spread of *rah* in the northern portion of Purchhappar; and (3) waterlogging in the east central portion of Purchhappar, due to obstructed drainage from and increased area of the Buddhiwala *jhil*. Apparently the canal authorities, who at one time took this area in hand and endeavoured to drain some portions of the *khudir* and silt up others, have given up the attempt, and deterioration is likely to be more marked than ever.

I have been carefully through the Settlement Officer's proposals, and feel generally that the decrease in the term of settlement is inevitable; and although in some few cases I am not convinced from my own knowledge of the locality and from the assessment notes that individual villages could not have been given a long term, yet I am not prepared to differ from the conclusions of the Settlement Officer, who has no doubt carefully considered the matter for each village on the spot.

6. *Alluvial villages*.—The construction of the railway embankment and bridge, and the necessary training of the river to keep to its channel under the bridge, have protected and improved the villages to the north-east of Gordhanpur, and have caused the Settlement Officer to propose that three of them, Bhawal, Kanawal, Tughalpur, and the main portion of a fourth Chandpur, be

7. *Changes proposed.*—In appendix C attached to this Note I have set out the alterations, which for reasons recorded in the individual assessment notes I have thought it necessary to recommend in the proposals of the Settlement Officer. The list is much longer than usual, but the alterations are in most cases small, and the total *jama* in each circle is but little affected. The causes which have led to these changes are chiefly the following :—

- (1) Where there was no enhancement I have proposed to take a fuller proportion of the assets;
- (2) Where a considerable area of *sir* is sublet I have not thought it necessary to value it at the very low rates we use for the assumption areas generally; and I have either enhanced the valuation, or taken a higher proportion of assets to make up for it;
- (3) I have thought it necessary to moderate some very high enhancements, by taking a somewhat lower proportion;
- (4) In valuing waste land in the short-term villages, I have in the interests of a more even assessment adopted a standard of 2 annas to the acre, instead of accepting the incorrect items of *sugar* recorded;
- (5) In villages in which five years' settlement is proposed I have not proposed to assess an area of cultivation higher than that of 1325 *Fasli*;
- (6) I have thought in some of the deteriorated villages with very low rates of grain-rent, that the circle rates should have been modified to a lower standard, and assessed accordingly.
- (7) I have sometimes changed Re. 1-4-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 assessments (adopted for facility in calculating cesses) to rounder figures.

The number of alterations proposed is great, because a difference of principle as in (1), (3), (4), and (5) for instance means alterations, many of which are very petty in themselves, in many *mahals* in the same village or in many villages of the same tract. If any inequality which cannot be satisfactorily explained is left, the door is at once opened to objections and there is subsequent trouble.

The changes made, as will appear from appendix C, give a slight decrease of Rs. 135 and Rs. 55 in the canal circle of Purbhapar and the special *khadir* circle of Gordhanpur respectively, where the rate of enhancements was greatest; and a slight increase in the other circles. The net increase in the final *jama* by my proposals is Rs. 894.

8. I have pointed out above some defects as they appear to me in the Settlement Officer's proposals and in his presentation of them, and have attempted to remedy them in the individual assessments and in this note. The assessment notes would have been improved by some discussion of the past history of the village, and I feel sure that the rates should have been more frequently modified; but the actual condition of the villages at the time of inspection has been clearly recorded, and the classification which forms the basis of the valuation of the cultivated area has here as elsewhere been carefully done. I now report the proposals with the alterations suggested by me for sanction. In many cases where the enhancement was great and co-sharers numerous, it has been necessary to go below 45 per cent. and special sanction to these is requested.

9. The assessment statements were made available for inspection at the settlement office in order to allow an opportunity for objections, but no objections were filed.

S. H. BREMANTLE,

Commissioner,

Meerut Division.

APPENDIX A.

List of villages settled for 15 years in pargana Gordhanpur

Mauza.	Mahal.	Existing jama.	Proposed by Settlement Officer.	Proposed by Com- missioner
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Agharpur	{ Mada Ghasi Ram	170 4)	130 0 0 17 8 0	140 50
	Total ..	215	177 8 0	190
Balchandwala	{ Mana	100	200 0 0	150
Dilwala	{ Dabharat Ali	85 30	130 0 0 57 8 0	110 40
	Total ..	120	167 8 0	180
Diyalpur	{ Ghairda	55 140	17 8 0 140 0 0	60 110
Khanpur	{ Jagram Bri Gangai Aghri	76 73 55	75 0 0 85 0 0 55 0 0	80 85 55
	Total ..	350	360 0 0	360
Maheshra .. ..	.. ..	350	260 0 0	210
Tanda Jalalpur Tula Ram .. ..	.. ..	130	135 0 0	155
Bhagwant .. ..	.. ..	200	200 0 0	220
	Total ..	370	595 0 0	375
	Grand Total ..	1,850	1,667 8 0	1,795

S. H. FREMANTLE,

*Commissioner.**Meerut.*

APPENDIX B.

List of non-alluvial villages settled for five years in pargana Purrehpar in addition to those in the short term circles of Purrehpar and Gordhanpur.

Mauza.	Mahal.	BUTH CIRCLE.		
		Former for 30 years.	Proposed by Settlement Officer.	Proposed by Commissioner.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bachra Gudhna..	Khadir	75 0 0	16 4 0	15 0 0
	Bismilla Begum Khadir	22 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	Wilayat Ali Khan Khadir	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Majidunnissa Khadir	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Uma Khatun Khadir	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Shakar Ali Khadir	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Total ..	40 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
	<i>Ganges Long Term Circle.</i>			
Bucha .. ..	.. ..	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Chendān	Umrao Singh	8 7 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Dasraj	8 5 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Ghairdaiyan	2 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
	Muhammad Hussain	1 4 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
	Total ..	10 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0
Mirzapur, Shah- jahanpur. {	Ghairdaiyan	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Kadam Singh	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
	Total ..	20 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Nasarullahpur, Nurnagar. {	Khadir	35 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
	Jodh Singh	79 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
	Jag Ram Khadir	51 0 0	95 0 0	105 0 0
	Total ..	180 0 0	395 0 0	335 0 0
Tughlaqpur Khadir	.. ..	85 0 0	55 0 0	90 0 0
	Total ..	410 0 0	519 12 0	503 8 0

S. H. FREMANTLE,

Commissioner. Meerut division.

APPENDIX C.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner.

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer				Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
			Current revenue.	First five years		Second five years.	Final	First five years	
				Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Canal 1/10	Barla ..	CASAL CIRCLE PURCHHAPAR	Rs a p	185	0	0	165	0	0
Do. 1/15	Do. ..	Neohal ..	Rs a p	174	0	0	150	0	0
Do. 1/16	Do. ..	Hatam ..	Rs a p	135	0	0	120	0	0
Do. 1/18	Do. ..	Gudhari ..	Rs a p	120	0	0	100	0	0
Do. 1/23	Do. ..	Bakhshi ..	Rs a p	100	0	0	85	0	0
Do. 1/30	Do. ..	Surat ..	Rs a p	67	0	0	110	0	0
Do. 1/33	Do. ..	Ganga Ram ..	Rs a p	38	0	0	35	0	0
Do. 1/37	Do. ..	Dalpat ..	Rs a p	25	0	0	55	0	0
Do. 1/41	Do. ..	Bhikari ..	Rs a p	243	0	0	370	0	0
Do. 1/44	Do. ..	Ghar Dayan ..	Rs a p	34	0	0	55	0	0
Do. 1/46	Do. ..	Brj Lal ..	Rs a p	29	0	0	25	0	0
Do. 1/48	Do. ..	Ami Chand ..	Rs a p	800	0	0	1,180	0	0
Do. 1/49	Do. ..	..	Rs a p	92	0	0	85	0	0
Do. 1/50	Do. ..	Ghar Dayan I ..	Rs a p	91	0	0	90	0	0
Do. 1/51	Do. ..	Amr ..	Rs a p	102	0	0	95	0	0
Do. 1/52	Do. ..	Kasurri I ..	Rs a p	49	0	0	45	0	0
Do. 1/53	Do. ..	Kanka ..	Rs a p	186	0	0	180	0	0
Do. 1/54	Do. ..	Kasurri II ..	Rs a p	149	0	0	140	0	0
Do. 1/55	Do. ..	Daulat ..	Rs a p	77	0	0	85	0	0
Do. 1/56	Do. ..	Chhajju ..	Rs a p	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX C

List of alterations recommended by Commissioners—(continued)

Serial number	Manze	Mahal	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner		
				First five years.	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years.	Final
CANAL CIRCLE PERCHNAPAR—(contd.)									
Canal 11/87	Mahmipur	..	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Do. 12/91	Para ..	..	45 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Do. 13/92	Do ..	..	710 0 0	1,120 0 0	1,170 0 0	1,160 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0
Do. 13/93	Do ..	..	477 0 0	750 0 0	770 0 0	810 0 0	750 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
Do. 13/95	Do ..	..	49 0 0	700 0 0	780 0 0	750 0 0	760 0 0	760 0 0	760 0 0
Do. 13/96	Phaloda	..	243 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Do 13/98	Do.	..	170 0 0	165 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
Do 13/98	Do.	..	231 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	260 0 0	270 0 0	270 0 0	270 0 0
Do. 13/99	Do.	..	162 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
Do. 13/100	Do.	..	165 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
Do. 13/101	Do.	..	147 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Do. 13/102	Do.	..	145 0 0	135 0 0	135 0 0	135 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
Do. 13/103	Do.	..	123 0 0	165 0 0	105 0 0	165 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0
Do. 13/106	Do.	..	109 0 0	165 0 0	106 0 0	165 0 0	116 0 0	116 0 0	116 0 0
Do. 13/107	Do.	..	106 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Do. 13/109	Do.	..	91 0 0	55 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
Do. 13/110	Do.	..	62 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Do. 13/111	Do.	..	88 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Do. 13/115	Do.	..	68 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Do. 13/119	Do.	..	60 0 0	55 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
		Umrac, son of Nathan ..							

Do.	5/12	Kamhera	1,001	0	0	1,280	0	0	1,289	0	0	1,280	0	0	1,350	0	0	1,350	0	0
Do.	6/13	Megha	172	0	0	240	0	0	290	0	0	830	0	0	270	0	0	270	0	0
Do.	6/14	Do.	73	0	0	150	0	0	135	0	0	135	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Do.	7/18	Mirzapur Shahjahanpur	500	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
Do.	10/25	Nurnagar	133	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0
Do.	10/26	Ditto	108	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	110	0	0	110	0	0
Do.	10/30	Ditto	61	0	0	93	0	0	93	0	0	93	0	0	105	0	0	105	0	0
Do.	11/31	Shahjahanpur, Randauli	240	0	0	570	0	0	370	0	0	370	0	0	350	0	0	350	0	0
Do.	11/33	Ditto	11	0	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	17	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Do.	11/34	Ditto	8	0	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Do.	12/34	Suaberi	157	0	0	175	0	0	155	0	0	155	0	0	190	0	0	190	0	0
Do.	14/41	Tughlaqpur	410	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0
Do.	14/42	Do.	32	0	0	20	0	0	320	0	0	320	0	0	340	0	0	340	0	0
Do.	14/43	Do.	29	0	0	39	0	0	230	0	0	240	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
Do.	14/47	Do.	13	0	6	160	0	0	140	0	0	140	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0
Do.	14/48	Do.	172	0	0	100	0	0	160	0	0	160	0	0	170	0	0	170	0	0
Do.	14/50	Do.	147	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0
Do.	14/51	Do.	85	0	0	55	0	0	65	0	0	65	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Total						3,709	9	0	4, 98	12	0	4,263	12	0	4,303	12	0	4,405	0	0	4,435	0	0
GANGES SHORT-TERM CIRCLE (15 AND FIVE YEARS), GUNDBANPUR.																							
Ganges short term	1/2	Abdurpur	50	0	0	2	8	0	32	8	0	32	8	0	35	0	0	35	0	0
Do.	1/5	Do.	35	0	0	20	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
Do.	1/6	Do.	20	0	0	16	4	0	16	4	0	16	4	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Do.	3/8	Alampur	50	0	0	44	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Do.	5/10	Aggarhargur	170	0	0	10	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0	140	0	0	140	0	0
Do.	5/11	Ditto	45	0	0	47	8	0	47	8	0	47	8	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Do.	6/12	Badhiwala	150	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0

No.	Dist.	Name	Religion	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Occupation	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Total Assets & Liabilities
Do.	83/61	Khanpur	..	..	..	..	Jagran	76 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Do.	86/69	Marakpur	..	..	..	..	Badri Das	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do.	86/60	Mubarakpur	..	..	..	..	Ghar Dayan	5 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0
Do.	87/62	Mathana	..	..	..	..	Ghar Dayan	90 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	90 0 0
Do.	43/60	Rapur	..	..	..	..	..	280 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	245 0 0
Do.	44/71	Rohalka	..	..	..	..	..	875 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0
Do.	45/72	Saipur	..	..	..	..	Jamal	17 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
Do.	46/75	Shahda	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Do.	49/79	Tanda Jalalpur	..	..	..	..	Bhagwant	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0
Do.	50/0	Udawal	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0	23 0 0
Total, short term circle ..								3,700 0 0	2,747 8 0	2,747 8 0	2,915 0 0
SPECIAL KHADIR CIRCLE GORDHANPUR PANGANA.											
Special Khadir 3/6	Bhowali	..	..	..	..	..	Durga	90 0 0	115 0 0	140 0 0	150 0 0
Do.	4/9	Chaudhari	..	..	..	..	Shera	76 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0
Do.	4/11	Ditto	..	..	..	..	Chhotu	53 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	50 0 0
Do.	4/13	Ditto	..	..	..	..	Sumer	80 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	75 0 0
Do.	5/15	Gordhanpur	..	..	..	..	Sudhit	101 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	120 0 0
Do.	7/23	Lalandwala	..	..	..	..	Sumer	110 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0
Do.	10/37	Muz pur Sadatpur	..	..	..	..	Nathu	183 0 0	170 0 0	190 0 0	200 0 0
Do.	10/38	Ditto	..	..	..	..	Uma	206 0 0	290 0 0	225 0 0	315 0 0
Do.	11/40	Niyamakpur	..	..	..	..	..	190 0 0	320 0 0	300 0 0	340 0 0
Do.	13/47	Patanwali	..	..	..	..	Shadi	105 0 0	135 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0
Do.	13/48	Ditto	..	..	..	..	Raktha	175 0 0	145 0 0	160 0 0	180 0 0
Do.	- 13/49	Ditto	..	..	..	..	Durga	210 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Total, Special Khadir circle ..								1,563 0 0	1,850 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,130 0 0

APPENDIX C.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioners—(concluded).

Serial number.	Mauza.	Nabab.	Revenue, proposedly Settlement Officer.				Revenue, recommended by Commissioner.			
			Current Revenue	First five years.	Second five years.	Final	First five years.	Second five years.	Final	Final
			R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
		Ganges alluvial Circle, G. M. CANAL PIRE PARCANA.								
		Ghar Dayin ..	370 0 0	360 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	375 0 0	75 0 0	375 0 0	375 0 0
		Chakheri ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Gidhwala ..	375 0 0	380 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Kahua ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	135 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Manaurpur ..	125 0 0	55 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Raghuashtpur ..	650 0 0	650 0 0	670 0 0	650 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
		Ditto ..	240 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	110 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
		Total, Ganges alluvial circle ..	1585 0 0	1530 0 0	1520 0 0	1530 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL ..	1585 0 0	1530 0 0	1520 0 0	1530 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0

ABSTRACT.

No.	Name of circle.	Current revenue total.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
			First five years total.	Second five years total.	Final total.	First five years total.	Second five years total.	Final total.
	<i>Pargana Panchhapa.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Canal circle ..	10,535 7 0	13,145 0 0	14,050 0 0	14,570 0 0	13,770 0 0	14,280 0 0	14,535 0 0
2	Bhur „ ..	17,910 0 0	20,121 4 0	20,545 4 0	20,965 4 0	20,817 8 0	21,437 8 0	21,547 6 0
3	Kult „ ..	102 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
4	Ganges full-term circle	3,700 0 0	4,195 12 0	4,263 12 0	4,203 12 0	4,405 0 0	4,435 0 0	4,435 0 0
	<i>Pargana Goidhampur.</i>							
5	Ganges short-term circle.	3,170 0 0	2,747 8 0	2,717 6 0	2,717 8 0	2,915 0 0	2,915 0 0	2,915 0 0
6	Ganges alluvial circle	1,836 0 0	1,931 0 0	1,831 0 0	1,831 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
7	Special Khadir circle.	1,563 0 0	1,840 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,165 0 0	1,935 0 0	2,085 0 0	2,130 0 0
	Total ..	39,182 0 0	44,038 8 0	45,703 8 0	46,818 8 0	45,982 8 0	47,292 8 0	47,712 8 0

S. H. FREMANTLE,
Commissioner, Meerut Division

No. 328.

FROM

H. A. LANE, Esq., I.C.S.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, MUZAFFARNAGAR,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER,

MEERUT DIVISION, MEERUT

Dated Muzaffarnagar, the 13th August, 1920.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Assessment Report of parganas Pur-
churpur and Gurdharpur, tahsil and district Muzaffarnagar, in duplicate with the
assessment statements, volumes, mahalwar assessment register and aggregate state-
ments and to request an acknowledgment.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. LANE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.

Assessment Report of parganas Purchhapar and Gordhanpur, tahsil and district Muzaffarnagar.

1. Parganas Purchhapar and Gordhanpur contain 537 mahals, of which the assessment statements are submitted with this report.

2. The circle rates sanctioned for the tract are for facility of reference shown in Appendix I.

3. In Appendix II will be found by assessment circles details of assets of the revenue-paying land and the revenue proposed upon them together with the figures estimated in the rent-rate report.

The total revenue proposed is Rs. 1,26,347, giving an enhancement of Rs. 25,090-3-0. This is about Rs. 2,600 in excess of the estimated figure, giving a divergence of 2.12 per cent. Of this about Rs. 2,150 falls in the *thur* circle, where an accurate estimate was difficult owing to the large dry areas lying fallow on account of drought in the year of record. In this circle an addition of Rs. 2,266 has been made to assets for land temporarily out of cultivation, in order to bring the area upon which assessment is made up to the average cultivated area.

In the remaining circles the actuals show throughout a close approximation to the estimated figures.

4. *Sayar* deserves a word of special mention. The lowland contains a wealth of natural products in the form of grass suitable for pasturage and thatching, and the value of its fisheries is considerable. Cattle come to graze from as far as the Punjab, and the usual charge is eight annas per head for buffaloes and four annas for bullocks.

Sayar income, however, is rarely recorded in the village registers. It is true that the cattle of local tenants are usually allowed free pasturage, and many of the large herds to be seen in the meadows are the property of the local Gujjar proprietors. In neither of these cases does any direct cash income from the grass come into the pocket of the proprietor. But in the former his indirect benefit is substantial; for the rent-paying capacity of the lowland depends largely upon the attraction which it possesses for tenants from its pastures: while in the case of the proprietor whose own cattle fatten upon his meadows, there is no more reason to exclude his grassland from assets than his cultivated *khudkasht*, from which also he derives no direct income in the way of rent. I have therefore regarded pasturage throughout as furnishing a source of income which may fairly be included in *sayar*, valuing it roughly at Rs. 5 for 100 acres. Where *sayar* is recorded, the rate is higher than this, but moderation in this matter is specially desirable.

5. In valuing the grain-rented areas, it has rarely been found necessary to take a figure below the valuation at circle rates, though paragraph 3 of B.O. no. 681-N/1, dated the 3rd July, 1920, to the Commissioner, Meerut division, has been borne in mind at assessment. Proprietors admit that they derive more profit from their inferior grain-rented areas than from the superior land for which a cash or *zabt* rent is taken, even where a low proportion of the produce is claimed. If land in the *khadir* is not fairly productive it is not cultivated, for there is always a wide field of selection in the fallows. It is for this reason that the proprietor is always opposed to the conversion of grain into cash rents, and that the tenant's first act as soon as he acquires occupancy rights in his grain-rented areas is to apply for commutation into a cash rent. For there is less profit to the tenant and more to the proprietor in a grain rent however low than in a cash rent fixed at the very moderate circle rates. Valuation of the grain-rented areas at circle rates is therefore more favourable to the proprietor than of cash-rented areas. The recorded figures of collections for grain-rented areas are particularly unreliable. They show the most violent fluctuations from village to village, though conditions and the

proportion of produce taken are the same. These figures depend solely on the caprice of the patwari, and bear little relation to actual facts.

6. Appendix III, which gives figures for the revenue-free areas, calls for no comment.

7. Figures are given in Appendix IV which show the amount and percentage of increase of the new revenue, the progressions allowed, and the period of settlement proposed.

The total increase for the whole tract is Rs. 25,090-3-0, giving a percentage of 24.78. Of this pargana Purchhapar is responsible for Rs. 22,343-11-0 with a percentage of 26.96 and Gordhanpur for Rs. 2,746-8-0 or 15.02 per cent. The whole lowland tract gives an increase of 13.48 per cent. and the short-term portion of it, excluding the richer villages of the special *khadir* circle and comprising the saturated and alluvial areas, receives an abatement of 6.26 per cent.

The upland gives an increase of 27.26 per cent. Turning to the circles, omitting the Kali which comprises only two villages where non-occupancy land predominates, the largest increase is found in the rich special *khadir* circle with 39.30 per cent followed by the prosperous canal circle with 35.47 per cent. Progressions are given where the rules in the Board circular allow.

8. The period for which settlement is proposed will be found for each mahal in the assessment volumes. The totals for each period are shown in Appendix IV. For the special *khadir* circle a 30 years' settlement is proposed; for the remainder of the lowland a five years' settlement, with the exception of a few villages where conditions are neither sufficiently stable to warrant a full-term settlement nor sufficiently uncertain for a five years' settlement to be necessary. For these a 15 years' settlement is proposed. In the Ganges full-term villages are some mahals lying in the lowland for which a five years' settlement is proposed. The date from which the period commences should in each case be the beginning of the year in which the new revenue of the district comes into force.

9. Appendix V shows the percentage of net assets taken as revenue and the incidence of the revenue on the total and cultivated areas.

The percentage of assets taken as revenue throughout the tract is 45.82 per cent. It is somewhat larger in the *bhur* circle than elsewhere, because in some of the better villages a level higher than the normal is taken to avoid an excessive decrease in the demand.

10. The incidences of revenue on areas are of some interest. The differences between the incidences on the total and cultivated areas illustrate the character of the tract with its wide barren stretches in the river bottoms and the ravines, while the low level of the incidences shows the comparative inferiority of the country and the moderation which has been exercised at assessment. The incidences on the average cultivated areas are given in addition to those of the year of record, which was abnormal owing to serious drought.

11. The assessment of this tract presents one novel feature. This is the first occasion on which the assessment statements have been laid open to the public before submission to the Commissioner under the new scheme of Government for greater publicity and opportunity for objection. Notices of the opportunity given were published at the Collectorate, the Tahsil and in the District Gazette. It cannot be said that the response has been startling or the interest shown absorbing. Of the 9,822 co-sharers of the tract 11 appeared and examined the assessment statements of 19 mahals. Not one has ventured on an objection. Experience of the first year's assessments of the district would appear to have resulted in a striking absence of apprehension as to the demand likely to be imposed.

MUZAFFARNAGAR:

The 13th August, 1920.

H. A. LANE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Circle rates.

		Canal Purchha- par	Bhur Pur- chhapar.	Kali Pur- chhapar.	Special khadir Gordhan- pur	Ganges full term Pur- chhapar.	Ganges short term Purchha- par.	Ganges short term Gordhan- pur.
Kachiana	..	12 0	10 0	15 0	..	10 5	..	..
Goera	{ Wet ..	10 0	8 5	10 0	..	..	..	..
	{ Dry ..	7 0	5 5	6 5	..	..	..	..
Jungle I	{ Wet ..	8 5	7 0	7 5	..	7 5	..	..
	{ Dry ..	5 0	3 8	4 1	..	2 8	..	..
Jungle II	{ Wet .	7 2	6 0	6 0	..	5 6	..	..
	{ Dry ..	3 0	2 4	2 6	..	1 8	..	..
Jungle III	..	5 0	3 5	4 5	..	3 7	..	..
Bhur	..	2 0	1 0	1 8	..	1 5	..	..
Dhan Dofash	..	..	..	4 5	..	..	..	..
Khadir Ikh	..	..	..	5 3	..	..	..	..
Do. Dry	..	..	..	3 4	..	..	..	..
Do. Kachiana	..	..	..	..	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
Do. Falez Dry	..	..	..	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Do. I Dry	..	..	..	..	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Do. II Dry	..	..	..	..	4 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Do. Dhan	..	..	..	..	2 8	2 2	2 2	2 2
Do. III Dry	..	..	..	..	2 5	2 0	2 0	2 0

APPENDIX III.

Showing the accepted assets of revenue free mahals and plots.

Tenure			Purchhapar.			Ganges full term	Total.
			Canal.	Bhur.	Kal.		
			Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.
Non-occupancy	..	..	7,434	235 0	..	173	7,872 0
Occupancy	..	..	2,123	151 0	..	61	2,335 0
Sir	..	..	43	..	..	..	43 0
Khudkasht	..	..	1,200	45 0	..	..	1,245 0
Grain rented	..	..	95	..	..	..	95 0
Rent free and favoured tenure	..	..	201	..	..	..	201 0
Total		..	11,126	431 0	..	234	11,791 0
Gross assets	..	..	11,126	431 0	..	234	11,791 0
Deductions for {	Sir and Khudkasht	..	165	..	..	..	165 0
	Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	165	..	..	..	165 0
Net assets	..	...	10,961	431 0	..	234	11,626 0
Proposed revenue	..	..	5,475	215 0	..	115	5,805 0
Expiring revenue	..	..	2,900	200 13	..	118	3,218 13
Percentage of increase	..	..	+300 0 R +71.09	+8 50	..	-2.54	+300 0 R +65.01

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the increase in proposed jama and progressions allowed.

Circle.	Expiring revenue plus owner's rate.	Proposed revenue.	Amount of increase + or decrease—.	Percentage of increase + or decrease—.	Progressions allowed.		
					First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Rs. a. p.	lis. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pargana Pundhary.	Canal	47,758 3 0	55,367 8 0	+14,500 5 0	+35.47	51,542 8 0	55,367 8 0
	{ 30 years	+129					
	{ 5 years	32,570 0 0	38,462 8 0	+5,815 8 0	+17.81	36,737 8 0	38,462 8 0
		+57					
		115 0 0	37 4 0	-77 12 0	-47.61	17 4 0	37 4 0
	Total Bhur circle	32,705 0 0	33,499 12 0	+5,737 12 0	+17.51	36,504 12 0	38,499 12 0
		+57					
Pargana Ganges full-term.	Kali	1,650 0 0	2,585 0 0	+935 0 0	+53.67	2,195 0 0	2,585 0 0
	{ 30 years	6,791 10 0	7,913 12 0	+1,103 2 0	+16.20	7,745 12 0	7,913 12 0
	{ 5 years	+17					
		295 0 0	482 8 0	+187 8 0	+63.56	482 8 0	482 8 0
	Total Ganges full-term.	7,088 10 0	8,393 4 0	+1,250 10 0	+18.16	8,226 4 0	8,393 4 0
		+17					
Pargana Ganges short-term.	Ganges short-term (all 5 years)	570 0 0	450 0 0	-120 0 0	-21.05	450 0 0	450 0 0
	Total pargana ..	82,771 13 0	1,05,318 8 0	+22,543 11 0	+26.91	99,214 8 0	1,05,318 8 0
Pargana G. Adhary.	Ganges short-term. { 15 years	1,850 0 0	1,607 8 0	-183 8 0	-9.86	1,607 8 0	1,607 8 0
	{ 5 years	4,480 0 0	3,700 0 0	-780 0 0	-17.4	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0
	Alluvial ..	3,107 0 0	4,036 0 0	+129 0 0	+11.85	4,036 0 0	4,036 0 0
	Total Ganges short-term.	9,337 0 0	9,403 8 0	-533 8 0	-5.68	9,403 8 0	9,403 8 0
Pargana G. Adhary.	Special khadir (all 30 years).	8,345 0 0	11,625 0 0	+3,280 0 0	+39.30	10,350 0 0	11,625 0 0
	Total pargana ..	18,282 0 0	21,628 8 0	+3,346 8 0	+18.02	19,768 8 0	21,628 8 0
Pargana G. Adhary.	Total short-term settlement.	10,917 0 0	10,373 4 0	-543 12 0	-6.20	10,373 4 0	10,373 4 0
	Total khadir ..	19,262 0 0	21,968 4 0	+2,706 4 0	+13.48	20,738 4 0	21,968 4 0
Pargana G. Adhary.	Total upland ..	81,791 13 0	1,04,349 12 0	+22,353 15 0	+27.20	98,278 12 0	1,04,348 12 0
		+1.03 O.R.					
	Total tract ..	1,01,053 13 0	1,26,347 0 0	+25,090 3 0	+24.78	1,19,017 0 0	1,26,347 0 0
		+2.03 O.R.					

APPENDIX V.

Showing the percentage of net assets and incidence of proposed revenue.

Circle.	Number of mahals.	Expiring revenue plus owners' rates.	Net assets.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of proposed revenue on net assets.	Incidence on present total area of final expiring revenue.	Incidence on present total area of proposed revenue.	Incidence on present cultivated area of final expiring revenue.	Incidence on present cultivated area of proposed revenue.	Incidence on average cultivated area of final expiring revenue.	Incidence on average cultivated area of proposed revenue.
Pargana Fuchhapar.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							
	Canal ..	182	40,758 3 0	1,21,087	55,387 8 0	45.74	2.13	2.38	2.73	2.53	3.43
	Bbur {	80 years ..	32,590 0 0	83,341	38,453 8 0	46.15	1.35	1.61	2.14	1.21	2.06
		5 years ..	115 0 0	82	37 4 0	45.42	.12	.04	..	..	..
	Kali..	13	1,650 0 0	5,075	2,585 0 0	45.55	1.01	1.58	1.21	1.12	1.76
	Ganges {	80 years ..	6,793 10 0	17,217	7,913 12 0	45.96	.90	1.04	2.11	1.80	2.09
		full-term. {	5 years ..	295 0 0	1,048	432 8 0	46.06	.11	.17	1.49	.79
Pargana Gordhanpur.	Ganges short-term (all 5 years).	9	570 0 0	985	450 0 0	45.68	.17	.13	7.50	1.68	1.32
	Ganges {	15 years ..	1,850 0 0	3,652	1,067 8 0	45.66	.57	.51	.94	.94	.80
		short-term. {	5 years ..	4,460 0 0	8,003	3,700 0 0	45.69	.17	.13	6.06	1.53
	Alluvial ..	27	3,607 0 0	8,795	4,083 0 0	45.89	.40	.52	1.30	1.40	1.76
	Special khadir (all 30 years).	52	8,345 0 0	25,774	11,825 0 0	45.11	.88	1.23	1.50	1.51	1.97
	Total ..	537	1,01,053 13 0 +203	2,75,710	1,26,947 0 0	45.82	.95	1.19	2.19	2.07	2.56

No. 129/IX—25.

RESOLUTION.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 21st February, 1921.

OBSERVATIONS.—In resolution no. 749/IX—25, dated the 10th December, 1920, the Local Government published their proposals for improving the pay and prospects of primary school teachers serving under district boards. Certain definite scales of pay were approved and district boards were invited to adopt them. It was stated that while Government were not in a position to contribute the whole of the amount required, they were prepared to meet the cost to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs subject to the sanction of the Legislative Council, and that this would be sufficient to enable the boards to introduce a certain minimum measure of relief. Subsequently in resolution no. 77/IX—25, dated the 27th January, 1921, it was announced that as many boards were financially incapable of introducing the full revised scale of pay even with the assistance promised by Government, they would be permitted to divert to this object funds which were earmarked for the expansion of primary education.

2. The position has now been further considered and it has been decided to revise the rates of pay still further with effect from the 1st April, 1921. The following table summarizes the proposals:—

—	Old scale.	Scale recently sanctioned.	Scale now sanctioned.
Students in training classes	Rs. 8 per mensem ...	Rs. 10 per mensem (minimum).	Students directly recruited, Rs. 12 per mensem, deputed teachers, their pay plus an allowance of Rs. 1 per mensem.
Untrained assistants...	Rs. 8-1-10 per mensem.	Rs. 12 per mensem (minimum).	Rs. 12-1-14.
Trained assistants ...	40 per cent. on Rs. 10 per mensem.	50 per cent. on Rs. 15 per mensem.	80 per cent. on Rs. 17 per mensem.
	50 per cent. on Rs. 12 per mensem.	30 per cent. on Rs. 17 per mensem.	50 per cent. on Rs. 19 per mensem.
	10 per cent. on Rs. 14 per mensem.	20 per cent. on Rs. 20 per mensem.	20 per cent. on Rs. 20 per mensem.
	30 per cent. on Rs. 14 per mensem.	50 per cent. on Rs. 20 per mensem.	50 per cent. on Rs. 22 per mensem.
Headmasters ...	40 per cent. on Rs. 16 per mensem.	30 per cent. on Rs. 25 per mensem.	30 per cent. on Rs. 25 per mensem.
	30 per cent. on Rs. 18 per mensem.	20 per cent. on Rs. 30 per mensem.	20 per cent. on Rs. 30 per mensem.
	10 per cent. on Rs. 20 per mensem.	...	...

A further revision has also been made in the pay of middle school teachers with effect from the 1st April, 1921. The following table shows the present rates of pay and the rates which have now been sanctioned :—

—	Present pay.	Pay now sanctioned.
	50 per cent. on Rs. 20 per mensem...	80 per cent. on Rs. 25 per mensem.
Assistant teachers ...	30 " " " 22 " " ...	50 " " " 30 " " "
	20 " " " 25 " " ...	20 " " " 35 " " "
	50 " " " 35 " " ...	20 " " " 40 " " "
Headmasters ...	30 " " " 40 " " ...	40 " " " 50 " " "
	20 " " " 55 " " ...	40 " " " 60 " " "

3. The total cost of bringing into effect the scales now sanctioned will amount to approximately Rs. 22 lakhs per annum. Towards this amount the boards have already been promised grants aggregating Rs. 11 lakhs per annum. The Local Government have decided to meet the balance in 1921-22 and 1922-23 by increasing their grants to the boards by an additional sum of Rs. 6 lakhs per annum and by permitting them to divert towards the pay of teachers funds (approximately Rs. 5 lakhs per annum) previously earmarked for the expansion of primary education.

4. The Local Government are already paying more than a reasonable share of the total cost of vernacular education in the districts and cannot undertake permanently to relieve the boards to the extent proposed for 1921-22 and 1922-23. The assistance promised for these two years will be given on the understanding that the boards will shoulder their share of the burden when they receive increased financial powers. Of the total cost of revising the pay of teachers Government will provide only two-thirds in 1923-24, one-half in 1924-25 and one-third in 1925-26. Even with this adjustment the share of the cost of vernacular education borne by the Local Government will be over 50 per cent. of the total.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to all chairmen of district boards, all District Officers, all Commissioners of divisions, the Director of Public Instruction and the Accountant-General, United Provinces, for information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

No. 452/XVIII—159.

R E S O L U T I O N.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 23rd February, 1921.

READ—

Resolution no 991/XVIII dated the 14th May, 1918 on the subject of the Board of Industries, United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—In 1918 Sir Harcourt Butler decided to reconstitute the Board of Industries by reducing the membership to 14 and limiting the tenure of office of each member to two years. The Board was divided into two sections, one of which dealt with industries and the other with technical and industrial education. It was hoped that the revised constitution of the Board of Industries would enhance its utility and efficiency and at the same time ensure a more expeditious disposal of business.

The Governor acting with his Ministers has considered the working of the Board in the light of the experience gained since 1918 and has decided that the two separate sections of the Board should again be merged in one. The Board will, however, be empowered to appoint sub-committees for specific purposes and such sub-committees will be allowed to co-opt members who are not on the Board.

The Board will consist as heretofore of 14 members and will be constituted as follows :—

- (1) The Director of Industries (President).
- (2) The Director of Agriculture.
- (3) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (4) The Chief Conservator of Forests.
- (5) The Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.
- (6) The Principal of the Technological Institute, Cawnpore.
- (7) A representative of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Bengal and North-Western Railway, and Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway to be nominated in rotation for a term of two years by the Agent of the railway concerned.
- (8) A nominee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.
- (9) A nominee of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.
- (10) }
- (11) } Nominees of the non-official members of the Legislative Council.
- (12) }
- (13) }
- (14) } Nominees of the Government.

The present Board will be dissolved with effect from the 1st March, 1921. Non-official members of the new Board will hold office as members for two years. One of the Deputy Directors of Industries will be Secretary of the Board, but will not have the right to vote.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all Heads of departments, including the Principal, Thomason College, Rurki, Commissioners of divisions, District Officers, and Secretaries to this Government in the Public Works department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation branches.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1921.

No. E-1559.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Dated Delhi, the 15th February, 1921.

RESOLUTION RE THE CREATION OF A PERMANENT DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

RESOLUTION.

By the Resolution of the Government of India, department of Commerce and Industry, no. 1711-D, dated the 26th February, 1920, a Board of Industries and Munitions was constituted as a temporary organization designed to close the war commitments of the Indian Munitions Board, to take over from the Commerce and Industry department and the Public Works department certain items of work, and to undertake the initial work of industrial organization and in particular to frame detailed proposals for a new department of Industries.

2. Proposals formulated by the Board of Industries and Munitions for the creation of a department of the Government of India to deal with industrial questions have now received the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and the Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to announce the creation of a permanent department of Industries. The new department which will come into existence with effect from the date of this Resolution will deal for the present with the heads of business detailed in the Government Resolution quoted above. It will be under the charge of the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S., Member of the Governor General's Executive Council.

3. Concurrently with the creation of the permanent department of Industries the Board of Industries and Munitions will cease to exist. The work connected with the closing of the war commitments of the late Indian Munitions Board and the disposal of surplus stores on behalf of His Majesty's Government has been entrusted to a separate temporary organization under an officer designated Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) responsible to the Member-in-Charge of Industries.

4. All correspondence connected with the heads of business entrusted to the permanent department of Industries should in future be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in that department and all correspondence connected with the late Indian Munitions Board and the disposal of surplus stores should be addressed to the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores).

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments* and

*Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Panjab, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Delhi.

†Home, Foreign and Political, Finance, Army, Public Works, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce, Railway Board, Education, Reforms.

‡The Chief Controller (Surplus Stores).

The Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

The Director, Geological Survey of India.

The Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.

The Controller of Patents and Designs.

The Electrical Adviser to the Government of India.

The Metallurgical Inspector.

The Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House.

The Superintendent, Government Acetone Factory.

Administrations, to all departments† of the Government of India, to the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Military Accountant General, the Central War Controller and the Accountant General, Central Revenues; to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the

Viceroy and to all Heads of‡ departments subordinate to the Board of Industries and Munitions.

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.



Government Gazette.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 26th February, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

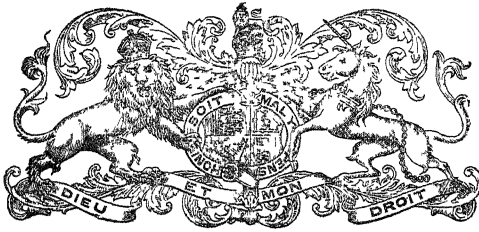
Plague.

	Seizures.	Deaths.	Deaths from cholera.	Deaths from small-pox.
Allahabad city	...	...	...	1
Allahabad district	...	35	...	...
Azamgarh district	18	161	...	...
Bahraich district	...	...	...	2
Ballia district	18	243	...	...
Basti district	23	207	...	...
Benares city	...	1	...	...
Benares district	25	21	...	...
Cawnpore district	13	13	...	...
Fatehpur district	10	11	...	...
Fyzabad district	14	8	...	...
Ghazipur district	91	85	...	...
Gonda district	6	4	...	...
Gorakhpur district	84	40	...	...
Jaunpur district	...	7	...	...
Lucknow district	4	4	...	...
Naini Tal district	...	...	9	...
Pilibhi district	4	4	...	...
Rae Bareilly district	34	34	...	...
Unao district	9	9	...	...
Total	941	887	9	3

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 3rd March, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces

Printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

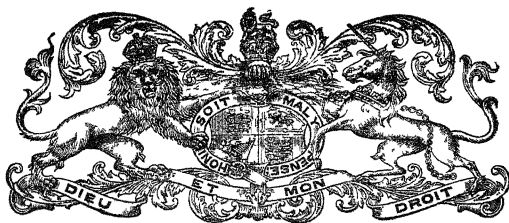
THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 5th March, 1921, is published for general information:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

	<i>Plague</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
	<i>Seizures</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>from cholera</i>	<i>from small-pox</i>
Allahabad city	...	..	...	1
Allahabad district	106	106	...	...
Almora district	..	...	1	..
Azamgarh district	381	258	...	...
Bahraich district	..	...	4	...
Ballia district	187	242	...	...
Basti district	465	335	...	...
Fatehpur district	13	11	...	...
Fyzabad district	16	9	..	...
Ghazipur district	93	98	..	...
Gonda district	1	4	...	...
Gorakhpur district	391	231	...	...
Lucknow district	8	8	...	...
Pilibhit district	10	8	...	...
Rae Bareilly district	123	81	...	...
Sultanpur district	5	5	...	...
Unao district	39	37	...	...
Total	1,838	1,433	5	1

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 10th March, 1921.

C L DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 12th March, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

		<i>Plague.</i>			
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Almora district	...	...	...	17	...
Allahabad district	...	66	66	...	...
Allahabad city	...	...	...	...	2
Azamgarh district	...	319	252	...	...
Ballia district	...	185	237	...	...
Basti district	...	519	361	...	...
Benares district	...	(a)44	(a)60	...	...
Bahraich district	...	...	...	...	1
Cawnpore district	(b)216	(b)216	...	...	...
Fatehpur district	...	6	6	...	...
Fyzabad district	...	50	43	...	...
Gonda district	...	4	6	4	...
Ghazipur district	...	128	111	...	...
Jaunpur district	...	7	7	...	...
Lucknow district	...	26	26	...	...
Naini Tal district	...	...	...	(c)67	...
Partabgarh district	...	4	4	...	...
Pilibhit district	...	10	10	...	...
Rae Bareilly district	...	80	70	...	...
Sultanpur district	...	4	4	...	...
Unao district	...	65	58	...	1
Total	...	1,733	1,587	88	4

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 17th March, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 104 seizures and 104 deaths of previous week.

(b) " 14 " 23

(c) " 26 deaths of previous week

The 15th March, 1921.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 599/I—327.

IN accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution no. 1417/I—488, dated the 21st May, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to order the publication of the following papers regarding the assessment of tahsil Kairana, district Muzaffarnagar, for general information. Any criticisms or opinions received within two months from the date of this notification will be considered by the Government.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. ^{99A} 1-201C/28 of 1921

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY, BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

UNITED PROVINCES,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated, Allahabad, the 17th January
25th February, 1921.*

SIR,

IN continuation of the Board's letter no. 867N/I-201C-28, dated the 20th July, 1920, submitting the rent-rate report of tahsil Kairana, district Muzaffarnagar, I am directed to submit, for the information and orders of the Government, the enclosed copy of the assessment report on that tahsil, together with a copy of the note on it written by the Commissioner of the Meerut division, and of the orders of the Board thereon, no. 517/I-201C/28, dated the 18th December, 1920.

2. The Board have accepted the Commissioner's proposals in all matters and approve the alterations in the proposed revenues suggested by him, and they now recommend for the sanction of the Government the imposition of the demands shown in paragraph 3 of the Board's order, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

3. I am to point out that if the proposed *jamas* are sanctioned, the grand total of the new revenues payable to Government for the whole district will be Rs. 20·27 lakhs, or well below the amount Rs. 20·97 lakhs fixed as a maximum by the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. J. PEAL,

For Secretary.

No. 517/I-201C/28 OF 1920.

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, MEEUT DIVISION.

Dated Allahabad, the 18th December, 1920.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter no 398/I-1—15-16, dated the 8th November, 1920, submitting the assessment report of tahsil
Present :
 THE HON'BLE MR. L. C. PORTER, C.S.I., Kairana, district Muzaffarnagar, written by
 C.I.E., O.B.E. Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Assistant Settlement
 Officer, together with the Settlement Officer's covering letter and your own note
 thereon, I am directed to communicate the following orders of the Board.

2. The Board accept all the proposals made by you for the reasons given in detail in the note. They agree with you that a full-term settlement should be given to all the villages for which a short-term settlement has been recommended by the Settlement Officer, except Kheri Zunnardar, Rataund and Sengra, for which a 5-year settlement is sanctioned at the revenues recommended in your letter no. 548/I-1—16-17, dated the 17th November, 1920, for the reasons given therein. The Board also sanction the assessment of certain villages as alluvial and quinquennial, as proposed by the Settlement Officer and supported by you.

3. The Board are in agreement with the principles followed by you in revising the assessments shown in the list attached to your note. The aggregate amounts of the revenues, after alterations made by you and accepted by the Board, stand at the following figures which are being reported to Government for sanction :—

	Shamli.	Thana Bha- wan.	Kairana.	Jhinjhana.	Bidauli.	Total.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>I.—Revenue payable to Government.</i>						
Non-alluvial mahals—						
For the first five years	1,81,246 4	91,711 4	88,057 8	82,347 8	17,316 4	4,55,678 12
From the sixth year	1,89,686 4	98,441 4	86,982 8	85,050 0	17,426 4	476,996
From the eleventh year	1,96,681 4	1,04,145 10	88,712 8	87,253 7	17,506 4	4,94,249 1
Alluvial mahals .. ..	..	..	7,788 8	..	6,747 4	14,530 12
Short-term (five years) mahals .. ..	..	..	..	..	450 0	450 0
<i>II.—Assigned revenue on—</i>						
Mahals—						
For the first five years .. ..	..	1,545 0	..	2,910 0	450 0	4,905 0
From the sixth year .. ..	..	1,660 0	..	3,145 0	450 0	5,255 0
From the eleventh year .. ..	..	1,735 0	..	3,375 0	450 0	5,560 0
Shares included in <i>khalas</i> mahals—						
For the first five years .. ..	..	505 0	..	3,360 0	..	3,865 0
From the sixth year .. ..	..	545 0	..	3,470 0	..	4,015 0
From the eleventh year .. ..	..	575 0	..	3,544 0	..	4,119 0
Plots—						
For the first five years .. ..	..	1,394 6	..	2,546 4	..	3,940 10
From the sixth year .. ..	..	1,394 6	..	2,631 4	..	4,025 10
From the eleventh year .. ..	..	1,394 6	..	2,681 4	..	4,075 10
<i>III.—Nominal revenue on—</i>						
Revenue-free mahals .. ..	..	3,300 0	..	2,490 0	390 0	6,020 0
Do. plots .. ..	..	13,905 14	1,347 12	6,591 8	1,419 8	26,198 2

Subject to the final orders of the Government the Board authorize the Settlement Officer to declare the new *jamis* proposed by him as modified by the Commissioner and approved by the Board, making it clear to the *malikdars* concerned that the amount of the revenue and the period of engagement are subject to whatever orders the Government may pass.

4. In regard to the 17 objections lodged to the assessments when laid open to the public, I am to say that they have also been scrutinized by the Board. In the result the Board find no cause for interference with the Settlement Officer's proposals in regard to these 17 cases, except in the seven cases in which you have thought it right to reduce the proposed *jamis*.

The Board are in agreement with these reductions made by you. The remaining objections have been rejected for the reasons recorded by you in each case, and the Board uphold your orders.

5. I am to add that the Board sanction the assessment of all mahals in which the proposed revenues fall below 45 per cent. of the net assets.

6. The Board desire in conclusion, to acknowledge the good work both of Mr. Lane, Settlement Officer, and of Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer, and also to convey their thanks to yourself for your careful scrutiny of the assessments and the interesting note you have written thereon.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. PHILIPS.

Secretary.

NOTE ON THE ASSESSMENT REPORT OF TAHSIL KAIRANA, DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR.

A DESCRIPTION of the agricultural and economic characteristics of the tract has been given in the rent-rate report and in the note thereon and need not be repeated here.

2. *Cultivated area*.—In noting on the rent-rate report I stated that areas cannot be compared with those at settlement, since the cultivation in 1326 *fasli* was far below normal owing to drought, and the comparative area statement does not show the cultivated area of the last five years. I see, however, that the crop statement submitted with the rent-rate report shows the average cultivated area of the last five years as some 6,000 acres above that of last settlement. The aggregate crop statement now submitted, which is apparently correct, shows the increase at 11,000 acres. The rise is chiefly in the Katha-Jumna circles of pargana Kairana due to the extension of cultivation in the *dhak* jungle. There is also a considerable increase in the good irrigated areas of the upland parganas Shamli, Thana Bhawan, and Jhijnjhana. Pargana Bidauli shows a decrease principally, I think, owing to the setting of the Jumna river eastward.

3. *Assessed area*.—The aggregate crop statement shows an average cultivated area for the last five years of 181,058 acres as against 169,701 acres at last settlement—an increase of 11,000 acres as stated above. The area of 1325 *fasli* was 177,362, but in the three previous years it was over 184,000 acres. The cultivated area of 1326 *fasli* fell to 124,672 acres owing to drought. The holdings' area in statement VII with its supplements is 183,912 acres. In assessing all old fallow and some new fallow in dry soils, though included in holdings, was excluded from assessment. So the reduced area directly assessed was 176,236 acres; but since Rs. 15,737 were added for land out of cultivation, an addition of 4,000 or 5,000 acres should be made on this account, bringing the assessed area up to about 181,000 acres. This area is intermediate between the cultivated area of 1326 *fasli* and that of the three previous years, so that the additions made are moderate, and the tract may be regarded as fortunate in being assessed in a year when area and rents were considerably below the standard of the four or five previous years.

4. *Valuation of assumption area*.—In my notes on other parganas of this district I have remarked that while the classification of soils has been carefully done and circles carefully constituted, there has been too much reliance on the rates as being suitable for application to individual villages, and they have not been modified in sufficient instances. In this tahsil this defect is still more apparent. There has been no use of *plus* and *minus* signs to mark small differences of quality, so that the soil classification is not so close and there was more necessity for modifying rates. Yet there has been hardly any modification at all. All that has been done is that in a few villages one or two particular soils have been given values slightly greater or less than the circle rates. The matter is not one of merely academic interest. The Kairana Canal circle II with a unit of 85 marches for miles with the Katha-Jumna circle I of the same pargana with a unit of 50, while the I and II Canal circles of pargana Jhijnjhana with units of 90 and 80 adjoin the Katha-Jumna circle of this pargana which has a unit of 55. As it is on these units that the circle rates are directly based, it is clear that if they are not modified the rates applied to the villages in the superior circles will be 50 per cent. and more higher than those applied to their neighbours. This may be correct in some instances where there is a steep fall in quality as one goes west across the Katha river; but it is not the case everywhere and there are many villages of intermediate quality. Where one or two rates have been modified it has been done

not on consideration of the rental figures of the village in question or its neighbours or on a distinct comparison of its quality with that of its neighbours, but solely on the basis of the Assistant Settlement Officer's opinion when he inspected the village that such and such a soil is above or below the average. The consideration of the crops and irrigation facilities of a village, of the circle in which it was classed at last settlement, of the course and present range of competition rents in it and in neighbouring villages of similar quality, and the comparison of these with the results given by the valuation at circle rates are very relevant factors in determining whether the rates are really suitable to the village or require modification.

5. The result of ignoring these considerations and of applying the rates almost blindly is that many villages have had rates applied which are as much as 20 or even 25 per cent. too high or too low. This has caused assets to be understated in many cases, and even resulted in reduction of revenue being proposed in certain villages, such as Kheri-Bucha and Pauti-Kalan in Kairana, Chaudheri in Jhijnjhana and many mahals of Kasimpur and Sonta in Shamli where no reduction at all is required. By all tests the Butara Bhaju tract to the east of Shamli pargana is far better than the tract of that pargana along the Eastern Jumna canal which has been classed with it in the 1st circle, and higher rates should have been applied. There are also some villages, such as Tajpur in Shamli and Bhura in Kairana, where rates applied are too high; but the general level of the rates is so moderate that cases of over-assessment are rare. In order to remedy these defects, so far as is now possible, I have in some cases varied the rates giving full reasons for doing so, and in others taken a higher or lower proportion to allow for the difference.

6. *Non-occupancy rents.*—The question of the proper treatment of non-occupancy rents is one of considerable difficulty. The Assistant Settlement Officer says that the amounts he has accepted on this account are based on the pitch of collections, and where collections are unreliable on the standard of collections in similar villages. The amount accepted was only 13 per cent. below recorded rents and about 55 per cent. above the valuation. The matter is complicated by the character of the year 1927 *jasi*, when much land fell out of holdings and the rental of the tahsil declined by nearly 10 per cent. The amount accepted Rs. 5,20,000 is nearly the same as the 12 years' average collections (Rs. 7,01,000 after deducting Rs. 1,72,000, the rental of occupancy tenants and Rs. 16,000 *sayar* becomes Rs. 5,13,000) and appears moderate enough. But too much reliance on collections in detailed assessments is to be deprecated. In the first place in very many cases the area and rental of tenants' land at attestation differed widely from the record of previous years and old collections were no guide. In the second place rents are frequently concealed or favoured in some mahals of a village, while in others they are full; and it would, in my opinion, tend to great inequality of *jama* a few years hence, and be an encouragement to concealment, if the rents of all mahals in the same village were not assessed on very much the same standard. If the soil-classification is reliable as it generally is, I can see no justification for assessing as has been done the rents of one mahal at 50 per cent. above valuation, and another mahal at 125 per cent. above it on the basis of collections. Rents much below the prevailing standard, if genuine, are inadequate, and denote slack management, for which there is no reason that the Government revenue should suffer. Rents much above the standard are rack-rents in which Government should not participate, even if with the present high prices they can be collected. I have therefore adopted a standard varying from 25 to 100 per cent. above valuation for each village, and with very few exceptions have applied it to the non-occupancy area of all mahals in the village.

7. *Occupancy and co-proprietary rents.*—The recorded rents of occupancy tenants in the whole tahsil are Rs. 9,000 below the accepted amount and only just above the valuation. The difference is due to the acceptance of those occupancy

rents which exceeded the standard. Obviously therefore in about half the villages the rates allow of no increase in the rents. If the rates had been modified more often in the upward direction, such villages would have been fewer, and the *zamindars* would have been enabled to recover from their occupancy tenants an increase which in many cases is due owing to the enhanced value of land. In other respects the treatment of such rents has been generally fair. Ex-proprietary rents which affect a large area in this tahsil are, as pointed out by the Assistant Settlement Officer, usually excessive, and have been properly dealt with.

8. *Sayar*.—The sum added on this account is almost negligible. It is chiefly on account of *dhak* jungle in Kairana. There are considerable profits direct or indirect from grazing and wood in the large tracts of this jungle, not only in Kairana but in Jhunjhana and Bidauli, which have been left unassessed. In some cases where an even assessment for different mahals of the same village could not be otherwise obtained I have valued it at 4 annas per acre.

9. *Additions for short cultivation*.—The fact that in 1326 *fasli* owing to the drought much land usually cultivated was omitted from holdings has added much to the difficulties of assessment. The area by which the holdings area fell short of the normal was about 10,000 acres, and the amount added for this deficiency is, as stated in paragraph 3, Rs. 15,737 representing the rental value of 4,000 to 5,000 acres. This is below the estimate, because the Assistant Settlement Officer adopted the plan of accepting non-occupancy rentals which were excessive for the area, instead of making suitable additions for the deficient area of the holdings. This plan obviously leads to inequality, since there is no relation between the two things, and wherever the assessment is affected the Settlement Officer or I myself have substituted for the excessive non-occupancy rental a valuation at the standard adopted for the village, and added for the deficient area at a definite rate varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per acre, but generally about Rs. 3.

10. *Deductions for sir*.—The full deduction was allowed universally for *sir* and *khudkasht* of some standing except in the case of sublet *sir*. In my opinion it was unnecessary, in view of the provisions of Board's Extant Circular 1—I, rule 26, which restricts the concession to numerous and poor co-sharers, to give the full deduction in cases where there was one single or only few proprietors and their *sir* area was large. In such cases where the full allowance prevented a reasonable increase of *jama* being taken I have reduced it.

11. *Deductions for improvements*.—These again were originally allowed somewhat too liberally, and where the irrigation figures did not warrant so much deduction the Settlement Officer has rightly reduced it.

12. *Percentage of assets*.—The increases made by the Settlement Officer, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of his note, raised the average percentage to about 45½ per cent., and were in nearly all cases justified. On the other hand I do not think that sufficient attention has been paid to the effect of large enhancements on large bodies of proprietors, and in a good many such cases I have gone below the 45 per cent. limit. Notably in Kairana Munzabta with 860 sharers I have reduced the revenue from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 11,000 as compared with former revenue of Rs. 6,500, and there are many smaller mahals in which similar changes have been made. These occur in all circles, and the net result is to reduce the *khalsa* revenue to Rs. 5,09,229-13-0, a figure which is about 45 per cent. of the assets. For the many cases where the assessment falls below 45 per cent. the special sanction of the Board is requested.

13. *Assigned mahals*.—There are a number of mahals, portions of mahals and plots, in which the revenue has been assigned, the total amount so assigned being Rs. 13,927-8 (final *jama*). In six villages I have thought changes necessary in the interest either of the assignees or the *zamindars* (see the items marked as revenue assigned in the list of changes, and Appendix II). The net result is a reduction in the final *jama* of Rs. 172-13-0.

14. *Revenue-free mahals.*—I have made no changes except in two mahals of Garhi-Mianbhai-Khan, which were not treated in the same way as the other *muafi* mahals of the same village. This means a reduction in the nominal *jama* of Rs. 612-8-0

15. *Short-term settlements.*—The Settlement Officer has recommended a five years' settlement in the case of six villages in Bidauli and five in Jhunjhana. None of these villages were formerly under short-term settlement, and it will be seen from statement VIII accompanying the report that in the case of two villages the Settlement Officer proposes an increase of *jama*, while in four more the existing *jama* is maintained. In five a reduction is proposed, but this is in no case very large. In most of these villages either cultivation has varied during the last 12 years and an average area has been taken, or cultivation has kept up well till 1325 *faisli*, and there is no reason to think that the fall in the year of drought 1326 *faisli*, has not been already recovered. Moreover, these villages all yield considerable profits direct or indirect from their waste area which is under *dhak* jungle, and cultivation pays very low rates. Hence the area under cultivation is of less importance than elsewhere. After examining the case of individual villages I see no reason why a 5 years' settlement is required, and I recommend a 30 years' settlement in all villages except Kheri-Zunnardai, Ratundi, and Sengra in pargana Bidauli. These villages are the only ones affected to any extent by the collapse of the aqueduct (over the Kathi river) of the Bidauli distributary mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Settlement Officer's note. Their future is doubtful, because it is not known (1) whether the aqueduct (regarding which correspondence is going on with Government) will be reconstructed, and (2) whether the Bawariya colony will be left here or not. These villages will therefore in all probability have to be settled for five years, but a fair *jama* cannot be fixed for them until their present condition is known. It was at the beginning of 1326 *faisli* that the aqueduct partly collapsed, and it is not known how much of the fall of cultivation in this year is to be attributed to this collapse, and how much to the drought which affected all villages to some extent. I accordingly asked the Settlement Officer to report the cultivated area of 1321 *faisli*, and that expected in the current year. When his reply is received I will report whether any change is required in the proposed *jamas*.

16. *Alluvial mahals.*—As shown by the Settlement Officer the setting of the Jumna eastwards has caused considerable changes in the alluvial line. I have accepted his proposals which appear to me to be well considered.

17. *Alterations proposed.*—A list, Appendix I, is attached showing the alterations in *jama* proposed by me. They are numerous, since they affect some 550 mahals out of the 1,904 in the tahsil, and they have been accounted for in the preceding paragraphs of this note. They have also been fully explained on the *mauzawar* and *mahulwar* assessment statements.

18. *Enhancement.*—The final revenue in the *khalsa* portion of the tahsil becomes after these changes Rs. 5,01,239-13-0, which gives an enhancement of just 32 per cent. on the previous *jama*. The enhancement is greatest in the Thana Bhawan Canal circle III, because (1) some villages were at last settlement taken out unnecessarily into a lower circle and too leniently assessed, and (2) the area seems to have benefited to some extent by the efforts of the Canal authorities to improve the drainage. The enhancement in Kairana Canal circle, which is also great, has been considerably lessened by the large reductions I have made on the ground stated in paragraph 12 of this note. In the other circles the enhancement is moderate enough, while some of the weaker circles show a slight decrease. The eastern portion of Shamli has so much better canal-irrigation than it had at last settlement, that it should have shown a larger increase than 30 per cent.

19. *Objections.*—Only 17 have been filed. I have allowed reduction in 7 cases, not, I think, in any instance on account of new facts brought forward, but on account of general considerations mentioned earlier in this note.

20. *Conclusion.*—The classification of soils, formation of circles, and the determination of suitable rates were well and carefully done, but much of the value of the work has been lost by a rigid and inelastic system of assessment, which has led the assessing officers into the errors which I have indicated above and which I have done my best to correct. The proposed *jamās* as amended by me are reported for the sanction of the Board. They are as follows:—

			Initial.		Intermediate		Final.
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khalsa	..	..	4,70,659	8 0	4,91,967	0 0	5,09,229 13 0
Revenue assigned	..	..	12,710	10 0	13,295	10 0	13,754 11 0
Muafi	..	..	32,203	2 0	32,203	2 0	32,203 2 0

S. H. FREMANTLE,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

List of alterations recommended by the Commissioner.

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final
	PARGANA SHAMLI		Rs	R	R	R	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Canal Circle I								
3/16	Banohra Jat ..	Nihal ..	55	45	45	45	0	50	50
4/23	Bhauswal ..	Gharialyan ..	1,616	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,200	2,500	2,200
4/31	Do ..	Ganesh Lal ..	310	400	400	420	400	400	430
4/39	Do ..	Dahp ..	101	100	100	100	110	110	110
4/41	Do ..	Ghardal from Fuleh ..	187	240	270	700	240	240	240
5/60	Bhaju ..	Kamak Singh ..	207	180	180	180	180	180	190
5/64	Do ..	Maha Ram ..	13	110	100	100	120	100	120
5/76	Do ..	Sis Bai Ghardu ..	100	100	110	110	120	100	120
5/77	Do ..	Narpat ..	120	100	110	110	120	100	120
6/88	Bhak Mura ..	Bihal ..	104	80	0	0	0	0	0
7/93	Budara ..	M. Indupur Afghanan ..	350	520	100	0	0	100	500
7/93	Do ..	Pesaj ..	50	50	40	40	10	40	470
7/94	Do ..	Ghardai J. tan ..	142	200	200	200	200	200	250
7/98	Do ..	Rasul Singh ..	100	150	150	150	20	200	200
7/98	Do ..	Sarup ..	140	110	110	110	100	100	150
7/99	Do ..	Najaf Khan ..	100	100	100	220	100	175	200
7/100	Do ..	Hassan Khan ..	90	90	90	95	100	100	100
7/102	Do ..	Indum Khan ..	213	270	200	270	260	260	270
7/103	Do ..	Knee Khan ..	204	250	200	200	200	200	300
7/104	Do ..	Gulib Khan ..	144	190	200	220	200	200	200
7/105	Do ..	Farullah Khan ..	115	200	200	200	180	180	180
7/106	Do ..	Husan Khan ..	190	175	210	240	220	220	220
7/113	Do ..	Umar Khan ..	91	100	100	160	100	185	185
7/118	Do ..	Ghardu Afghanan ..	170	200	200	200	280	280	280
9/181	Kanjharoti ..	Tarif, s/o Dwan ..	171	150	150	150	160	160	180
9/184	Do ..	Kura ..	123	100	100	100	110	110	110
9/135	Do ..	Mukh Ram ..	103	90	90	90	95	95	95
9/136	Do ..	Mohar Chand ..	98	80	80	80	85	85	85
9/146	Do ..	Tarif s/o Shah Mal ..	71	60	60	60	65	65	66
11/162	Karanda ..	Natha ..	165	165	165	165	180	180	180
11/163	Do ..	Shadi ..	185	150	150	150	160	160	160
11/164	Do ..	Daulat ..	163	145	145	145	160	150	160
11/165	Do ..	Gumani ..	159	135	135	145	140	140	140
11/166	Do ..	Kallu Harkishan ..	204	170	170	170	175	175	175
11/169	Do ..	Sis Ram ..	189	120	120	120	125	125	135
11/170	Kanwar Khan ..	Devi Chand ..	70	140	140	140	90	105	115
11/171	Do ..	Kawal ..	20	17/8	17/8	17/8	20	20	20
11/172	Do ..	Hind ..	177	240	280	280	220	220	280

APPENDIX I—(continued)

Serial number	Mauza	Maha'	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years	Second five years.	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final
	PARGANA SHAMLI- (continued).		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Canal C/o No I- (continued).								
13/205	Kaserwa Khurd ..	Nathan ..	128	180	180	180	170	170	170
13/207	Do ..	Faqir Chand ..	142	230	300	300	215	270	325
14/213	Khanpur ..	Musammatt Hardev ..	100	20	270	310	220	270	300
14/215	Do. ..	Daulat ..	150	155	155	155	160	160	160
14/216	Do ..	Chak Khanpur ..	100	270	270	270	260	270	280
14/219	Do ..	Kanak Singh ..	75	70	70	70	75	75	75
14/222	Do ..	Shah Mal ..	224	210	210	210	225	225	225
14/223	Do ..	S'ibba Ghaidayan ..	170	125	125	125	130	130	130
14/229	Do ..	Kawal Singh Ghaidayan	234	335	325	325	310	310	310
14/230	Do ..	Bhagwan from Kew l Singh.	128	135	135	135	140	140	140
15/233	Khanpur Talba Mazra ..	Fatta ..	215	270	320	320	300	300	300
16/238	Khesi Baragi ..	Chajju ..	114	150	170	190	170	170	170
17/240	Kheri Karmun ..	Ghaidayan ..	201	290	290	290	280	280	280
17/244	Do ..	Nathu ..	333	450	525	600	420	490	560
17/252	Do. ..	Huk m Singh ..	105	165	175	165	150	150	150
17/253	Do. ..	Dilla ..	72	100	120	135	150	120	120
18/257	Kheri Pat ..	Mukh Ram, s/o Desa ..	365	435	435	435	450	450	450
18/258	Do ..	Sis Ram, s/o Maha Ram ..	282	270	270	270	280	280	280
18/259	Do. ..	Ghaidayan ..	201	270	270	270	270	260	260
18/261	Do. ..	Fugira ..	145	140	140	140	150	170	170
18/263	Do. ..	Hargyan ..	118	110	110	110	120	120	120
19/264	Kurmali ..	..	2,350	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,500	2,500	2,500
20/265	Lank ..	Har Chand ..	330	330	330	330	350	350	350
20/269	Do. ..	Kura ..	300	300	300	300	310	310	310
20/281	Do. ..	Jas Ram ..	60	45	45	45	50	50	50
20/285	Do ..	Bharat Singh ..	210	270	270	270	240	240	240
20/286	Do. ..	Hansa ..	141	140	140	140	150	150	150
20/290	Do. ..	Bekhta ..	68	60	60	60	65	65	65
20/291	Do ..	Bansi Lal ..	48	70	90	90	65	80	80
20/295	Do. ..	Surja ..	399	475	475	475	460	460	460
20/296	Do. ..	Kanhaya ..	398	500	500	500	480	480	480
20/303	Do ..	Sheo Nath ..	198	120	120	120	130	130	130
20/310	Do. ..	Serjit ..	125	125	125	125	135	135	135
20/313	Do. ..	Mukha ..	101	95	95	95	100	100	100
21/318	Qasimpur ..	Bharat Singh ..	420	390	390	390	420	420	420
21/320	Do. ..	Sheo Ram ..	215	215	215	215	230	230	230
21/322	Do. ..	Purthi ..	117	110	110	110	120	120	120

APPENDIX I—(continued)

Serial number	Mauza	Mahl	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final
			R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
PARGANA SHAMLI—(continued)									
22/323	Salawar		197	130	130	130	5,000	5,200	5,200
23/325	Santa	Ant Ram	210	110	110	110	220	220	220
23/325	Do	Bharat Singh	175	125	125	125	135	135	135
23/329	Do	Tringa	100	95	95	95	100	100	100
23/331	Do	Hirvan	250	300	420	420	300	400	450
23/334	Do	Khasan Singh, Uda	125	170	170	170	180	180	180
23/337	Do	Bhonda	110	185	185	185	175	175	175
23/339	Do	Hanraj	111	110	110	110	120	120	120
23/339	Do	Hanraj	111	110	110	110	110	110	110
23/340	Do	Nir Singh	104	100	100	100	100	100	100
23/343	Do	Sukhi Ram	101	90	90	90	100	100	100
23/344	Do	Bharat Singh, Nanda	97	50	90	90	100	100	100
24/350	Do	Hari Chand from Hari Chand	116	110	110	110	120	120	120
24/351	Do	Bharat Singh, Hari Chand	113	150	150	150	140	140	140
24/353	Pitauk	Shankar	491	640	750	660	600	600	600
24/355	Do	Sis Ram, Joo Des	303	345	445	400	450	450	450
24/359	Do	Jhanu	238	255	250	250	280	280	280
24/360	Do	Raj Ram	12	17	20	20	210	210	210
24/364	Do	Balwant	17	120	240	240	100	220	220
Total			21,154	27,078	28,515	23,015	28,215	28,545	28,545
Canaal Circle II									
1/8	Adampur	Gobind	257	225	225	225	240	240	240
1/9	Do	Ghurdyan	64	60	60	60	75	75	75
1/10	Do	Muhammad Neboho from R. M. Ratin	161	145	145	145	150	150	150
1/11	Do	Muhammad Natch	141	130	130	130	140	140	140
2/81	Bhoun	Baldeva	90	115	135	150	115	115	115
2/45	Do	Har Jas	25	20	20	20	25	25	25
2/48	Do	Ohhaju	10	16/4	16/4	16/4	12/8	12/8	12/8
2/49	Do	Himmat	10	16/4	16/4	16/4	12/8	12/8	12/8
2/50	Do	Abdul Haq	144	220	220	220	200	200	200
2/55	Do	Ghurdyan	178	280	280	280	215	215	215
2/56	Do	Muhammad Yagub	143	190	225	225	190	215	215
3/71	Balwa Patti Hinduan	Jassa	70	55	55	55	60	60	60
3/74	Ditto	Milki	40	27/8	27/8	27/8	25	25	25
3/75	Ditto	Madho	35	22/8	22/8	22/8	22/8	22/8	22/8
3/76	Ditto	Sandagar	30	21/4	21/4	21/4	22/8	22/8	22/8
3/77	Ditto	Bath Singh	25	15	15	15	17/8	17/8	17/8
3/78	Ditto	Bath Singh	18	11/4	11/4	11/4	12/8	12/8	12/8
3/79	Ditto	Bath Singh	10	11/4	11/4	11/4	12/8	12/8	12/8

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number.	Mauza	Mahal	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner		
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years.	Second five years	Final.
	PARGANA SHAMLI—(continued)		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
	Canal Circle II—(continued)								
4/89	Bamnauli	Harpas	278	260	400	450	350	390	430
4/93	Do	Nadar	44	60	70	70	55	65	65
5/96	Banat	Sukhdas Ram from Bhawani Singh.	155	180	180	180	200	200	200
5/99	Do.	Bhawani Singh ..	120	130	225	275	170	210	250
5/101	Do.	Hardwar Lal ..	169	220	250	285	220	245	270
5/111	Do.	Zafaryab Ali ..	58	75	80	105	80	100	100
5/112	Do.	Pirthi Singh.. ..	108	140	140	140	130	130	150
5/117	Do.	Sukh Ram	80	40	55	55	60	60	60
5/119	Do.	Jahangir Singh ..	49	70	90	90	80	80	80
5/122	Do.	Sheo Singh s/o Bhawani Singh	67	65	65	65	70	70	70
5/130	Do.	Chattar Bhuji ..	55	75	90	105	95	95	95
5/141	Do.	Ghardaiyan Ramsan Ali	293	460	460	460	400	400	400
5/132	Do.	Nur-uddin	168	300	375	375	300	300	300
5/133	Do.	Sayid Ibrahim Ali Khan	174	260	305	350	270	300	330
5/134	Do.	Bhagrat Singh ..	116	240	310	380	230	290	350
5/135	Do.	Azam ud-din	125	240	240	240	220	220	220
5/136	Do.	Ghardai from Bhawani Singh.	67	115	115	115	100	100	100
5/138	Do.	Baru Mal	145	200	240	280	260	260	260
5/143	Do.	Ram Rikh Patil Mohar Singh	109	135	160	160	150	150	150
5/144	Do.	Raj Ram Do. ..	115	100	100	100	110	110	110
6/146	Berla Jat	Ghardaiyan or Bhondu..	138	190	190	190	180	180	180
6/154	Do.	Lalji Mal	99	115	115	115	130	130	130
6/155	Do.	Nanik Chand ..	137	240	260	260	240	240	240
7/157	Bhiki Deh .. ..	.. ..	1,050	1,280	1,280	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
8/158	Bhiki Kodana ..	.. ..	921	850	850	850	900	900	900
9/161	Butra	Jai Ram	140	115	115	115	125	125	125
10/173	Fatehpur	Ghardaiyan	131	170	200	200	190	190	190
10/177	Do	Mangal Rai	78	100	135	135	125	125	125
10/178	Do	Chunna Lal	71	100	135	135	125	125	125
10/182	Do.	Kanhaya	119	115	115	115	120	120	120
11/183	Garh Shastpur ..	.. ..	393	515	515	515	500	500	500
12/192	Ghogarpur	Sujan	25	22/8	22/8	22/8	25	25	25
12/193	Goharpur	Rhub Chand	285	355	390	430	380	380	380
12/194	Do.	Musammam Umali Kher ..	215	280	280	280	250	310	340
12/195	Do.	Badam	174	225	265	300	220	260	260
12/196	Do.	Ghise	133	120	120	120	130	130	130
12/197	Do.	Ghardai	166	175	175	175	200	200	200

APPENDIX I.—(continued).

Makal	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
		First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SHAMLI—(continued).							
to II—(continued).							
.. Muhammad Asghari ..	134	170	185	200	170	185	185
.. Ghairdayan ..	179	350	320	330	300	300	300
.. Lachman ..	195	200	200	200	210	210	210
.. Ganga Sahai ..	269	370	440	500	300	420	450
.. Sis Ram ..	146	180	200	200	210	210	210
.. Gauri Shankar ..	84	100	100	100	95	95	95
.. Har Bans ..	147	155	155	155	160	160	160
.. Bin Dayal ..	69	120	120	120	110	110	110
.. Musammrat Sujani ..	59	75	70	100	80	90	90
.. Bakkeva ..	132	145	145	145	150	150	150
.. Ghairdayan ..	133	135	135	135	140	140	140
.. Raja from Kallu ..	106	105	105	105	110	110	110
.. Ram Jas ..	480	600	650	650	630	630	630
.. Kallu Mal ..	164	210	250	280	205	220	235
.. Birja ..	151	160	160	160	150	150	150
.. D. L. Ram ..	54	55	55	55	60	60	60
.. Gurnani ..	63	55	55	55	60	60	60
.. Sundar Singh ..	303	380	450	520	380	440	500
.. Dalip Singh ..	282	355	410	475	350	400	450
.. Bharat Singh ..	57	90	90	90	85	85	85
.. Shugan Chand ..	370	430	430	430	450	450	450
.. Brij Lal ..	170	140	140	140	160	150	150
.. Zaharia ..	120	155	155	155	150	150	150
.. Tarif Singh ..	170	145	145	145	150	150	150
.. Daulat ..	80	55	55	55	60	60	60
.. Bhup Ram Kala ..	80	70	70	70	65	65	65
.. Harnam Sukh Ram ..	83	105	130	130	105	120	120
.. Bhullan or Surat Ram ..	179	180	180	180	160	160	160
.. Raghuraj Singh ..	116	120	120	120	120	130	130
.. Niadar ..	227	265	265	265	275	275	275
.. ..	544	690	800	800	750	750	750
.. Nau Nihal ..	185	205	230	250	200	220	240
.. Umrao Singh ..	119	180	220	250	160	190	220
.. Bashi Ram ..	210	300	360	430	300	350	400
.. Ram Rop ..	120	110	110	110	140	140	140
.. Ghairdayan ..	54	80	100	115	100	120	140
.. Ghairdayan ..	54	110	130	150	80	100	100

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PARGANA SHAMLI—(continued).									
Canal Circle II—concluded).									
24/842	Shamli	Kawal Ram ..	150	180	180	180	190	190	190
24/843	Do.	Kallu	131	155	155	155	140	140	140
24/846	Do.	Bhagwan Sahai ..	107	140	140	140	120	130	130
24/847	Do.	Dalip	97	130	155	155	140	140	140
24/849	Do.	Shankar	83	110	130	150	115	130	130
24/858	Do.	Data Ram	664	830	965	1,100	840	920	1,000
24/859	Do.	Mukandi Lal ..	246	335	405	470	340	420	500
24/860	Do.	Kishan Dayal ..	257	345	410	475	340	370	400
24/862	Do.	Sarjit	143	190	225	260	190	230	230
24/864	Do.	Lajja Ram	161	180	180	180	170	170	170
24/866	Do.	Ranjit Singh ..	170	225	265	300	240	240	240
25/874	Sheikhpura ..	Ghaidaiyan Sabiq ..	430	510	510	510	500	500	500
26/889	Sikandra	Aiman	70	100	100	100	95	95	95
28/400	Tajpur w/f Sambhalka..	Ram Baksh ..	133	110	110	110	120	120	120
Total ..			17,108	20,899/12	22,806/12	23,878/12	21,215	22,100	22,630
Canal Circle III.									
1/2	Jandheri	Jandheri	775	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,150	1,150	1,150
1/3	Niamatullahpur ..	.. ..	197	375	440	440	375	420	420
Total ..			1,072	1,595	1,660	1,660	1,525	1,570	1,570
Northern Krishna Circle.									
1/1	Banti Khera	Ghaidai Rangran ..	227	300	300	300	320	320	320
1/4	Ditto	Khawaj Baksh ..	134	195	195	195	180	180	180
1/6	Ditto	Karam Khan	135	175	175	175	160	160	160
1/7	Ditto	Shahbaz Khan ..	132	165	165	165	150	150	150
1/8	Ditto	Sharaf Ali	122	155	185	185	170	170	170
1/10	Ditto	Nur Khan	186	175	205	205	175	175	175
1/14	Ditto	Allah Banda	64	60	60	60	65	65	65
1/16	Ditto	Brij Lal	34	45	45	45	50	50	50
1/24	Ditto	Shahzada, s/o Jamaiyat..	22	22/8	22/8	22/8	25	25	25
1/27	Ditto	Mir Singh	291	330	330	330	300	300	300
1/28	Ditto	Har Kosh	142	160	160	160	145	145	145
1/31	Ditto	Ganga Ram	69	115	115	115	100	100	100
1/36	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal II ..	50	65	80	80	65	65	65
1/40	Ditto	Bakhtawar Singh ..	111	110	110	110	100	100	100
2/42	Jalalpur	Chhajju Singh ..	231	300	300	300	280	280	280

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mihal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner			
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final.	
PALANA BHAMLI (continued)				Rs	Rs	Rs	R.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Norties n K. S. S. Circle—(continued)										
2/43	Jalalpur ..	1st North ..	156	200	200	200	190	190	190	190
2/47	Do ..	1st North ..	82	100	100	110	100	100	100	100
3/49	Kuri ..	..	4,626	5,520	5,520	7,110	5,500	5,400	7,000	7,000
4/51	Mahabtipur ..	Kulu ..	164	210	210	210	170	150	150	150
Total ..			6,948	8,148	8,170	10,210	8,515	8,150	9,765	9,765
PARGANA THANA PHAWAN										
Canal (reels III)										
6/50	Garhi Abdullah Khan waf khachi Garhi	Abdul Kham Pathi Hah-tum.	136	150	220	245	230	230	230	230
6/52	Ditto ..	Karun Ilahi Khan ..	92	150	150	150	140	140	140	140
6/54	Ditto ..	Muhammad Husain Ali Khan ..	253	400	500	570	410	480	550	550
6/56	Ditto ..	Abdullah Khan Patti Sovam ..	242	340	450	500	370	420	470	470
6/58	Ditto ..	Ali Sher Khan ..	159	270	310	340	280	320	320	320
6/59	Ditto ..	Sharaf Al mud Khan Patti Sovam ..	136	200	240	270	210	260	260	260
6/60	Ditto ..	Rabun Ilahi Khan ..	134	190	210	210	200	200	200	200
6/61	Ditto ..	Bakhtwar Khan Patti Sovam ..	183	190	220	240	200	225	245	245
6/62	Ditto ..	Rashed Ahmad Khan ..	127	240	340	340	220	220	220	220
6/64	Ditto ..	M. Sharraf Khan ..	123	240	240	240	230	230	230	230
6/65	Ditto ..	Ghardayan Patti Pachdu ..	106	150	150	150	145	145	145	145
6/66	Ditto ..	Bhikku Singh ..	111	170	200	200	150	150	150	150
12/52	Jasna chas Masgirh ..	D. B. Sahai ..	207	210	210	210	220	220	220	220
12/53	Kail Shikarpur ..	Ghardayan ..	253	270	360	260	270	270	270	270
12/54	Ditto ..	Sauwal ..	138	150	150	150	160	160	160	160
12/57	Ditto ..	Mulraj ..	152	165	165	165	175	175	175	175
12/72	Ditto ..	Mukhter Singh ..	111	140	155	155	150	150	150	150
12/85	Khera Gada ..	Bhagwana ..	108	125	125	125	140	140	140	140
12/91	Mannapur ..	Bhallu Singh ..	161	165	165	165	175	175	175	175
12/92	Do ..	Bakhtwar Singh ..	133	140	140	140	150	150	150	150
12/96	Manat Mant ..	Dalla ..	145	160	160	160	170	170	170	170
12/97	Ditto ..	Atar Singh ..	125	160	180	200	160	185	185	185
12/98	Ditto ..	Harnam Singh ..	65	85	100	115	105	105	105	105
12/100	Ditto ..	Kishori Lal ..	47	70	70	80	60	75	75	75
12/101	Ditto ..	Gharda ..	1,042	1,480	1,665	1,900	1,400	1,600	1,800	1,800
12/102	Ditto ..	Kalla ..	105	110	110	160	150	150	160	160
12/103	Manat Manji ..	Kura ..	101	130	145	160	130	150	150	150
12/104	Ditto ..	Kalla ..	219	280	310	320	300	300	300	300
12/105	Ditto ..	Mirmal ..	157	220	250	250	220	250	250	250

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner			
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final.	
PARGANA THANA BHAWAN—(continued)										
Canal Circle III —(concluded)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19/115	Naujli Naujli ..	Ghairdai ..	298	861/14	861/14	861/14	580	700	861/14	
19/117	Ditto ..	Desraj ..	108	185	160	180	130	150	170	
19/118	Ditto ..	Nawal Singh ..	102	180	150	170	130	160	160	
20/110	Pathari ..	Shamshuddin ..	211	192/8	192/8	192/8	220	220	220	
20/121	Do. ..	Himmat ditto ..	187	185	185	185	197/8	197/8	197/8	
20/123	Do. ..	Baja ditto ..	181	161/14	161/14	161/14	177/8	177/8	177/8	
20/124	Do. ..	Achpal ditto ..	123	110	110	110	120	120	130	
20/126	Do. ..	Dara ditto ..	103	92/8	92/8	92/8	100	100	100	
20/127	Do. ..	Kamal-ud-din ditto ..	93	82/8	82/8	82/8	90	90	90	
20/128	Do. ..	Arjan ditto ..	80	70	70	70	75	75	75	
20/129	Do. ..	Asti ditto ..	72	55	55	55	60	60	60	
20/130	Do. ..	Mamra ditto ..	53	52/8	52/8	52/8	55	55	55	
21/181	Qadirpur ..	..	260	380	450	520	360	480	500
22/182	Qazipur ..	..	500	800	800	800	640	720	800
24/184	Thirwa ..	Ghairdaiyan ..	154	210	250	280	195	225	255	
24/185	Do. ..	Fatta ..	182	180	210	240	170	195	215	
27/144	Yunuspur ..	..	270	260	280	260	270	270	270
Total ..				8,081	10,808/12	11,718/12	12,428/12	10,480	11,420	12,121/14
Northern Krishna Circle.										
8/8	Bhasani Islampur ..	Sahu ..	359	450	500	540	520	520	520	
8/5	Ditto ..	Ghairdaiyan Aiman ..	90	130	130	130	125	125	125	
8/8	Ditto ..	Mardana Khurd ..	52	85	85	85	80	80	80	
8/10	Ditto ..	Ghairdaiyan Suda ..	365	550	550	550	520	520	520	
8/11	Ditto ..	Shibba ..	332	560	590	570	520	520	520	
8/12	Ditto ..	Mir Khan ..	187	290	290	290	270	270	270	
8/21	Ditto ..	Ram Baksh ..	66	120	120	120	110	110	110	
4/84	Bhandaura ..	Bhikka ..	65	110	140	160	150	150	150	
4/39	Do ..	Mukh Ram ..	55	75	95	110	100	100	100	
9/54	Ferozpur ..	Ferozpur ..	950	970	970	970	1,000	1,000	1,000	
10/85	Ghausgarh ..	Ghairdaiyan ..	372	270	270	270	300	300	300	
11/65	Gogwan Jalalpur ..	Shib Dayal ..	63	80	90	90	100	100	100	
11/68	Ditto ..	Kishori Lal ..	137	250	300	350	250	250	250	
11/67	Ditto ..	Dammak ..	137	210	220	210	200	200	200	
14/85	Jamalpur ..	..	350	440	530	610	440	530	610
15/86	Jalalabad ..	..	444	570	640	700	580	650	700

APPENDIX I—(continued)

Serial number	Manra	Mahal	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner		
			Current revenue	First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final
PARANATHANA BHAYAN—(continued)			R.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Kosiin Circle—(continued)								
17/89	Khisor	Hari Ram Singh	161	240	270	240	250	250
17/90	Do.	Gharidayan	139	200	200	200	190	190
17/91	Do.	Raja Ram	130	180	225	225	200	210
17/92	Do.	Megha Singh	114	145	160	160	170	170
18/94	Lado Manra	Shibbin	147	190	190	180	180	180
20/102	Nagil	Musammatt Mathri	69	35	110	125	100	120
20/104	Do.	Musammatt Moti Begam	168	110	210	175	120	235
22/108	Nirala w/ Qudargah	Gharidayan	210	350	300	320	310	340
22/109	Ditto	Formal Singh	115	160	200	160	150	190
25/115	Raipur	Gharidayan Revenue assigned	70	30	115	120	100	120
25/116	Do.	Mana Mal ditto	87	95	100	95	100	90
25/118	Do.	Musammatt Allah R kha Revenue assigned	80	85	100	100	70	105
2/121	Santa Basulpur	Gharidayan	165	360	360	360	360	360
26/123	Ditto	Abdul H u r	225	300	300	300	350	400
26/125	Ditto	Guman	210	0	100	210	100	320
26/126	Ditto	Buland Khan	213	200	115	105	200	350
26/130	Ditt	Buland Khan	118	160	165	160	170	180
27/113	Thana Bhawan	Regan Patti Mangawan	753	1,250	1,280	1,200	1,200	1,400
27/187	Ditto	Munzab Patti Mangawan	1,733	3,040	3,040	3,040	3,040	3,000
27/140	Ditto	Munzab Patti Mangawan	626	980	980	980	920	930
27/141	Ditto	Munzab Patti Mangawan	426	640	640	640	600	600
28/150	Umarpur	Gharidayan	1,140	1,150	1,150	1,170	1,350	1,350
Total			11,352	15,740	16,585	17,285	15,440	16,190
PARANATHANA BHAYAN.								
Cana Circle II.								
1/2	Aligarh	Harbans Lal	689	830	880	800	900	900
1/2	Do.	Chak Kairana	20	32/8	32/8	32/8	30	30
1/3	Do.	Chak Titawara	20	37/8	37/8	37/8	40	40
1/7	Do.	Rura	108	130	130	130	140	140
1/8	Do.	Gaunda Mal	55	70	80	60	70	70
1/9	Do.	Bhajan Lal	128	160	185	205	160	200
2/18	Barala	Ali Baksh	244	265	265	265	270	270
2/19	Do.	Ali Baksh	125	190	190	190	180	180
2/20	Do.	Gharidayan	558	780	780	780	750	750
2/21	Do.	Ali Baksh	150	280	285	285	240	240

APPENDIX I—(continued)

Serial number	Mauza	Mauzi	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years	Second five years	Final.	First five years	Second five years.	Final.
	PARAGANA KAIRANA —(continued)		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Canal Circle II—(continued)								
3/23	Bhura	Nabha	119	170	170	170	160	160	
3/25	Do	Harnam Hinduan	111	165	165	165	155	155	
3/26	Do	Ghulam do.	101	140	140	140	135	135	
3/27	Do	Dohi do	75	95	121	120	95	110	
3/30	Do	Niadar Mal do	65	80	95	105	85	100	
3/32	Do	Umdu do	59	75	95	95	90	90	
3/36	Do.	Azim I, Musalmanan	228	315	315	315	300	300	
3/38	Do.	Shibus Mal do	139	250	270	290	240	260	
3/41	Do	Siyana do.	114	145	145	145	140	140	
3/42	Do	Fateh Jang do.	103	145	170	190	130	155	
3/44	Do.	Mahojanan	84	115	150	150	120	140	
3/45	Do	Jamaiyat	118	150	150	150	140	140	
4/51	Binra	Ram Kala	90	125	135	145	120	140	
4/52	Do.	Abhai	80	85	85	85	90	90	
5/57	Buddhapura	Ikram	110	175	210	240	175	200	
5/60	Do.	Gandhula, s/o Jai Mal	91	130	150	150	115	135	
5/61	Do.	Tale	85	150	150	150	140	140	
5/64	Do.	Darab	32	60	60	60	40	40	
5/66	Do.	Ghairdaiyan ac Nihala	156	200	260	260	220	320	
5/67	Do	Mir Dad	102	135	155	155	145	145	
6/68	Erti	Hamid Ali	107	140	160	180	140	170	
6/70	Do.	Nanda	212	225	225	225	235	235	
6/72	Do.	Cheta	183	190	220	250	180	200	
6/75	Do.	Khushi	137	180	210	240	180	215	
8/79	Gogwan	Ghairdaiyan	1,085	1,500	1,730	1,900	1,500	1,680	
8/81	Do.	Ahmad Husan	208	355	410	460	350	400	
8/82	Do.	Misra	184	245	290	335	240	280	
8/83	Do.	Muhammad Husain	140	250	260	250	270	270	
8/89	Do.	Karam Singh	109	145	170	195	185	185	
9/90	Hingu Kheta	Nagar	35	42/8	42/8	42/8	40	40	
9/96	Do.	Munga	128	130	140	170	140	140	
10/103	Jaganpur	Pat Ram	58	75	85	95	75	85	
10/105	Do.	Mukha	60	75	90	90	80	80	
11/108	Kairana	Munzabta	6,499	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	11,000	
11/110	Do.	Munimuddin I	430	700	700	700	750	750	
11/119	Do.	Darab	80	150	150	150	140	140	
11/129	Do.	Ghairdai from Taraf Khud	176	280	280	280	270	270	
11/136	Do.	Gulab Rai	70	110	135	185	120	130	
11/138	Do.	Jhumpar Sen	50	70	70	70	75	75	

APPENDIX I—(continued)

Serial number	Manza	Mihil	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner			
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final	
PARGANA KAIRABA—(continued)				Rs.	R.	R.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Canal Circle II—(continued)										
11/139	Kairaba ..	Dwarkan Das ..	42	115	1 0	115	120	140	140	
11/140	Do ..	Banwar Lal ..	8	90	90	90	85	85	85	
11/141	Do ..	Har Surup ..	42	42/5	42 5	42/5	45	45	45	
11/143	Do ..	Didar Bikhsh ..	914	490	520	520	500	500	500	
11/145	Do ..	Mauli Bikhsh ..	110	135	195	195	180	180	180	
11/146	Do ..	Gokal Chand ..	117	210	210	240	225	225	225	
11/147	Do ..	Ghardai Karim Bikhsh ..	91	140	160	160	140	155	170	
11/148	Do ..	Hakim Ahmadi Husun ..	70	125	140	140	130	130	130	
11/151	Do ..	Anjan Lal ..	51	70	85	100	75	90	90	
11/152	Do ..	Ghardai Sadhu ..	1 463	2 400	2 400	2 400	2,200	2,200	2,200	
11/153	Do ..	Kawal ..	402	550	650	740	620	610	700	
11/154	Do ..	Wazira ..	2/6	375	45	100	375	400	400	
11/157	Do ..	Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan ..	142	205	230	250	210	230	230	
11/159	Do ..	Ghisa az Ghardaiyan ..	233	415	435	435	420	440	420	
11/163	Do ..	Ghardai Bekhsh from Qenungoyin ..	507	815	85	815	800	800	800	
11/165	Do ..	Jagbandhan Lal ..	182	330	25	200	230	255	2	
11/167	Do ..	Bishan Sarup ..	101	115	110	115	130	150	170	
12/171	Kheri Kishkodes ..	Chak Kheri Kishkodes ..	95	80	80	80	75	75	75	
13/172	Kukarheri ..	Gujan ..	105	205	205	205	200	200	200	
13/178	Do ..	Wah Muhammad ..	154	225	265	300	210	245	280	
15/194	Kandola ..	Todar ..	340	40	450	470	480	480	480	
15/195	Do ..	Shahada ..	300	455	455	455	440	440	440	
15/187	Do ..	Anta ..	190	260	210	200	240	240	240	
15/190	Do ..	Janki Das from Buta ..	118	150	170	185	150	165	180	
15/191	Lalupura ..	Har Chand ..	100	160	160	160	140	140	140	
15/192	Do ..	Bhagwan Sahai ..	50	115	115	115	100	100	100	
15/193	Do ..	Ganga Sahai ..	40	80	80	80	75	75	75	
15/194	Do ..	Anwar Ghardaiyan ..	270	495	45	485	400	400	400	
15/195	Do ..	Satta ..	50	110	110	110	80	80	80	
17/190	Titarwara ..	Ghardaiyan ..	1 278	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	
17/197	Do ..	Nabhu, s/o Nathu ..	489	620	675	735	620	650	680	
17/198	Do ..	Narpat ..	130	210	240	270	250	250	250	
17/199	Do ..	Baija, s/o Bahala ..	189	270	300	330	250	300	300	
17/200	Do ..	Harnam ..	114	165	165	165	150	150	150	
17/213	Do ..	Bamjas ..	70	90	115	115	90	110	110	
7/214	Do ..	Khushala and Sawant ..	71	95	110	125	95	115	115	

APPENDIX I.—(continued).

Serial number	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner		
				First five years	Second five years	Final.	First five years	Second five years.	Final.
	PARGANA KATIANA—(continued).		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
	Canal Circle II—(concluded).								
17/280	Titarwara ..	Ghardaiyan from Aiman	302	380	400	400	360	360	360
17/281	Do ..	Jai Mal from Aiman ..	136	185	220	250	180	220	220
18/288	Unchagaon ..	Shabzada ..	263	340	370	400	340	360	380
18/284	Do. ..	Hoshara ..	193	245	245	245	240	240	240
18/245	Do. ..	Diwana ..	114	145	165	165	150	150	150
		Total ..	28,476	36,455	37,975	38,620	34,855	35,850	36,520
	Katha Jumna Circle I (Alluvial).								
12/85	Ramra ..	Sujana ..	180	180	180	180	160	160	160
12/86	Do. ..	Shugan Chand ..	140	140	140	140	120	120	120
12/87	Do ..	Ghardaiyan ..	280	175	175	175	160	160	160
12/88	Do ..	Nabhu ..	120	90	90	90	70	70	70
		Total ..	670	585	585	585	510	510	510
	Katha Jumna Circle I (Non-Alluvial).								
3/8	Gandraun ..	Nadar Mal ..	206	400	400	400	270	320	370
5/14	Kheri Bucha ..	Ghardaiyan from Sahiba	337	250	250	250	200	250	260
✓ 5/15	Ditto ..	Nagar from Sanota ..	168	125	125	125	150	150	150
5/16	Ditto ..	Munshi from Sanota ..	117	95	95	95	110	110	110
5/17	Ditto ..	Ghardai from Ram Singh	560	540	540	540	560	560	560
5/18	Ditto ..	Kailu from Ram Singh ..	228	205	205	205	220	220	220
5/19	Ditto ..	Munshi Lal from Ram Singh	112	110	110	110	120	120	120
5/20	Ditto ..	Jiwan Ram as Sanota ..	223	300	300	300	290	290	290
5/21	Ditto ..	Ghardai as Sanota ..	135	135	135	135	160	160	160
6/22	Malakpur ..	Govind Sahai ..	40	60	75	75	60	80	90
6/23	Do. ..	Munshi Lal ..	35	50	60	70	60	80	90
5/24	Do ..	Har Sarup ..	40	60	75	90	60	80	90
6/25	Do ..	Ghardaiyan ..	35	55	70	85	60	80	90
7/27	Mamaur ..	Nanu ..	15	27/8	27/8	27/8	30	30	30
9/31	Mawi ..	Bute Khan ..	12	10	10	10	15	15	15
10/33	Mubammadpur Rain ..	Muhammad Ibrahim ..	249	255	255	255	270	270	270
10/36	Ditto ..	Jwala Mal ..	186	200	210	220	200	200	200
12/39	Nagla Rain ..	..	272	285	285	285	300	300	300
14/42	Paothi Kalan ..	..	1,650	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,330	1,350	1,350
15/44	Panjith ..	Surja ..	340	425	425	500	430	450	450

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number	Mauza.	Mabul	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner		
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final
			R	Rs.	R.	R.	R	R.	Rs
PARGANA KAIRANA—(continued)									
Katha Jumna Circle I—(continued)—(concluded)									
15/15	Pinyth ..	Musunn Gulibayi ..	110	110	110	130	110	110	140
15/16	Do. ..	Dh Singh ..	111	100	210	220	200	210	210
		Total ..	5,21	5,417/8	5,542/8	5,677/8	5,615	5,77	5,845
Katha Jumna Circle II									
3/5	Charho ..	Imdad Ali ..	50	75	75	75	65		65
5/5	Jandheri ..	Muhammad ..	250	265	265	265	250	250	250
6/6	Do. ..	Mund ..	250	350	400	410	310	310	400
		Total ..	550	690	740	750	625	625	745
		GRAND TOTAL ..	5,861	6,107/8	6,292/8	6,427/8	6,240	6,500	6,590
PARGANA JHANA									
(Circle I)									
1/1	Dulla Khori ..	He ..	201	15	20	255	240	240	240
1/4	Do ..	Dum ..	10	10	20	210	150	250	250
1/6	Do ..	Kali ..	101	10	10	190	180	180	180
1/10	Do ..	Ud ..	118	10	15	175	150	150	150
1/12	Do ..	N ..	107	10	15	165	135	145	155
2/18	Kwarwa ..	G ..	77	55	55	555	520	520	530
3/16	Mahundi ..	Hargobind ..	614	615	625	625	675	675	675
3/17	Do ..	B ..	83	45	45	50	155	465	505
3/18	Do ..	Gopal ..	201	510	310	310	305	305	305
3/26	Do ..	G ..	181	160	180	190	170	180	190
5/35	Pandara Jahangirpur	G ..	1,340	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,150	1,450	1,450
5/37	Ditto ..	Ram Gopal ..	391	190	555	615	700	570	600
5/40	Ditto ..	Mohan Lal ..	270	250	250	250	260	260	280
5/41	Ditto ..	K ..	174	210	210	210	215	215	215
5/45	Ditto ..	G ..	143	110	120	180	170	170	170
5/46	Ditto ..	B ..	139	160	175	190	160	180	180
5/48	Ditto ..	Nanak Chand ..	158	100	210	260	220	220	220
5/51	Ditto ..	B ..	127	125	125	125	135	135	135
5/53	Ditto ..	K ..	115	145	155	165	145	155	155
5/58	Ditto ..	U ..	113	95	95	95	100	100	100
6/74	Pat M ..	B ..	125	160	180	195	175	175	175
		Total ..	268	335	380	405	355	365	365

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PARGANA JHINJHANA—(continued).									
Canal Circle I—(concluded).									
7/83	Rajhar	Ghairdaiyan	290	500	500	500	450	450	450
7/84	Do.	Data Ram Revenue assigned.	330	480	500	570	410	450	550
7/85	Do.	Jhanda Singh do. ..	333	415	490	560	410	480	550
7/89	Do.	Kallu do. ..	108	210	230	250	210	225	240
7/91	Do.	Musammat Nathu do. ..	144	175	175	175	190	190	190
7/92	Do.	Sukhbir Singh do. ..	128	170	170	170	160	180	200
8/94	Tana	Ghairdaiyan	543	700	700	700	680	680	680
8/96	Do.	Shankar	277	360	425	485	340	400	460
8/98	Do.	Rati Ram	204	255	295	330	260	290	320
8/102	Do.	Sis Ram	144	205	240	270	190	220	250
8/104	Do.	Khazan	108	185	185	185	170	170	170
8/106	Do.	Bhartu	106	120	120	120	130	130	130
9/108	Un	Ram Bakhsh	490	610	640	640	610	610	610
9/109	Do.	Ranjit	400	460	460	460	500	500	500
9/110	Do.	Paran	220	230	320	320	285	285	285
9/113	Do.	Kallu	155	195	220	220	200	200	200
9/116	Do.	Dungar	150	200	260	250	210	210	210
9/118	Do.	Kanak Singh	65	55	55	55	60	60	60
9/119	Do.	Tulsi Ram	60	110	110	110	100	100	100
9/121	Do.	Lai Ram	48	50	50	50	55	55	55
9/127	Do.	Buddhu	388	480	480	480	450	460	460
		Total	10,727	13,015	13,715	14,215	13,045	13,470	13,865
Canal Circle II.									
1/1	Ambhta	Sakku	806	490	490	490	470	470	470
1/5	Do.	Muhammad Husain Khan	154	200	230	260	200	225	250
1/7	Do.	Abdul Majid	186	180	180	180	190	190	190
2/9	Bhatu .. ..	.. ..	1,444	1,810	1,990	2,170	1,800	1,900	1,900
3/12	Dhandaoli	Pirthi Singh	293	370	420	475	420	510	600
3/18	Do.	Mukhtar	290	290	290	290	320	320	320
3/14	Do.	Ram Singh	220	260	260	260	270	270	270
4/17	Garhi Mian Bhai Khan	Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan	29	55	55	55	50	50	50
		Ditto (Nominal) ..	961	1,982/8	1,982/8	1,982/8	1,500	1,500	1,500
4/20	Do.	Miraj-un-nisa (Nominal)	431	880	880	880	750	750	750
4/23	Do.	Musammat Salam-un-nisa	6	15	15	15	10	10	10
5/26	Besampur	Yakub Ali Khan	121	170	170	170	180	180	180

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number	Mauza	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.			
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years.	Second five years	Final.	
PARGANA JEJINHANA—(continued).										
Canal Circle II—(concluded)				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
6/29	Hath Choya	..	Ghairdayan { Assigned	55 729	72/8 962/8	82/8 1,102/8	93/2 1,286/14	76/14 1,028/2	75/14 1,028/2	76/14 1,027/2
6/35	Ditto	..	Kallu { Assigned	10 133	12/8 167/8	14/1 185/15	15 200	13/2 176/14	13/2 176/14	13/2 176/14
6/39	Ditto	..	Kaula { Assigned	8 108	10 135	10/15 144/1	10/15 144/1	10 135	10 135	10 135
6/40	Ditto	..	Jai Ram (Assigned)	96	120/15	130	140	120/15	130	130
7/42	Hoshangpur	..	..	570	710	840	970	700	800	900
8/43	Khera Bhao	..	Ass Ram	215	275	310	340	320	320	320
8/45	Ditto	..	Dumrak	168	175	175	175	185	185	185
8/46	Ditto	..	Mamraj	167	210	210	210	200	200	200
8/50	Ditto	..	Yad Ram	125	130	130	130	140	140	140
9/51	Kherki	..	Bal Mukand	436	550	640	730	540	620	700
9/56	Do.	..	Hamid Ali Khan	193	260	300	340	260	280	320
9/57	Do.	..	Waqf	183	180	210	230	200	225	250
11/59	Pirkha	..	Kallu	415	535	550	625	540	580	580
11/64	Do.	..	Janardan	142	200	220	220	200	220	240
11/65	Do.	..	Mamraj	121	165	165	165	165	180	195
12/69	Pirkhera	..	Tarif	170	185	185	185	200	200	200
13/73	Rezaqnagar	..	Abdul Haq	130	160	160	160	170	170	170
14/76	Sambhalika	..	..	860	1,080	1,250	1,420	1,075	1,175	1,280
15/79	Teprana	..	Muhammad Ishaq	199	295	350	400	295	360	425
15/80	Do.	..	Bahal	214	270	305	335	280	290	320
15/85	Do.	..	Badri Das	90	130	150	170	140	170	200
15/88	Do.	..	Ghairdayan	594	745	885	1,025	900	900	900
15/87	Do.	..	Ghairdayan as Ghairdayan	444	590	695	800	700	700	700
15/89	Do.	..	Yaqub Ali Khan	196	280	280	280	260	260	260
15/90	Do.	..	Amir Ali Khan no 1	154	225	225	225	210	210	210
15/91	Do.	..	Nathu	131	165	190	210	170	195	200
15/92	Do.	..	Sher Ali Khan	113	150	165	180	160	180	200
15/93	Do.	..	Bura Mal	67	90	110	125	100	120	160
15/94	Do.	..	Dhanpat	163	190	190	190	205	205	205
15/100	Do.	..	Kewal	163	175	175	175	195	195	195
Total				11,973	16,308/7	17,727/8	19,082/8	16,306/16	17,680	17,730

APPENDIX I—(continued).

Serial number	Mauz.	Mahal	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.				
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years	Second five years	Final		
PARGANA JHINJHANA—(concluded) Katha Jumna Circle I				R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Bs	Rs.		
3/5	Basu ..	Hamid Ullah Khan ..	69	70	70	70	75	76	75		
6/12	Chaundaberi ..	Nathu ..	161	160	160	160	175	175	175		
6/13	Ditto ..	Ghardaiyan ..	124	80	80	80	100	100	100		
8/17	Dargahpur ..	Shera ..	222	240	210	240	260	260	260		
8/18	Ditto ..	Lakhi ..	285	285	285	285	300	300	300		
8/19	Ditto ..	Bh gwana ..	196	220	220	220	220	230	230		
8/20	Ditto ..	Makhmul ..	134	140	140	140	160	160	160		
8/23	Ditto ..	Nand Lal ..	114	145	145	145	160	160	160		
11/26	Gagaur ..	Ghulam Hussain Khan ..	267	370	400	400	380	400	420		
11/27	Do ..	Ghardaiyan ..	319	335	335	335	360	360	360		
11/30	Do. ..	Anta ..	204	205	205	205	220	220	220		
11/33	Do. ..	Kundan ..	119	120	120	120	130	130	130		
12/34	Garhi Hasanpur ..	Sanaullah Khan ..	240	300	315	315	300	330	330		
12/35	Ditto ..	Ghardaiyan ..	772	780	780	780	820	820	820		
14/39	Imamnagar ..	..	2,216	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,300	
21/46	Nagu Mazra ..	..	200	280	280	280	250	250	250	
22/47	Nai Nagla ..	..	325	410	430	550	500	500	500	
27/53	Sanpla ..	Ghardai ..	377	320	320	320	350	350	350		
27/55	Do. ..	Amir Singh ..	155	140	140	140	155	155	155		
27/56	Do. ..	Tota ..	105	85	85	85	105	105	105		
27/57	Do ..	Dharam Singh ..	102	70	70	70	105	105	105		
29/59	Shamli Shamla ..	Ghardaiyan ..	631	480	540	540	500	500	500		
29/61	Ditto ..	Kanhaiya ..	171	215	235	290	210	235	260		
30/66	Sikandarpur ..	Nathwa Prasad ..	195	195	195	195	220	220	220		
Total ..				7,414	8,045	8,260	8,365	8,365	8,440	8,485	
Katha Jumna Circle II (short-term for 5 years).											
2/2	Baid Kheri ..	Ram Lal ..	105	75	75	75	25	25	25	25	
2/3	Do. ..	Sanaura ..	85	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	
Total ..				140	95	95	95	35	35	35	
GRAND TOTAL ..				7,554	8,140	8,355	8,460	8,400	8,475	8,520	
PARGANA BIDAULI Katha Jumna Circle I (alluvial).											
5/6	Bidauli	1,000	700	700	700	600	600	600	600	
13/21	Kalri	500	400	400	400	320	320	320	320	
13/29	Mustafabad	475	370	370	370	300	300	300	300	
19/30	Sitalgarhi	310	425	425	425	320	320	320	320	
Total ..				2,285	1,895	1,895	1,895	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540

APPENDIX I—(concluded).

Serial number	Mauza.	M.Lal	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner			
				First five years	Second five years	Final	First five years.	Second five years	Final.	
PARGANA BIDAULI—(concluded)				Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Katha Jamna Circle I (non-Mutual)										
1/1	Bhatti Masra ..	..	175	190	190	190	200	200	200
6/11	Kaburpur ..	..	204	365	365	365	340	340	340
8/14	Machrauli Revenue assigned	..	450	400	400	400	450	450	450	
10/16	Mansura ..	Ghurdayan ..	371	400	400	400	430	430	420	
10/17	Do ..	Rahe Lal ..	160	200	225	250	200	280	280	
10/19	Do ..	Albuli ..	78	80	80	80	90	90	90	
13/25	Odai ..	Amir Husam ..	26	42/8	42/8	42/8	40	40	40	
15/27	Sikhauli ..	Ghar dayan ..	680	500	500	500	550	550	550	
15/28	Da ..	Nand ..	170	140	140	140	150	150	150	
15/29	Do ..	Nandu ..	90	75	75	75	80	80	80	
Total ..				2,464	2,452/8	2,477/8	2,502/8	2,580	2,560	
Katha Jamna Circle II										
4/6	Balla Masra ..	Rasul Baksh ..	111	125	125	125	120	120	120	
4/8	Ditto ..	Kale Khan ..	103	135	135	135	120	120	120	
5/9	Chhataula waf Zainpur ..	..	420	350	350	350	370	370	370
6/10	Dobheri Buzurg ..	..	270	280	270	280	180	180	180
9/14	Jalalpur ..	Nawab Asmat Ali Khan ..	25	5	5	5	10	10	10	
10/15	Jhijola ..	Muhammad Hussin ..	235	250	250	250	280	280	280	
10/19	Do ..	Ghar dayan ..	71	95	95	95	85	85	85	
13/22	Kirta ..	Ditto ..	82	65	65	65	50	50	50	
13/24	Do ..	Sukhbir Singh ..	118	105	105	105	80	80	80	
13/25	Do ..	Budam ..	70	45	45	45	50	50	50	
13/26	Do ..	Amir Hasan ..	18	5	5	5	15	15	15	
14/28	Khorri Zunnardar ..	..	329	310	310	310	180	180	180
16/30	Rataund ..	..	210	165	165	165	80	80	80
17/31	Singra ..	..	480	420	420	420	240	240	240
18/32	Subri ..	..	580	560	560	560	500	500	500
18/33	Yahlapur ..	..	220	325	325	325	300	300	300
Total ..				3,302	3,220	3,220	3,220	2,610	2,610	2,610

Abstract.

Name of Circle.	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
		First five years.	Second five years.	Final	First five years.	Second five years.	Final
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Canal Circle I, Pargana Shamli ..	23,358	27,037/8	28,517/8	29,617/8	28,215	28,585	28,985
Ditto II, ditto ..	17,109	20,893/12	22,068/12	22,879/12	21,215	22,180	22,880
Ditto III, ditto ..	1,072	1,505	1,660	1,860	1,525	1,570	1,570
Northern Krishna Circle, Pargana Shamli	6,943	8,712/8	9,547/8	10,277/8	8,585	9,105	9,765
Canal Circle III, Pargana Thana Bhawan	8,031	10,808/12	11,713/12	12,423/12	10,480	11,400	12,121/14
Northern Krishna Circle, Pargana Thana Bhawan	11,352	15,740	16,585	17,235	15,840	16,390	16,795
Canal Circle II, Pargana Kairana ..	23,476	36,455	37,975	38,220	34,850	35,850	36,580
Katha Jumna Circles I and II, Pargana Kairana (Alluvial).	670	565	585	585	510	510	510
Katha Jumna Circles I and II, Pargana Kairana (Non-Alluvial)	5,364	6,107/8	6,382/8	6,407/8	6,320	6,500	6,590
Canal Circle I, Pargana Jhinhana ..	10,727	13,015	13,715	14,215	13,045	13,470	13,865
Ditto II, ditto ..	11,973	16,307/7	17,727/8	19,032/8	16,305/15	17,030	17,710
Katha Jumna Circles I and II, Pargana Jhinhana	7,554	8,140	8,355	8,400	8,400	8,475	8,520
Katha Jumna Circle I, Pargana Bidauli (Alluvial).	2,335	1,895	1,895	1,895	1,540	1,540	1,540
Katha Jumna Circle I, Pargana Bidauli (Non-Alluvial).	2,464	2,452/8	2,477/8	2,502/8	2,520	2,550	2,580
Katha Jumna Circle II, Pargana Bidauli	3,302	3,220	3,220	3,220	2,610	2,610	2,610
Total ..	1,36,134	1,72,960/15	1,82,825	1,90,295	1,71,935/15	1,77,835	1,82,501/14

APPENDIX II.

Proposed changes in revenue of mahals, parts of mahals and plots of which the revenue is assigned.

Pargana.	Mauza.	Mahal.	Proposed by Settlement Officer.			Recommended by Commissioner.		
			Initial.	Intermed-iate.	Final.	Initial.	Intermed-iate.	Final.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana Bhawan ..	Patheri ..	..	1,001/14	1,001/14	1,001/14	1,095	1,095	1,095
Ditto ..	Raipur ..	..	275	310	340	265	300	315
Jhinjhana ..	Pur Muafi ..	..	335	380	405	365	365	365
Do. ..	Rajhar ..	..	1,400	1,505	1,725	1,390	1,555	1,730
Do. ..	Hath Choya ..	..	1,385/15	1,562/8	1,720/15	1,455/15	1,465	1,465
Bidauli ..	Machrauli ..	..	400	400	400	450	450	450
		Total ..	4,797/13	5,219/6	5,592/13	5,010/15	5,230	5,420
	<i>Proposed changes in nominal revenue.</i>							
Jhinjhana ..	Garhi Mian Bhai Khan.	Hasan Ali Khan	1,982/8 to 1,500					
		Muzajun Nisa ..	880 to 700					
		Total ..	2,862/8 to 2,250					

APPENDIX III.

	As proposed by Settlement Officer.			As amended by Commissioner.		
	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
My total reductions affect villages of which jamas are—						
Khalsa	1,65,900/10	1,74,743/2	1,81,899/11	1,64,693	1,70,355	1,74,821/14
Revenue assigned	4,797/13	5,219/6	5,592/13	5,010/15	5,230	5,420
Revenue free	2,862/8	2,862/8	2,862/8	2,250	2,250	2,250
Total	1,72,560/15	1,82,825	1,90,265	1,71,955/15	1,77,835	1,82,501/14
The net reductions made are—						
Khalsa .. ..	..	..	..	- 605/10	- 4,388/2	- 7,007/13
Revenue assigned .. ..	..	..	..	+ 213/2	+ 10/10	- 172/13
Revenue free .. ..	..	..	..	- 612/8	- 612/8	- 612/8
Total .. ..	..	..	..	- 1,005	- 4,990	- 7,792/2
The total jama is—						
Khalsa	4,71,265/2	4,96,355/3	5,16,237/10	4,70,659/8	4,91,367	5,09,523/13
Revenue assigned	12,407/8	13,235	13,927/8	12,710/10	13,235/10	13,764/11
Revenue free	32,815/10	32,815/10	32,815/10	32,207/2	32,203/2	32,208/2
Total	5,16,578/4	5,42,455/12	5,62,980/12	5,15,573/4	5,37,465/12	5,55,187/10

No. 31/I--3/89.

FROM

H. A. LANE, Esq., I.C.S.,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
MUZAFFARNAGAR.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION,
MEERUT.

Dated Muzaffarnagar, the 13th October, 1920.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the assessment report of Tahsil Kairana with the assessment volumes and revenue list. The report has been written by Kunwar Jasbir Singh, assistant settlement officer, who assessed the whole tract except pargana Bidauli, which I undertook myself to expedite the completion of the work.

2. The method of assessment is described and the salient points of interest are discussed by the assistant settlement officer in his report. The changes made by me in reviewing the proposals are shown in the appendix attached to this report. The assistant settlement officer proposed a total revenue for the tahsil of Rs. 5,07,150-13 0, this figure I have raised on detailed examination of the assessment statement of each mahal to Rs. 5,16,237, which approximates closely to the estimated figure of Rs. 5,16,422, given in the rent-rate-report. My alterations have chiefly taken two forms:—

First, the additions to assets for land temporarily out of cultivation made by the assistant settlement officer have not always been full enough to bring the area assessed to revenue up to the normal cultivated area, or assets up to average collections.

Second, following the change in the attitude of the Board of Revenue towards the question since last year, I have assessed it a higher percentage than 45 per cent. or 46 per cent. of assets, where that level owing to the deduction on sir gives an excessive decrease of revenue, for which there is no real justification in the condition of the mahal. The low percentage of 44·64 taken by the assistant settlement officer for the whole tract is thus raised to a more usual level.

3. The bulk of the increase made by me in the assessments falls in the pargana of Shamli, which is the richest in the tract. But even so the heaviest enhancement of the revenue falls upon Thana Bhawan and the upland portion of pargana Kairana which lies in the canal-irrigated tract and is remote from the influence of the Katha and Jumna. These areas contain a higher proportion of non-occupancy land than the remainder of the tahsil, and this class of tenure always produces the highest increase of revenue.

4. The revenue proposed by me gives an enhancement of 33·75 per cent. on the expiring demand for the whole tahsil, which is almost exactly the level approved by the Government of India for the district as a whole.

The incidence on the average cultivated area is 2·91: the figure is not high but the tahsil contains in the west a considerable tract of poor character and in addition, a high proportion of sir and khudkasht, which, as always, escapes with a light assessment. The incidence is highest in the rich canal I circle of Shamli, where it reaches 4·55 per average cultivated acre.

5. Appendix VI and VII show in detail the assessment of the alluvial mahals. It will be seen that a considerable number of mahals are added to the alluvial register. At inspection I examined in detail the alluvial line proposed by the assistant settlement officer from the northern to the southern boundary of the tahsil, and satisfied myself that the margin allowed for the vagaries of the Jumna was

throughout sufficient but nowhere excessive. The river has been steadily setting eastwards for some time and a considerable tract has passed into the Punjab since last settlement, including some land which was not even on the alluvial register.

It has been necessary therefore to draw back the alluvial line an appreciable distance in the localities most seriously affected. I recommend with confidence that all mahals be added to the alluvial register the addition of which the assistant settlement officer proposes.

6. In addition, a five years' settlement is proposed for the mahals included in appendix VIII: with the one exception mentioned in the report the villages are affected by the collapse of the aqueduct of the Bidauli distributary on the Katha, and are at present cut off from canal irrigation. They are also largely inhabited by the criminal tribe of Bawarias. The future of both the aqueduct and the Bawarias is very uncertain, and settlement for a longer period than five years is therefore undesirable.

7. The assessments were pulished for objection for a month after having been reviewed by me. Seventy-one persons availed themselves of the opportunity so offered and examined the statements of 157 mahals.

Sixteen objections were lodged, of which 15 were rejected. In one mahal I reduced the revenue by Rs. 20.

8. The assessment of the whole district is now complete with the submission of the proposals for the Kairana tahsil. The figures for the whole district are as follows :—

	Rs.
Revenue sanctioned for the eight parganas inspected in the first cold weather	
and for parganas Furchhapar and Gardhanpur	13,20,085
Revenue proposed for parganas Bhukarhen and Bhuma Sambalhera ..	1,98,704
Revenue proposed for tahsil Kairana	5,16,247
District Total ..	20,35,046

The total of the figures proposed be me for the whole district in the various assessment reports amounts to Rs. 20,60,525 or Rs. 25,500 more than the above total. The Board of Revenue took a more lenient view of the situation in the assessments of last year.

The Government of India in passing orders on the district forecast sanctioned the assessment of Rs. 20,97,000 without further reference to them. The amount proposed for the Kairana tahsil thus falls short by Rs. 55,000 of the balance available of the sanctioned total.

In view of the richness of the district the revenue assessed is light. But a high percentage of the land is held by peasant proprietors, towards whom the policy of Government is one of lenience, as expressed by the 25 per cent. deduction from assets allowed on proprietors' cultivation. The effect given to the policy is responsible for the lenient character of the proposed demand.

7. Kunwar Jasbir Singh's assessment work, though still marked by a want of appreciation of the significance of figures and not free from arithmetical errors, shows a marked improvement upon that of last year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H A. LANE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Showing the revenue proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and endorsed by the Settlement Officer.

Circles	Expiring revenue plus owner's rate.	Proposed by Assistant Settlement Officer			Endorsed by Settlement Officer		
		Initial.	Inter- mediate.	Final	Initial.	Inter- mediate.	Final.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Canal I { Jhinjhana	25 144	29 886/8	30,085/10	30,79 1/8	29,702/8	30,095	31,427/8
.. { Shamli	81,599+81 +135 nol	94,840 +277/3	1,0 4 ⁴⁰ +277/8	1 06 485 +277/8	96 777/8 +277/8	1,08,122/8 +277/8	1,08,887/8 +277/8
.. { Kairana	47,440+86 +771 nol.	65 870 +1 2 ⁴⁰ /8	70,208 +1,240/8	73,300 +1,530 8	73,300 +1 274/8	74,402/8 +1,294/8	74,884/8 +1,294/8
Canal II { Jhinjhana	17,777	22 555	24,345	26 467/8	22,500	24,367/8	25 975
.. { Shamli	+4,300 nol 50 034+ 74	+9,552/8 (5,682/8	+9,552/8 68,540	+9,552/8 70,510	+9,552/8 67,877/8	+9,552/8 70,807/8	+9,552/8 73,182/8
.. { Shamli	+1,518 nol 2,001	+2,449/9 2,440	+2,449/9 2,440	+2,449/9 2,440	+2,449/9 2,495	+2,449/9 2,560	+2,449/9 2,560
Canal III { Shamli							
.. { Thana Bhawan	32,974+11 +1,584 nol	42,941/13 8,974/11	47,007/13 8,974/11	50 699/13 +3,674/11	43,241/14 +3,693/14	47,551/14 +3,693/14	51,804/8 +3,598/14
Northern Krish- na. { Shamli	10 781+99 +103 nol.	12 980 +162/8	13,615 +102/8	14,275 +1 2/8	13,445 +162/8	14,110 +162/8	14,950 +169/8
.. { Thana Bhawan	36 478+387 +9,883/8 nol	46,745 +13,883/13	50,180 +13,882/13	57 375 +13 182/13	43,761/4 +13,512	51,451/4 +13,512	53,651/4 +13,512
.. { Jhinjhana	24,825 +84 nol	27,240 +1-0	27,800 +1-39	28 655 +139	27 850 +141/8	28,555 +141/8	29,120 +141/8
.. { Bidouli Non-alluvial	10,421 +627/6 nol.	*11,738/12 +836	*11,738/12 +833	*11 941/12 +838	11,738/12 +938	11,938/12 +938	11,948/12 +938
Katha Jumna I { Bidouli Alluvial	7,321 +614/6 nol	*7,102/4 +561/8	*7,102/4 +561/8	*7,102/4 +561/8	7,102/4 +561/8	7,102/4 +561/8	7,102/4 +561/8
.. { Kairana Non-alluvial	11,507 +42 nol	13,485 +45/12	13,677/8 +45/12	17 560 +45/12	13,707/8 +40/12	13,877/8 +40/12	13,877/8 +40/12
.. { Bidouli Alluvial	7,321 +80 nol	7,951 nil	7,951 nil	7 951 nil	7,858/8 nil	7,858/8 nil	7,858/8 nil
Katha-Jumna II { Bidouli	7 807 +424 nol.	*6,615 +350	*6,615 +350	6,615 +350	6,615 +350	6,615 +350	6,615 +350
.. { Jhinjhana	1,590 nil	1,455 nil	1,455 nil	1,455 nil	1,490 nil	1,490 nil	1,490 nil
.. { Kairana	1,705 +10 nol.	2,070 +12/8	2,070 +12/8	2 070 +12/8	1 970 +12/8	2,090 +12/8	2,060 +12/8
Total Kbalas Tahsil Kairana Nominal for revenue free	3 85,134+838 +30,894/2 nol	4,61,903/13 +32,736/13	4,87,110/15 +32,736/13	5,07,150/13 +32,736/13	4,71,865/2 +32,815/10	4,96,295/2 +32,815/10	5,16,287/10 +32,815/10
Revenue assigned mahals and plots	10,376 +6 nol	12,527/13	13,290/5	13,927/13	12,477/8	13,265	13,927/6
GRAND TOTAL	O.R. 3,95 510+888 +20,806/2 nol.	4,74,431/10 +32,786/13	5,00,401/4 +32,736/13	5,31 078/10 +32,736/13	4,83,762/10 +32,815/10	5 09 590/2 +34,815/10	5,30,165/3 +34,815/10

* These figures are assessed by the Settlement Officer, not by the Assistant.

H. A. LANE, I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer.

Assessment Report, Tahsil Kairana, District Muzaffarnagar.

Villages, mahals,
and circle rate.

1. This report deals with the whole of the Kairana tahsil, which contains the parganas of Shamli, Thana Bhawan, Kairana, Jhijnhana, and Bidauli and comprises 275 village with 1,904 mahals. The circle rates for this tract were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, in their no. 770-N/1, dated the 12th July, 1920, and are given in Appendix I for reference. I have assessed all parganas in the tract except pargana Bidauli, which contains 98 mahals. These have been assessed by the Settlement Officer.

Revenue proposed.

2. Appendix II gives a comparison of the proposed revenue with the estimate given in the rent-rate report. A perusal of this Appendix at first sight gives the impression that in some circles the actual figures differ from the estimated ones appreciably. The reason for this variance is that the estimate includes figures for portions of villages, which are in part revenue-assigned, whereas these portions are excluded from the actual figures. The revenue proposed amounts to Rs. 5,07,150-13, which is about 2 per cent. below the estimate.

Assets. Non-occupancy.

3. The non-occupancy rentals show an increase of somewhat over Rs. 7,000 above the estimate which, as noted above, includes the revenue assigned portions of villages. The increase is therefore larger than is apparent from the figures. The pitch of collections has been my main guide in correcting the non-occupancy rentals, but where collections are unreliable, I have taken as my standard the general pitch of collections in similar villages of the circle.

Ex-proprietary.

4. The occupancy rentals give a divergence of 8 per cent. over the estimate. Recorded rentals were frequently found, at assessment, to be above valuation at circle rates, while ex propriety rentals, though varying greatly in their pitch, were more often excessive than otherwise. In the stronger villages I have enhanced the occupancy rental up to 50 per cent. over the recorded figure, but have rarely gone above this level even though the accepted figure has not reached valuation at rates. Similarly, where the recorded rental is excessive I have taken 50 per cent. above rates as a fair and reasonable level. In the weaker villages an appreciably lower level has been adopted, while in some of the weakest villages, where the level of the non-occupancy rental is very low, I have occasionally, even though the increase is small, not even enhanced rents up to rates and have in some cases accepted recorded rents, though they are below valuation at rates. Ex-proprietary rentals have, as a general rule, been corrected at 25 per cent. below the level adopted for the non-occupancy in the mahal. Where they are below valuation at rates they have been enhanced up to them.

Assumption areas.

5. The assumption areas approximate closely to the estimated figures and call for no comment.

Sayar.

6. The actual figures for sayar are somewhat above the estimate, but in no case have I added a sum which approaches the figures noted at inspection as actual and regular income under this head.

Additions.

7. Additions for land thrown out of cultivation deviate appreciably from the estimate. The main reason for this is that in numerous mahals where the holdings area for the year of verification is below the normal cultivated area the deficiency has been met by accepting the non-occupancy rental and adding nothing to assets, if the accepted rentals total to average collections.

Deductions.

8. Actual deductions for sir and khudkasht exceed the estimated figure by Rs. 8,553; less sir was found sublet and more khudkasht old established than was expected. Deductions for improvements show decrease. The amount originally allowed cannot frequently be given in full as the area irrigated from the well in the mahal is small.

Increase of revenue.

9. Appendix IV shows the increase of the proposed over the expiring revenue and the progressions allowed. The rise over the tahsil is one of 31.68%. The

increase is largest in the Canal III and Northern Krishna circles of pargana Thana Bhawan and in the Canal II circles of parganas Kairana and Jhijnhana. The weakest circles escape with a small enhancement or an actual decrease.

10. Progressions have been allowed in all cases where it has been possible to give them under the rules with the following exceptions:—

- (a) No progressions have been allowed where the enhancement is not heavy and co-sharers numerous.
- (b) No progressions have been allowed where there is concealment or any attempt at deception.
- (c) In mahals where co-sharers are very numerous and progressions are possible according to law instead of giving progressions a lower Jama which gives in 30 years the same amount of revenue as would be paid by co-sharers in this period, were progressions given, has been proposed.

11. Appendix V shows the percentage of net assets taken as revenue. For the whole tract the percentage of revenue on net assets comes to 44·64 which is below the figure ordered by the Board to be taken as a general standard. The divergence is partly due to (c) under the head progressions and partly to the fact that I have taken less than 45 per cent. of net assets where the increase over the expiring revenue is heavy. The special sanction of the Board is requested for such mahals. In a few cases I have gone very slightly below 45 per cent. solely in order to fix the Jama at a convenient figure. For small proprietors I have assessed at 45·5 per cent. of net assets, and in deference and obedience to the view taken by the Board in last year's assessments. I have not gone above this level even though the result is a reduction of the expiring revenue. In the case of well-to-do proprietors or where there is concealment of rents, I have taken up to 47 per cent. and over of net assets as revenue.

12. The incidences of the proposed and expiring revenues on the total, cultivated, and average cultivated areas, are also shown in Appendix V. The excellent pargana of Shamli gives the highest figures, while the figures for the remaining circles give a good idea of their respective merits.

13. In Appendix VI are shown names of mahals which are alluvial since last settlement together with their expiring and proposed revenues. To this list are now added the mahals given in Appendix VII. Their inclusion under this head is due to causes described in my rent-rate report, paragraph 50.

14. In Appendix VIII is given a list of villages for which I propose a five years' settlement. The reasons for this step are given in my rent-rate report, paragraph 51. I have since, with the permission of the Settlement Officer, added one precarious village, Baid-Kheri, to this list. It does not suffer from exactly the same defects as the villages described in the above-mentioned paragraph of my rent-rate report, but adjoins them. Various efforts to settle this village have met with no success and at inspection an appreciable area was found to be out of cultivation.

MUZAFFARNAGAR :

The 17th September, 1920,

JASBIR SINGH, P.C.S.,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Progressions.

Percentage of
assets as revenue.

Incidence of revenue.

Alluvial.

Short-term settlement.

APPENDIX I

Showing circle rates.

Soils.	Canal I.		Canal II.			Canal III.	N. K.	Katha-Jumna I.		Katha-Jumna II.
	Jhinjhana.	Shamli.	Shamli.	Karana	Jhinjhana.	Thana-Bhawan and Shamli.	Thana-Bhawan and Shamli.	Jhinjhana	Karana and Bidauli	Jhinjhana, Karana and Bidauli.
Kachiana	12 0	13 0	13 5	15 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	5 5
Goera .. {	Wet ..	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	9 5	8 5	8 5	6 5	6 0
	Dry ..	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	5 0	4 5
Jungle I .. {	Wet ..	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 5	8 0	7 0	7 0	5 5	5 0
	Dry ..	5 8	6 5	5 4	4 2	4 8	4 5	4 5	3 3	3 0
Do. II .. {	Wet ..	7 6	8 5	7 6	7 2	7 0	5 6	6 0	4 2	3 8
	Dry ..	3 6	4 0	4 0	3 4	4 0	3 2	3 2	2 7	2 5
Do. III, Wet ..	6 0	6 5	6 0	5 5	5 2	4 5	4 5	3 5	3 2	2 6
Bhur	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 5	1 5	1 2
Dhan Dofasli ..	5 4	6 0	5 8	5 5	5 2	4 2	4 5	3 5	3 2	2 0
Khadir Ikh ..	6 8	7 0	7 2	6 8	6 4	5 6	5 6	4 6	4 2	3 4
Khadir .. {	Wet ..	5 8	6 5	5 8	5 5	5 2	4 5	4 6	..	..
	Dry ..	4 0	4 5	5 0	4 6	4 4	4 0	4 0	..	..
Khadir Kachiana ..	..	..	10 0	9 5	9 0	8 0	8 4	6 5	6 0	4 8
Khadir Fales, Dry ..	..	..	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 5	6 5	5 0	4 5	3 6
Khadir I .. {	Wet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 1	3 7	3 2
	Dry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5	3 2	2 6
Do. II .. {	Wet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 8	3 5	2 8
	Dry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	2 0	2 0

JASBIR SINGH, P.C.S.,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

Tenure.	Canal I				
	Jhunjhans.		Shamh.		Rhs.
	Actual.	Esti- mated.	Actual.	Estimated	Actual.
	Rs. a	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-occupancy	19,927 0	25,221	1,06,257	1,08,154	78,328
Ex-proprietary	4,282 0	4,803	12,819	12,815	9,329 12
Occupancy	7,150 0	7,239	20,356	18,765	48,991 4
Sir	28,452 0	31,680	70,096	71,018	24,221
Rhudkasht	14,759 0	17,128	45,445	45,404	20,475
Grain-rented .. ..	..	..	839	849	798
Rent-free	3,196 0	3,751	9,211	9,561	4,870
Total ..	77,116 0	89,823	2,65,124	2,61,066	1,79,007 1
Added for { Sayar	180 0	..	..	..	50
{ Land out of cultivation ..	973 0	8,593	1,890	2,610	554
Total, Gross assets ..	78,219 0	98,416	2,66,514	2,63,676	1,79,591
Deduction for { Sir and K. K. ..	9,608 0	9,762	25,520	23,284	9,971
{ Improvement ..	616 0	700	1,335	1,800	1,240
Total ..	10,224 0	10,462	26,855	25,084	11,211
Net assets	67,995 0	82,954	2,39,659	2,38,592	1,68,380
New Revenue	20,798 8	37,742	1,06,485	1,08,557	78,900
Expiring Jama	25,144 0	..	81,599	..	47,440
Owner's rate .. ..	..	..	61	..	86
Total ..	25,144 0	..	81,660	..	47,526
Amount of increase or decrease ..	+5,649 8	..	+24,855	..	+25,774

J. II.				Total.				Estimated.
Jhijnbana.		Kairana.		Actual.		Total.		
Actual.	Esti- mated.	Actual.	Esti- mated.	Non-alluvial.	Alluvial			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1,835	1,709	2,609	2,352	4,91,107 0	11,972 0	5,08,079 0	4,95,796	
133	131	81	88	54 837 0	557 0	55,334 0	55,863	
317	238	649	631	1,72,401 0	5,808 0	1,78,209 0	1,63,979	
349	343	442	508	2,55,063 0	6,530 0	2,61,593 0	2,65,330	
642	614	1,128	991	1,70,755 0	6,761 0	1,77,516 0	1,77,515	
..	..	..	..	7,974 0	1,989 0	9,968 0	9 954
109	106	152	145	39,711 0	1,764 0	41,475 0	42,448	
3,385	3,141	5,151	4,715	1,191,848 0	35,376 0	1,227,224 0	1,210,885	
30	..	175	75	700 0	150 0	850 0	500	
294	125	..	..	14,416 0	891 0	15,217 0	24,070
8 709	3,266	5,326	4,790	12,06,964 0	36,327 0	1,243,291 0	1,235,455	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the increase in proposed revenue and progressions allowed for Khalsa only, tahsil Kairana.

Circles.	Expiring revenue plus owner's rate.	Proposed revenue, final.	Amount of increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Progressions allowed.		
					First five years	Second five years	Final.
	Rs.	Rs. a	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Canal { Jhinjhana	25,144+	30,793 8	+5,649 8	+22.46	29,886 8	30,085 10	30,793 8
I. { Shamli	81,599+31	1,06,485	+24,885	+30.45	94,840	1,01,490	1,06,485
Canal { Kairana	47,440+36	73,800	+25,774	+54.23	68,570	70,928	73,800
{ Jhinjhana	17,777+	25,647 8	+7,870 8	+44.27	22,555	24,145	25,647 8
II. { Shamli	59,083+274	70,510	+11,158	+18.79	65,622 8	68,580	70,510
Canal { Shamli	2,001+	2,460	+459	+22.93	2,460	2,460	2,460
III. { Thana Bhawan ..	32,874+11	50,692 13	+18,807 13	+56.58	42,942 13	47,007 13	50,692 13
N. K. { Shamli	10,781+99	14,235	+3,355	+30.83	12,980	13,615	14,235
{ Thana Bhawan ..	36,478+337	53,875	+16,560	+44.98	46,545	50,180	53,875
K. J. { Jhinjhana	24,925+	28,655	+3,830	+15.42	27,240	27,960	28,655
{ Bidaoli { N. all. ..	10,421+	11,943 12	+1,522 12	+14.61	12,733 12	11,838 12	11,943 12
{ { All	7,321+	7,102 4	-218 12	-2.99	7,102 4	7,102 4	7,102 4
I. { Kairana. { N. all. ..	11,907+	13,580	+1,673	+16.40	13,385	13,677 8	13,960
{ { All	7,321+	7,951	+630	+8.61	7,951	7,951	7,951
K. J. { Bidaoli	7,367+	6,615	-752	-10.21	6,615	6,615	6,615
{ Jhinjhana	1,590+	1,455	-135	-8.49	1,455	1,455	1,455
II. { Kairana	1,706+	2,070	+365	+21.41	2,070	2,070	2,070
Total	3,85,134+838	5,07,150 13	+1,21,178 13	+31.68	4,61,903 13	4,87,110 15	5,07,150 13

JASBIR SINGH, P.C.S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

Showing the percentage of net assets and incidences of proposed revenue for Khalsa only.

Circles	Number of mahals, Khalsa	Expiring revenue plus owner's rates.	Net assets.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of proposed revenue on net assets.	Percentage of increase on final expiring revenue.	Incidence on present total area of final expiring revenue	Incidence on present total area of proposed revenue	Incidence on present cultivated area of final expiring revenue	Incidence on present cultivated area of proposed revenue.	Incidence on average cultivated area of final expiring revenue.	Incidence on average cultivated area of proposed revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Canal I. { Jhunjharna ..	127	25,144	67,595	80,793 8	45.28	+22.46	1.94	2.38	3.08	3.76	2.53	3.18
{ Shamli ..	372	81,589+81	2,39,659	1,06,485	44.43	+30.45	2.79	3.66	3.97	5.18	3.41	4.45
Canal II. { Kairana ..	247	47,440+56	1,68,360	73,300	43.53	+54.23	1.78	2.75	3.17	4.90	2.13	3.23
{ Jhunjharna ..	103	17,777	56,918	25,647 8	45.05	+44.27	1.29	1.86	2.52	3.63	1.62	2.68
{ Shamli ..	407	59,088+274	1,57,642	70,510	44.73	+18.79	2.11	2.52	4.20	5.12	3.02	3.61
Canal III. { Shamli ..	3	2,001	5,550	2,460	44.32	+22.93	1.23	1.52	2.85	3.51	2.20	2.71
{ Thana Bhawan ..	142	32,374+11	1,15,174	50,692 13	43.95	+56.47	1.23	1.95	2.45	3.84	2.04	3.19
N. K. { Shamli ..	54	10,781+99	31,260	14,235	45.52	+30.83	1.86	2.44	4.45	5.84	2.51	3.29
{ Thana Bhawan ..	143	36,478+337	1,18,470	53,375	45.06	+44.98	1.18	1.72	3.39	4.94	1.56	2.26
K. J. I. { Jhunjharna ..	68	24,825	63,168	28,655	45.36	+15.42	.87	1.01	2.37	3.31	1.71	1.97
{ Bidauli { N. all. ..	31	10,421	26,127	11,943 12	45.71	+14.61	.73	.80	2.31	3.21	2.19	2.53
{ { All. ..	31	7,921	15,613	7,102 4	45.49	+2.99	.59	.57	2.10	2.04	1.64	1.69
{ { N. all. ..	50	11,907	30,694	13,860	45.15	+16.40	.89	1.04	2.53	2.92	1.32	1.52
{ { All. ..	51	7,321	17,495	7,631	45.45	+8.61	.69	.68	1.68	1.32	1.70	1.65
K. J. II. { Bidauli ..	34	7,367	14,158	6,615	46.72	-10.21	.54	.43	4.19	3.77	1.62	1.46
{ Jhunjharna ..	8	1,590	3,222	1,455	45.16	+8.49	.39	.29	3.24	2.97	1.48	1.35
{ Kairana ..	8	1,705	4,577	2,070	45.25	+21.41	.45	.43	1.92	2.32	1.06	1.23
Total ..	1,879	385,134+838	1,106,111	5,07,160 13	44.64	+31.68	1.59	2.47	3.23	4.60	1.93	2.43

JASBIR SINGH, P.C.S.,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VI.

Mahals alluvial at last settlement and now treated as alluvial again.

Village.	Mahal	Jama of last settlement.	Jama of intermediate settlement made in—					Jama now proposed by Settlement Officer.	Jama endorsed by Settlement Officer.	
			1903 Fash.	1908 Fash.	1913 Fash.	1918 Fash.	1923 Fash.			
PARGANA BIDAULI.										
Circle K. J. I.										
Andhera ..	..	308	136	90	65	100	85	70	..	
Balhera ..	..	500	300	300	300	300	300	310	..	
Bhari ..	..	350	150	600	600	325	250	260	..	
Chausana ..	Lohri Bijli, 41 ..	39	20	25	8	7	1	..	..
Chondipura ..	Bari Bijli, 41 ..	25	5	20	20	20	10	..	..
Chondipura ..	..	1	37	70	70	110	30	1	..	
Dhakwala ..	Ghairdayan ..	565	565	900	900	900	900	900	..	
Dhakwala ..	Nanu ..	35	35	45	45	30	45	37 7/8	..	
Dilawara ..	..	390	390	400	560	560	560	470	..	
Minglaura ..	..	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	..	
Mustafabad ..	..	450	450	600	600	500	425	370	..	
Sitlagarhi ..	..	540	540	540	400	480	310	425	..	
Total ..		3,258	2,638	3,610	3,588	3,352	2,938	2,848/8	..	
PARGANA KAIBANA.										
Circle K. J. I.										
Haidarpur ..	It was first treated as alluvial in 1803 ..	Ghairdaya ..	..	154	325	325	400	400	Proposed by A. S. O. 350	350
	..	Bkurumal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	80
	..	Mathradas ..	..	8	28	50	50	65	55	55
Jalalpur ..	F. 5 Biswas ..	..	73	8	40	170	170	205	205	205
	Kewal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	230	230
	Mutsaddi Lal ..	..	250	81	200	300	75	120	110	110
	Baldeo Sahai ..	..	..	..	..	..	75	140	145	150
	Sawai ..	..	..	..	..	..	260	210	270	270
	Bakhsha Gujar ..	..	..	..	..	..	255	255	275	275
	Faunda ..	..	..	..	..	..	175	175	210	210
	Lal Kunwar ..	..	..	..	..	..	185	175	200	200
	Bakhsha Hajjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	140	145	145
	Sugan Chand ..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120	145	145
Kandla ..	Ghairdaya ..	..	450	450	800	1,150	100	100	107 7/8	110
	Allah Bakhsh ..	..	..	..	..	..	180	135	140	140
	Allahdia ..	..	..	..	..	..	54	90	92 7/8	95
	Hardeo ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	87	62 7/8	65
	Ahmad ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	15	15
	Kallu ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	12 7/8	12 7/8
Mamaur ..	..	1	1	60	140	50	50	45	45	
Mawi ..	Ghairdayan ..	..	..	200	200	150	65	50	50	
Mawi ..	Bute Khan ..	..	60	200	95	120	20	35	45	45
Nagla Rani ..	..	150	150	150	260	400	400	260	220	
Pathar ..	Ghairdayan ..	..	620	640	640	620	620	481	500	500
	Babu Ram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	180	180
	Bute Khan ..	..	..	189	189	189	189	260	260	260
	Hukma ..	..	..	143	143	143	225	230	210	210
	Sujana ..	..	..	138	138	138	180	160	180	180
	Shugan Chand ..	..	..	95	95	95	140	140	140	140
Raura ..	Ghairdayan ..	..	900	771	395	395	224	230	195	175
	Nabha ..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120	95	90
	Khushal ..	..	..	..	..	..	75	90	80	80
	Neta ..	..	..	..	..	..	55	95	60	70
	Ghairdayan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	1,010	1,000
	Tate Mand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	135	235
Rana Mazra ..	Ibrahim ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	115	130
	Dawat ..	..	1,300	750	1,100	1,300	1,300	84	105	105
	Jamun ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	105	105
Saipat ..	Musammam Jhamun ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	35	35
	Jassa ..	..	5	7	45	70	40	4	25	25
	Khushi ..	..	5	10	5	25	25	2	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ..		3,879	3,280	4,648	5,690	6,160	6,358	6,581	6,733/8	

H. A. LANE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

List of mahals formerly non-alluvial, now treated as alluvial.

Serial number	Villages.	Mahals.	Expiring Jama.	Proposed revenue by Settlement Officer.		Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	a.	
Circle K J II. P. Bidauli.						
a	Salehpur .. ..	..	360	330	0	R. F.
Circle K. J. I P Bidauli						
1	Bidauli .. ..	..	1,000	700	0	
2	Bhao Mazra ..	{ Mehdi Husain ..	120	100	0	
		{ Taffazul Husain ..	20	20	0	
3	Chausana ..	{ Bari Bijlial ..	472	580	0	
		{ Lohri Bijhal ..	166	175	0	
		{ Ghairdaiyan ..	72	90	0	
		{ Nawab Azmat Ali Khan ..	23	31	4	
4	Fatehpur ..	{ Amir Hasan ..	11	31	4	
		{ Muhammad Husain ..	14	20	0	
		{ Khairat Ali ..	9	12	8	
5	Kabirpur .. ..	..	186	265	0	
6	Kalri .. ..	..	500	400	0	
7	Khawajpura ..	{ Ghairdaiyan ..	231	160	0	
		{ Muhammad Husain ..	47	45	0	
		{ Saiyid Muhammad ..	22	28	12	
8	Mian Qasba ..	{ Ghairdaiyan ..	353	500	0	
		{ Sukhbir Singh ..	99	80	0	
9	Yusufpur Jalalpur ..	..	550	500	0	
		Total ..	3,900	3,738	12	
Circle K. J I P. Khairana.						
10	Basera .. ..	..	94	110	0	125
		{ Aiman ..	68	110	0	110
11	Mamsur	{ Nanu ..	65	100	0	100
		{ Kanbiya ..	63	110	0	110
		{ Ghairdaiyan ..	220	215	0	215
12	Mawi	{ Bute Khan ..	72	60	0	60
13	Nagla Rein ..	..	108	105	0	125
		{ Khushi ..	53	40	0	40
14	Sarpat	{ Jassa ..	118	120	0	120
		{ Ghamandi Lal ..	53	100	0	90
		Total ..	913	1,070	0	1,075

H. A. LANE, I.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VIII (SHORT-TERM FOR FIVE YEARS).

List of villages and mahals (non-alluvial) formerly given a thirty years' settlement and now proposed for a five years.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Name of mahals.	Jama of last settlement.	Proposed revenue by Settlement Officer.	Remarks.
<i>P. Budaun K. J. II.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dabheri Buzurg ..	..	270	230	
2	Jalalpur ..	{ Mahbubn .. Nawab Asmat Ali Khan ..	45 25	20 5	
3	Kheri Zunardar ..	..	340	310	
4	Retaund ..	..	310	165	
5	Singra ..	..	430	430	
6	Yahiapur ..	{ Yahiapur .. Shahpur ..	290 70	325 90	
		Total ..	1,680	1,575	
<i>P. Jhijnjhana circle K. J. II.</i>				Proposed by Assistant Settlement Officer.	Endorsed by Settlement Officer.
7	Allauddinpur ..	..	40	30	40
8	Baid Khesi ..	{ Ram Lal .. Sunahra ..	105 35	75 20	75 20
9	Bibipur Jalalabad ..	..	550	425	450
10	Khanpur ..	..	350	350	350
11	Patni Partabpur ..	..	180	180	180
		Total ..	1,260	1,080	1,115

JASBIR SINGH, P.C.S.,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

No. 637/XV—65.

RESOLUTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 17th March, 1921.

THE Governor, acting with his Ministers, has decided to convert the Queen's College, Benares, into an Intermediate College, and, with effect from the next session commencing in July, 1921, no students will be enrolled in the 3rd and 5th-year classes. Students in the 4th and 6th-year classes will, however, be allowed to finish their course of instruction.

2. The college, which is one of the oldest and most distinguished educational institutions in the province, was started in 1830 as an English seminary to supplement the work of the Sanskrit College. Until 1844 it was distinct from that college, but in that year it was united with the older institution, and from that time the two have been closely associated. This union has coloured the whole history of the institution and given to it its special character. It was affiliated to the Allahabad University in Arts up to the M.A. degree in 1888 and in Science up to the B.Sc. degree in 1896. But while performing the functions of an ordinary college affiliated to the Allahabad University in both Arts and Science, its association with the principal home of Sanskrit study in the province gave it peculiar advantages in providing for advanced work in Sanskrit, and it accordingly specialized in this branch of Oriental learning. The Principal of the college or one of the Professors was also usually the head of the Sanskrit College and this largely determined the character of its staff. Under a distinguished succession of Principals it attained to a position of eminence and the Governor, acting with his Ministers, wishes to record his high sense of the great work which it has accomplished in the cause of Sanskrit learning and higher English education in these provinces and of his appreciation of the services of the many eminent educationists who have been associated with the institution.

But specialization in the study and teaching of Sanskrit had the result of restricting to some extent its expansion in other directions, and its numbers were necessarily limited by the fact that it shared with the Sanskrit College a building which did not permit of extensions. With the growth in the number of subjects which may be offered alternatively for a University degree it had become increasingly evident that it no longer met the requirements of a first grade college. It has also proved difficult of late to maintain the special connection with the Sanskrit College which enabled this institution to play the leading part in guiding the development of the Sanskrit side of the Allahabad University; and the evolution of unitary teaching universities has made this aspect of its work no longer so important. At the same time the growth of the Benares Hindu University makes it not only no longer necessary, but also inexpedient to maintain the ordinary classes for the Arts degrees of the Allahabad University. These classes, which were always small, have, with the development of the Benares University,

tended to grow smaller, and they can now only be maintained at a wholly disproportionate cost. It is, moreover, anomalous that Government should continue to maintain a first-grade college in a centre where there is already a unitary teaching and residential university and the impending re-organization of the University of Allahabad on similar lines makes the maintenance of such a college in the seat of another university still less justifiable.

3. In view of these circumstances the Governor, acting with his Ministers, has come to the conclusion that a revision of its status is necessary. But, although its status is being altered, its utility will remain, and His Excellency the Governor hopes that in its new form the institution will continue to play a part in the educational advancement of the province worthy of its distinguished past.

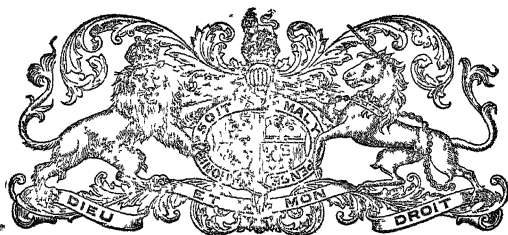
“ ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also, that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

SEPARATE REVENUE (EXCISE) DEPARTMENT.

The 22nd March, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

No. 238/XIII—14.—It is the accepted policy of the Government in regulating the manufactures, import, and sale of excisable articles to work for the minimum of consumption with the maximum of revenue. In the past the Government have taken various steps in the furtherance of this policy, but His Excellency the Governor, acting with his Ministers, considers that a fresh examination of the subject may now be undertaken with advantage and has accordingly decided to constitute a Committee to examine and report on the following issues :—

- (1) whether the fixed fee system for the sale of country liquors should be substituted for the auction system, and, if so, in what areas ;
- (2) whether in any cities the Excise Advisory Committees should be converted into Licensing Boards, with power to determine the number and situation of shops for the sale of excisable commodities, and, if so, in which cities and with what changes in the constitution of the Committees this experiment should be introduced ;
- (3) whether it is necessary to fix a minimum number of liquor and drug shops as is the practice at present ;

- (4) whether there should be any change in the hours of sale of liquor and drugs ;
 - (5) whether any variations should be made in the incidence of the duties levied upon excisable commodities, to give effect to the policy of raising the maximum of revenue, while limiting consumption to a minimum ;
 - (6) generally, whether any, and what, amendments should be made in the United Provinces Excise Act and the rules made thereunder.
2. The Committee will be composed as follows :—
1. Mr. A. W. Pim, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Allahabad.
 2. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, M.L.C., Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Lucknow.
 3. Mr. H. W. Gill, M.L.C., Naini Tal.
 4. Mr. Panna Lall, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Etawah.
 5. Revd. C. P. Cape, Wesleyan Methodist Mission, Lucknow.
 6. Mr. M. Afzal, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Chairman, Municipal Board, Rae Bareli.
 7. Mr. T. Gibb, Deputy Excise Commissioner, United Provinces, Allahabad.

Mr. Pim will be the Chairman, and Mr. Panna Lall, the Secretary, of the Committee.

The Committee are requested to submit their report by the end of June at latest. The Excise Commissioner and District Officers are hereby instructed to afford the Committee all the information that they may desire. The Committee are empowered to receive representations and to examine, if they consider necessary, any witnesses who may wish to give evidence. The Chairman will arrange for the sitting of the Committee at such places and on such days as he may deem fit.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths, as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 19th March, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Plague.

		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Allahabad district	...	74	74	...	1
Azamgarh district	...	302	288	...	...
Almora district	...	...	...	6	...
Basti district	...	637	531	...	...
Benares district	..	45	39	...	...
Bahraich district	...	...	...	3	...
Fatehpur district	...	8	4	...	...
Fyzabad district	...	30	25	..	...
Gonda district	...	3	1	...	...
Gorakhpur district	...	534(a)	385(a)	7	...
Lucknow district	...	30	27	3	...
Lucknow city	...	...	...	1	1
Naini Tal district	...	...	...	38	...
Pilibhit district	...	10	10	...	...
Partabgarh district	...	..	...	...	6
Rae Bareli district	...	115	101	...	...
Sultanpur district	...	40	27	...	...
Unao district	...	36	35	...	...
Total	...	1,864	1,497	58	8

DATED LUCKNOW :

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

The 23rd March, 1921.

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 357 seizures and 237 deaths of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part, in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The 29th March, 1921.

No. 644/XVIII—509.

The following is published for general information :—

BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS, UNITED PROVINCES.

*Minutes of the 5th meeting of the Board of Communications, United Provinces,
held at Lucknow on the 7th of March, 1921.*

President :

MR. A. W. PIM, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Members :

MR. H. M. WILLMOTT, Chief Engineer to Government, Buildings and Roads Branch.

MR. H. G. BILLSON, Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.

MR. A. C. VERRIERES, C.I.E., Joint Chief Engineer to Government, Buildings and Roads Branch.

MR. F. G. HARVEY, Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

COLONEL W. IZAT, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

MR. T. F. W. WOOD, District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

PANDIT GOKARAN NATH MISRA, M.A., LL.B.

RAO VALI NATH DAS SHAPURI.

MR. A. E. PATTERSON, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Secretary :

MR. P. H. TILLARD.

1. *Metalling the Fatehpur-Rampur Mandi road, Dohra Dun district*.—The Board resolved that in the opinion of the Board of Communications there is no case for making a grant to the district board for the construction of this road which serves simply local purposes.

2. *Provincialization of the Etah-Tundla road*.—Resolved that the two sections of the Etah-Tundla road in the districts of Agra and Etah be provincialized and the projects relating to them be transferred from the local to the provincial roads programme.

3. *Through communication between Bombay-Allahabad-Calcutta*.—Resolved that considering the reply from the Rewah State, it is preferable to obtain through communication with Bombay by constructing a *pukka* road from Kuraun to Rajpur on the old road from Mirzapur to Central India. The road will be entered in the programme in the "A" class.

4. *Road from Bara-Karchana, Allahabad district*.—Resolved that this road may be entered in the programme, but in "C" class, as it is not of urgency.

5. *Reconstruction of the bridge over the Naghwa Nala on the Bari-Mohan road, Lucknow district*.—Resolved that in the opinion of the Board the project is a desirable one, but on the principles laid down in G. O. no. 1785/XVIII, dated the 24th August, 1920, it should apparently be financed by means of a loan.

6. *Road from Gunnaur-Sahaswan, Budaun district*.—Resolved that this should be considered at the next meeting and the Chairman, district board, should be asked in the meantime to explain more fully the necessity for the construction of the road, stating at the same time the amount of assistance which the district board is prepared to give.

7. *Re metalling the Kasia-Padmauna road, Gorakhpur district*.—Resolved that the Chief Engineer should prepare a note on the whole question for consideration at the next meeting of the Board. Before laying it before the Board the note will be sent to the Gorakhpur district board for any criticism they may have to make.

8. *Extra roads in the Saharanpur district*.—Resolved that it is most improbable that the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway would agree to make the loop line proposed by the Commissioner. He should therefore be asked to reconsider the proposal forwarded by the district board and to report which of them are of sufficient urgency to be added to the programme.

9. *Road bridges over the Gogra and the Ganges*.—Resolved that the following committee should be appointed to go into the whole question and to make recommendations to the Board:—

(1) Mr. A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E.

(2) Colonel W. Izat, Agent, B. & N.-W. Railway.

(3) Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.B.

10. (a) *Bridge over the Hindan river*; (b) *Road from Meerut-Parichatgarh, Meerut district*.—(a) Resolved that as regards the bridge over the Hindan river the project is a suitable one for construction by the district board from loan funds, but that it is not a project to which provincial funds should be applied.

(b) Resolved further that the Meerut-Parichatgarh road should be added to the programme and put in the "A" class for local roads.

11. *Damage to roads by motor vehicles*—Resolved that the following sub-committee should be asked to go into the whole question and report to the next meeting of the Board :—

Mr. Willmott, and representatives of the Upper India and United Provinces Chambers of Commerce, with liberty to add to their numbers. The opinions of representative district boards on the subject should be obtained.

12. *Bisauli-Chandausi road*.—Resolved that while the metalling of the Bisauli-Chandausi road is of great value commercially, its construction will not give through communication by metalled road to Moradabad. The proper method of obtaining that result will be in the opinion of the Board to provincialise the road from Gajraula-Hasanpur-Sambhal-Chandausi-Bisauli-Aonla-Makrandpur and to give a high place as regards priority of construction to the Aonla-Sambhal section.

13. *Hobert road, Rurki*.—Resolved that in the opinion of the Board there is no case for Government undertaking the upkeep of the road. A grant of Rs. 9,000 might possibly be made for its re-construction.

14. *Supply of sleepers to Bengal and North-Western Railway*.—Resolved that the Chief Conservator of Forests should be asked to prepare a note on the subject of the increased revenue which may be expected from the construction of the proposed extension.

15. *Fyzabad-Akbarpur road*.—Resolved that the project in question should be given a high position as regards priority and that the whole of the Fyzabad-Jaunpur road should be provincialised.

16. *Bijnor-Najibaabad road*.—Resolved that in view of the willingness of the district board to make a large contribution to the work the project is one which deserves encouragement, but on the principles laid down by G. O. no. 1785/XVIII, dated the 26th August, 1920, it appears to be a project which should be undertaken from loan funds.

By order,

S. H. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 19TH MARCH, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

In supersession of Customs circular no. V. of 1911 it has been decided that, for the purpose of fixing the tariff valuation of sugar imported into India, "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" should be accepted as the standard grade by reference to which the other grades will receive their values by means of fixed margins, namely :—

Best crystals	..	..	..	..	..	To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 D S. and above.
Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1-8 lower.
Java 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2 "
Java 15 Dutch Standard and under	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2-8 "
Japanese and Formosan crystals	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2 higher.
China crystals	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2 "
Egyptian crystals	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1 "

Returns have been received from October, 1920 and the average value of "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" for the five months October, 1920 to February, 1921, is notified below :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of February, 1921		Imported since 1st October, 1920	
	Quantity	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	Rs. a	Cwt.	Rs. a.
Java 23 Dutch Standard and above	322,501	31 0	2,740,708	31 12

H. A. F. LINLISAY,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA :

The 16th March, 1921.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to the Government, United Provinces.

No. 2477.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

EMIGRATION,

Delhi, the 18th March, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

The following papers are published for general information :—

(I).

Sir Benjamin Robertson's report, dated Dar es-Salaam, the 4th August, 1920, on the proposed settlement of Indian agriculturists in Tanganyika territory (German East Africa).

On the 24th July, I discussed with His Honour the Administrator the proposed settlement of Indian agriculturists in Tanganyika territory (German East Africa).

2. Sir Horace Byatt put before me certain practical objections to the scheme. The two most important may be briefly summarised as follows :—

- (1) There is no vacant land suitable for an Indian Reserve. The land which is now vacant is generally vacant because it has some defect. That is, it is either sterile or dense bush or swamp or remote from the main lines of communication. In order, therefore, to obtain really good land for an Indian settlement it would be necessary either—

- (a) to expropriate the natives, or take land necessary for their natural expansion, which would be contrary to the principle, of article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; or
 - (b) to confiscate some of the privately-owned German plantations which, under the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty, are to be realised subject to the conditions of the original grant.
- (2) It is the view of the Administration that small settlers with only a moderate amount of capital, whether white or coloured, face grave risk of disaster in a country where capital for the employment of native labour is essential.

3. Sir H. Byatt also expressed the opinion that the principle of a reserve specially set apart for Indians would be resented by the Indians who are already settled in the territory as implying exclusion from free selection throughout the territory. He considered that, as Indians desire equal treatment, they should be given equal rights with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations to settle on any available land, but that there should be no Indian reserve.

4. After this discussion, I journeyed up the Central Railway as far as Kilossa in order to get some idea of local conditions in the short time at my disposal. I visited the Government experimental farms which were established by the Germans at Morogoro and Kilossa, and the great Otto plantation and several smaller Greek plantations at Kilossa. I also motored for about 150 miles through the country round Kilossa along the rough tracks which serve for roads in the dry season, and saw a considerable amount of native cultivation. On my return journey I stopped at Ruvu, where there is a well-run plantation belonging to a Greek.

5. The principal crops on the plantations are rubber, sisal, and cotton. Rubber has been a failure, and thousands of acres must be cleared of the useless rubber trees before they can be profitably cultivated. The sisal and cotton are excellent. The sisal staple runs to 5 feet, and the cotton staple to 1½ inches. Some of the German plantations, however, are being carelessly cultivated by the contractors, to whom they are being leased annually pending sale as enemy property. The area cultivated by the natives is large. The chief food-crop is a variety of sorghum. A fair amount of cotton is also being grown.

The soil is rich and fertile, especially in the Ruvu and Mkata valleys where there are wide stretches of fine black alluvium. These valleys, however, are mostly under water during the rainy season. Large areas of good soil are unoccupied, and are covered with dense bush and long grass.

6. It is not within my province to consider whether it would be possible, after making every allowance for the expansion of native cultivation, to set apart a suitable area of good land within reasonable distance of the railway for an Indian settlement. Supposing, however, that land were available, there would still be serious obstacles. It is understood from paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch no. 101, dated the 21st August, 1919, that the settlement contemplated would be "a reserve where Indians could practise their traditional methods of agricultural under a system of small holdings." Any such scheme would be confronted with the following difficulties:—

- (1) The climate is unhealthy and malarious. The Indian railway staff, who live in towns where there are medical and sanitary arrangements, or who, if living elsewhere, are provided with excellent accommodation, frequently suffer from fever; several of those to whom I spoke said that they intended to return to India on the termination of their contracts. Conditions in the bush would, of course, be very much worse. From my own experience in the settlement of jungle tracts in the Central Provinces, I am of opinion that the mortality amongst Indian settlers would be heavy; and I do not think that many Indian cultivators to whom the conditions were fairly explained, would be willing to come here.
- (2) The tsetse-fly has spread during the war over large areas which were formerly free. In a great part of the territory it is now impossible for cattle, horses or

any domestic animal to live. Even the donkey does not long survive. In time perhaps the fly area may be reduced. But meanwhile all cultivation is done by hand, and porters are practically the only means of transport. When the country settles down, machinery will doubtless be extensively used on the big estates. But it is scarcely possible to imagine the Indian without his bullock practising his traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holdings.

- (3) The climate and the absence of domestic animals mean that the Indian settler would be dependent on native labour; and it is doubtful whether the necessary labour would be forthcoming.

7. From what I have been able to see of the country, and from what I have been told not only by Government officials, but also by business men who are interested in the development of close relations between the territory and India, and by the Indians themselves who are established here, I am satisfied that the settlement of Indian cultivators would only be possible under close Government supervision and with liberal financial support. It would be necessary to provide special administrative officers, medical officers, agricultural experts, engineers, and so on. Government would have to be prepared to undertake not only the capital outlay, but also to provide an annual subsidy for several years at least. Even then success would be doubtful, and heavy mortality would almost certainly not be avoided. It would obviously be unreasonable to expect that the Administration of the territory should saddle itself with the trouble, risk, and heavy cost of a scheme from which it does not expect to derive advantage. It would presumably be necessary for the Government of India to undertake all responsibility. It is for the Government of India to consider whether they would be justified in embarking on so costly and hazardous a venture. Moreover, the administration by officers of the Government of India of a settlement within the territory of a Government responsible to the League of Nations, would be likely to be a constant embarrassment.

8. There is another aspect of the case. The Secretary of State remarked in paragraph 7 of his despatch no. 101, dated the 21st August, 1919, that he did not feel sure that a scheme of agricultural colonisation would necessarily coincide with local Indian aspirations; and he pointed out the danger that the concession of an area for exclusive Indian colonisation might be accompanied by, or become a future pretext for, the imposition of restrictions on the entry and free activities of Indians in other parts of the territory. This danger is fully realised not only by local Indians, but also, it appears, by politicians in India. Resolution no. 17 of the East Africa Indian National Congress held at Nairobi on the 15th and 16th November, 1919, was as follows:—

That this Congress, in consideration of the services rendered by the Indians in conquering the ex-German East Africa, respectfully prays the League of Nations and the mandatory power thereunder, to reserve the said territory for the purpose of Indian colonisation.

But the President of the Congress, in his letter, dated the 17th January, 1920, forwarding a copy of the proceedings to His Honour the Administrator of the Tanganyika Territory, withdrew this Resolution in the following terms:—

It may not be out of place to mention here that on the advice of political leaders from India and in the hope of sharing equal rights and responsibilities with the other fellow-subjects of His Majesty the King in East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, and ex-German East Africa Protectorates my Congress Committee has decided to refrain from asking any preferential treatment for Indians and consequent reservation of ex-German East Africa for Indian colonisation, vide resolution no. 17.

In my opinion, the position which the Indians here have taken up is right. In particular, I venture to doubt whether it would be possible to claim preferential treatment for Indians in one part of the territory, and equality of treatment everywhere else, as suggested in paragraph 8 of the despatch of the 21st August, 1919. Such a claim would appear to conflict with the rights of other members of the League of Nations.

9. Finally, article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations requires that in the administration of the territory there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of its peoples form a sacred trust of civilization. This is not a matter with which

I am directly concerned; but it may perhaps be permitted to suggest that it would not be consistent with this principle to exclude the native peoples from part of the territory in order to form an Indian reserve.

10. The Indians with whom I have discussed the question in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere in the territory, would appear to endorse these views. They appreciate the policy that the interests of the natives should come first, and they expect no more than equal opportunity with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations. Further, they are generally of opinion that the vacant lands of the territory are not suitable for the settlement of Indian cultivators.

11. In my opinion, Indians only require equal opportunity to enable them to play an important part in the development of the territory. Indian traders, who with their families now number about 15,000, have penetrated to every corner of the country and practically monopolise the retail trade. The retail dealers are largely supplied by Indian merchants. And it is the policy of the European firms whose representatives I have met, to work with the Indians and not against them. The door is open for the closest commercial relations between the territory and India.

Again, the climate gives the Indian an undoubted advantage over the European in many walks of life. There will be many openings for Indians as professional men, engineers, clerks, and so on, both in private business and in Government service.

Regarding agriculture and the development of the land, I am not prepared to dissent from the considered opinion of the Administrator that small holders, whether white or coloured, face grave risk of disaster in this country where capital for the employment of native labour is essential. I would only make one reservation; and that is that Indian market gardeners, who, as I myself saw a Kilossa, are growing excellent vegetables, should be given reasonable opportunity for acquiring land for cultivation in the vicinity of towns and villages, instead of depending, as they now do, on short leases from natives or others. Apart from this, it is enough that Indians with capital have equal opportunity to acquire large estates. A Kilossa shopkeeper has already a controlling interest in an adjoining cotton estate; and it is open to any Indian with sufficient capital to make similar investments. Later, when the country has developed, smaller holdings may become practicable; and the Indian cultivator will then again have equal opportunity. But the proposal to settle small cultivators in a special Indian reserve is, in my opinion, unsound both politically and economically; and I recommend that it should now be dropped.

(II)

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India no. 9, dated the 10th February, 1921.

We have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with our despatch no. 35-Emigration, dated the 25th December, 1919, regarding the question of Indian colonisation in Tanganyika territory, formerly known as German East Africa.

2. The immediate issue raised in your despatch no. 101-Public, dated the 21st August, 1919, was Lord Milner's offer, conveyed in Colonial Office letter no. 13721, dated the 4th April, 1919, to discuss the possibility of encouraging the settlement of Indians of a desirable class (preferably agriculturists and ex-service men) in some part of the territory. Lord Milner was unable at that time to commit himself to any definite policy; but he recognised that India, in view of her services in the war and on general grounds of Imperial policy, had a claim to consideration in the matter. It was assumed by you that the suggestion was that some area or areas, sparsely inhabited by natives but suitable for colonisation, would be set apart as a reserve where Indians could practise their traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holdings. You recognised the need for previous examination of local conditions by a deputation of experts, but in view of the disturbed condition of the country and the probability of an administrative redistribution of territory when the mandates were assigned, you considered that the despatch of any such deputation should be postponed. Meanwhile, however, you asked for our general views on the following points:—

- (1) whether from the point of view of India we regarded it as desirable and practicable to attempt an organised scheme of settlement;

(2) how far a suitable type of agriculturist, ex-servicemen or others, would be attracted by the prospects of free settlement in the territory so far as could be judged in the light of the information at present available as to its physical characteristics and potentialities;

(3) whether we should be prepared to encourage such colonisation and how far we should be prepared to go in giving financial assistance.

3. The Government of India refer these questions to the Local Governments of the Provinces from which settlers would be most likely to go. Copies of our Commerce Department's letter No. 825-D, dated the 19th December, 1919, and of the replies of the Local Governments, are appended to this despatch. Sir Benjamin Robertson also was requested by us, with the consent of the Colonial Office, to break his return journey from South Africa at Dar-es-Salaam and discuss the matter informally with His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika territory. A copy of his report, dated the 4th August, 1920, is appended. It will be understood that Sir Benjamin Robertson only stayed for a fortnight in Tanganyika territory, and the area which he was personally able to visit was comparatively small. His report, as he himself has insisted, should in no way be regarded as a substitute for the report of the deputation of experts, including Indian representatives, which we had contemplated. At the same time, we attach great importance to the views of Sir Benjamin Robertson, who not only has long experience of agricultural colonisation in India itself, but also has exceptional knowledge regarding the settlement of Indians overseas.

4. The Local Governments, as we had anticipated, have found it difficult to give a satisfactory reply to the points referred to them without more detailed and definite information regarding agricultural conditions in Tanganyika Territory. Provisionally, however, they are generally of opinion that agriculturists of the required type would not be attracted by the scheme.

The Government of the Central Provinces consider that the Central Provinces are not likely to provide any appreciable number of colonists.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa are of opinion that there is no prospect of inducing agriculturists to emigrate to Tanganyika territory from that province.

The Madras Government say—

Agriculturists of a suitable type are not likely to be attracted by the prospects of free settlement held out to them under the scheme. As a class they are much too conservative to migrate to, or settle in, an unknown country like East Africa, and even if they go, they would not take their women-folk.

The Government of the United Provinces say—

There seems grave doubt as to whether the class of settler would be available. The Allahabad Zamindars' Association considers that the best form of colonisation would be to make large grants of land to Indian princes and big landowners. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that rapid success in any experiment in colonisation must not be looked for in view of the reluctance to emigrate of the classes to which ex-servicemen generally belong. Religious scruples and deep attachment to their homes are characteristic of those men.

The Punjab Government, however, are more hopeful that a scheme of colonisation might gradually be developed from small beginnings:—

From the papers forwarded [with Mr. Ley's letter, Sir Edward MacLagan, however, thinks that a fully developed scheme of colonisation could not be started in the immediate future and that it would be necessary, as a preliminary, to send a few suitable settlers who would be tempted by large grants and large concessions and who would be given facilities for occasional return to India. If this were done His Honour believes that a score or two adventurous agriculturists of a good type would be found in the Punjab who would be attracted to German East Africa; and if their settlement were successful, a further scheme could then be developed with a view to attracting larger numbers with their families.]

The Bombay Government are unable, on the material now before them, to express a definite opinion. In particular, they consider it essential that the political and administrative questions to which we referred in our despatch of the 25th December, 1919, should first be settled.

5. The report of Sir Benjamin Robertson shows that there are serious practical objections to any scheme of colonisation under a system of small holdings. It is true that the area

which he personally inspected was comparatively small, and it is not suggested that the difficulties enumerated by him would necessarily be encountered throughout the territory. But, on the information now before us, it must be admitted that there is, *prima facie*, reason to accept the view of the Tanganyika Administration that the country, in its present state of development, is not suited to the small settler.

6 We are thus forced to this conclusion. On the one hand, the replies of the Local Governments to our enquiries show that small Indian farmers are not likely at present to be attracted by the prospect of settlement in Tanganyika. On the other hand, we are informed that a system of small holdings will not be practicable in Tanganyika, at any rate until the country is more developed. In other words, for the present, at any rate, it would appear that the demand is only for large estates, and only large estates are likely to succeed.

7. But, as Sir Benjamin Robertson has emphasized, there is another aspect of the case. On the one hand, we cordially agree that it would be contrary to the principles enunciated in article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to exclude the native peoples from part of the territory in order to form an Indian reserve. On the other hand, as you yourself suggested in your despatch of the 21st August, 1919, there is a danger that the reservation of an area for exclusive Indian settlement might be made a pretext for the imposition of restrictions on Indians in other parts of the territory. It might be argued with some speciousness that preferential treatment in one area implied differential treatment elsewhere. The concession of an Indian reserve might even be regarded as an admission of the principle of race-segregation.

8. It appears from Sir Benjamin Robertson's report that the Indians who are already settled in East Africa, accept the view that the interests of the natives should be considered first; and at the same time, on their own behalf, they ask for nothing more than equal rights and equal opportunity with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations. Their position is clearly stated in a letter, dated the 19th January, 1920, from the Secretary of the British East Africa Indian Association to the Honourable Mr. K. K. Chanda, which was published in the Indian Press :—

We feel that by claiming 'special' treatment in a particular place we shall forfeit our claim for 'equal' treatment everywhere. What we want is equal treatment in both East and South Africa, and in fact throughout the British Empire. By asking for special treatment in German East Africa we shall be violating the fundamental principle which we have all along been fighting for, namely, that there shall be no differentiation in the treatment meted out to various sections of His Majesty's subjects."

9. The terms of the Mandate for German East Africa, which was forwarded to us with letter no. J. & P.-1521, dated the 1st April, 1920, from your Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Public department, guarantees equal treatment for the nationals of all members of the League of Nations. This guarantee was specifically confirmed by Lord Milner's assurance, conveyed in Colonial Office letter No. 1586—20, dated the 12th April, 1920, that "Indian settlers in the territory will be treated on a footing of complete equality with other settlers, and that no discrimination will be made in their disfavour." If this guarantee is respected, in spirit as well as in letter, the claims of the East African Indians will be satisfied.

10. We agree with Sir Benjamin Robertson that the position which the East African Indians have taken up is right; and we believe that it will be generally supported by public opinion throughout India. We have opposed, and will continue to oppose, unfair discrimination against our nationals overseas. We desire no discrimination in their favour. We ask for no more than equal rights. We can be satisfied with nothing less.

11. It follows that we accept Sir Benjamin Robertson's recommendation that the proposal to settle small cultivators in an Indian reserve should be dropped. There will be no need, therefore, for us to send a deputation of experts to examine local conditions and select an area for Indian colonisation. At the same time, we trust that no obstacle will be placed in the way of Indians who may wish to acquire land on the same footing as the nationals of other members of the League of Nations. We are informed by Sir Benjamin Robertson that the intention of the local authorities is first to sell by auction the existing German estates, which are now leased to contractors and afterwards to alienate vacant Crown lands from time to time, as occasion offers. Sir Benjamin Robertson was assured by His Excellency the Governor that the same opportunity would be given to Indian purchasers as to purchasers

of other nationalities. We would also ask that we should be given ample notice of such sales, to enable us to answer enquiries from intending purchasers who are resident in India, and also to encourage colonisation, should we so desire, on the lines suggested by the Punjab Government.

12. We would also request that the attention of the local authorities should be invited to Sir Benjamin Robertson's recommendation that Indian market gardeners should be given reasonable opportunity for acquiring land for cultivation in the vicinity of towns and villages, instead of depending, as they now do, on short leases from natives or others. It is understood that the transfer of land from natives to non-natives is ordinarily prohibited, but may be permitted, in accordance with article 7 of the Mandate, with the previous consent of the public authorities. We would suggest that it should be represented to the authorities that consent in such cases should not, without good reason, be withheld.

13. In conclusion, we must refer once more to the point which we urged in our despatch of the 25th December, 1919, that administrative conditions in Tanganyika territory should be such as to afford an absolute guarantee that Indians will stand on a footing of unquestioned equality with other settlers, of whatever nationality. The Mandate guarantees economic equality, but, as we understand, makes no provision for political equality. On the contrary, article 11 of the Mandate authorises the Mandatory to constitute the territory into an administrative union with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty or control. In view of recent events, we may perhaps be pardoned if we regard with grave misgiving the possibility of administrative union with the adjacent territory of Kenya Colony. If there is no political equality, we fear that even the guarantee of economic equality may prove to be illusory. Experience elsewhere has shown how easy it is to subvert nominal equality by administrative action. We need only recall the exclusion of Indians from the uplands of Kenya "as a matter of administrative convenience." As the Government of Bombay have expressed it, in their letter no. 12367, dated the 9th December, 1920, which is appended to this despatch:—

They consider it absolutely necessary in the first instance to know what form of government will prevail in German East Africa and what class of people will have power to legislate and to conduct the administration. While it is true in theory that under the Mandate every resident of an original member of the League of Nations will have equal rights in the new territory, everything will depend in practice upon the people who exercise the governing power.

14. In our despatch of the 25th December, 1919, we suggested the desirability of associating representatives of the Government of India in the preliminary discussions regarding the system of administration to be set up in the territory. But Lord Milner replied, in Colonial Office letter no. 1795—1920, dated the 6th March, 1920, that as the system of administration had already been settled, our proposal could not usefully be considered. We understand, however, from a subsequent letter from the Colonial Office, no. 15886—20, dated the 12th April, 1920, that Lord Milner referred only to the organisation of Government departments and staff, and not to the political rights of the inhabitants of the territory. We may say here that we fully recognise that the well-being and development of the native peoples should, under the conditions of the Mandate, be the first principle of the administration of the territory. And we may perhaps add that Sir Benjamin Robertson was convinced by his experience in East Africa that it was not desirable, during the period of tutelage, that the Government should in any way be controlled by alien settlers, of whatever nationality. At the same time, our interests in Tanganyika territory both actual and prospective are large. Their extent has not always, perhaps, been fully realised. To quote from Sir Benjamin Robertson's report:—

In my opinion, Indians only require equal opportunity to enable them to play an important part in the development of the territory. Indian traders, who with their families now number about 15,000, have penetrated to every corner of the country and practically monopolise the retail trade. The retail dealers are largely supplied by Indian merchants. And it is the policy of the European firms whose representatives I have met, to work with the Indians and not against them. The door is open for the closest commercial relations between the territory and India.

Again, the climate gives the Indian an undoubted advantage over the European in many walks of life. There will be many openings for Indians as professional men, engineers, clerks, and so on, both in private business and in Government service.

Indians with capital have equal opportunity to acquire large estates. A Kilossa shopkeeper has already a controlling interest in an adjoining cotton estate; and it is open to any Indian with sufficient capital to make similar investments. Later, when the country has developed, smaller holdings may become practicable; and the Indian cultivator will then again have equal opportunity.

We regard it as essential that there should be adequate safeguards against the development of a system of government, which might be apathetic, or even hostile, to our legitimate aspirations. We must, therefore, repeat our request that we should be consulted. In paragraph 29 of our despatch, dated the 21st October, 1920, regarding the position of Indians in Kenya Colony, we referred to the suggestion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the whole question of the administration of the East African territories. The future form of government in Tanganyika territory would naturally be among the matters referred to such a Commission. We would again urge that a Commission should be appointed, and should include representatives of the Government of India. We would again submit that it is not possible to arrive at a statesmanlike solution of the East African question without full consideration of all the interests involved and full knowledge of the facts.

ORDERED that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 672.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 26th March, 1921.

The following papers are published for general information :—

Draft form of Khaikari Laikhat to be presented to officers and men of hill regiments when making grants to them in the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement estates.

Whereas as His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has determined to make a grant of Khaikari rights to

son of

resident of

in the Kumaun hill estates in consideration of his meritorious services rendered in the Indian Army during the war 1914—18, now this instrument made the

day of 19 between the Secretary of State for India (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and

son of

resident of

(hereinafter called the grantee) of the

other part witnesseth that the said Secretary of State doth hereby grant Khaikari right unto the said

and his heirs or

successors as hereinafter defined in this instrument of that piece of land situate in mauza

patthi

pargana

and described in the schedule hereunder written, to hold the same unto the said grantee and his heirs or successors as hereinafter defined subject to the following conditions, that is to say :—

I.—The holding shall be free of Government rent for the lifetime of the grantee and of his heir or representative next following him,

as hereinafter defined, but the grantee, his heirs or successors, will be liable for payment of all other Government demands, rates, assessments, and other dues whatsoever on the holding. After two generations the Local Government will assess such rent as it may think fit but not so as to assess a higher rate than the one prevailing on similar land in the same neighbourhood under the current settlement.

II.—The holding shall be heritable by the following heirs or successors of the grantee in the following order and by no other :—

- (1) Male descendants from the said grantee in the direct main line whether they be sons, asal, kamasal or adopted.
- (2) Widows for their lifetime so long as they reside on the holding.

Explanation I.—The widow will include a 'dhanti' wife.

II.—A widow remarrying or taking up residence with a 'dhan't' as his 'dhanti' shall forfeit her right in the holding.

- (3) A daughter's husband who has lived with his father-in-law during the life-time of the father-in-law (gharjawain).

III.—Such heirs or successors shall render by equal half yearly payments at the office of the patwari or at such other place as the Deputy Commissioner shall determine, all such rents, demands, rates, assessments, and other dues as may be assessed on the holding at such dates as may be from time to time fixed for the payment of Government rent. Any arrears of such rents, demands, rates, assessments, and other dues shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

IV.—The holding may not be transferred by the grantee, his heirs or successors, and alienation of the holding by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease or any other transfer whatsoever shall be void. Should a grantee, his heirs or successors, transfer the holding or any part thereof or cease to cultivate it for six months thereby deserting the holding the holding will lapse to Government. When the holding is deemed to have lapsed, the case will be reported to the Commissioner of the Kumaun division whose decision will be final.

V.—On the death of the grantee, his heirs or successors without any successor entitled under the conditions of this grant to succeed to this holding, or on a widow who has succeeded to the holding ceasing to reside upon it or forfeiting her right in it, the holding will lapse to Government. In the event of any dispute as to whether any person is entitled to succeed to the holding as heir or successor or as to whether a widow who has succeeded to the holding has ceased to reside upon it or has forfeited her right on it, the case will be reported to the Commissioner of the Kumaun division whose decision will be final.

VI.—The grantee, his heirs or successors, as defined in this instrument shall be entitled to enjoy the estate forests and reserved forests in which the estate has rights and concessions in accordance with the directions of the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision will be final, subject only to review by the Commissioner.

VII.—The grantee, his heirs or successors, as defined in this instrument shall be entitled to use such rivers, streams, tanks, lakes, wells, springs,

and other sources of water as may be on the estates in accordance with the directions of the Deputy Commissioner. Orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner as to the extent to which and the manner in which such right should be exercised will be final subject to review by the Commissioner.

VIII.—On being admitted to the holding the grantee will receive a sum of Rs. 300 in cash for construction of such buildings as may be necessary for the purposes of the holding. The Deputy Commissioner will decide what buildings are necessary for the purposes of the holding and on what site they ought to be erected. The order of the Deputy Commissioner will be final subject to review by the Commissioner.

IX.—The grantee shall not use the holding otherwise than for agricultural purposes. All rights to minerals in the holding are reserved to the Crown. The holding will be resumed under the same authority as in clause IV above if used otherwise than for agricultural purposes.

X.—And the grantee doth hereby covenant that if the Government rents, demands, rates, taxes, assessments, and other dues hereby reserved or any part thereof shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for the space of one calendar month next after any of the said days whereon they shall have become due, whether they shall have been lawfully demanded or not, or if there shall be any breach or non-observance by the grantee, his heirs or successors, of any of the covenants contained in the above on his part to be observed and performed then in any such case it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry, to enter into and upon the said holding and the buildings to be erected as aforesaid or any part thereof in the name of the whole and to repossess, retain, and enjoy the same as if this grant had not been made: and the Secretary of State doth hereby covenant that the grantee, his heirs or successors, paying the Government rents, demands, rates, taxes, assessments, and other dues hereby reserved and performing and observing the covenants and conditions herein contained and on his part to be performed and observed shall or may peaceably and quietly possess and enjoy the said holding without any lawful interruption or disturbance by the Secretary of State or any person or persons lawfully claiming under him.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands the day and year first above written.

Area in nali or acres,	<i>Schedule,</i>	Plot numbers,
Deputy Commissioner,	(1) Witness,	
	(2) Do.	
Grantee Khaikar,	(1) Witness,	
	(2) Do.	

Countersigned by

Commissioner, Kumaon Division,

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. T. MUIR,

Secretary.

No. 80/I.

RESOLUTION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 1st April, 1921.

OBSERVATIONS.—In view of the opinion of an important section of the community, repeatedly expressed in and outside the Legislative Council, the Governor acting with his Ministers has decided to appoint a committee to consider and report whether the affiliation of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, and the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, to the University of Allahabad is desirable. The governing bodies of both Colleges and the Boards of Agriculture and Industries will be asked to lay their views before the committee if they choose to do so, and the report of the committee will be sent to the University of Allahabad for the opinion of the Senate before the Government take a final decision on the question.

The committee will be composed of Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue as Chairman, and the following members:—

- (1) Mr. A. W. E. Standley, M.L.C., Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, and President of the Advisory Council of Thomason Civil Engineering College.
- (2) Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, C.I.E., M.L.C., Director of Public Instruction.
- (3) Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Director of Industries.
- (4) Mr. G. Clarke, M.L.C., Director of Agriculture.
- (5) Rai Anand Swarup Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (6) Mr. C. A. King, B.Sc., Principal, Engineering College, Benares, Hindu University.
- (7) Lieutenant Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E., M.L.C.
- (8) Mr. Iqbal Narayan Gurtu, M.A., M.L.C.

Mr. Kailas Prasad Kichlu, Secretary.

The Chairman of the committee will fix the time and place of each meeting and the procedure to be followed. Government trust that the committee will be able to submit their report by the end of July, so that it may be sent to the University in time for a discussion at the November meeting of the Senate.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the president and the members of the committee noted above for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 81/I-487.

RESOLUTION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 1st April, 1921.

READ—

G. O. no. 2567/I-487, dated the 17th October, 1914, from the Chief Secretary to the Government, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture

OBSERVATIONS.—In 1914 the management of the Agricultural College was vested, under the Local Government, in a governing body consisting of—

- (1) Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Chairman.
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (3) to (5) Three gentlemen nominated by Government, of whom one must be a landowner in Oudh and another a landowner in Agra.
- (6) The Principal of the College.
- (7) and (8) The Heads of the Chemical and Biological sides of the college.
- (9) and (10) Two Senior Deputy Directors.
- (11) and (12) Two nominees of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

The duty of the governing body was to deal with admissions to the college, fees, grants of scholarships, the curriculum of the college, holidays and such other matters of internal administration as might be put before it.

The Governor acting with his Ministers has decided that certain alterations are needed in the composition of the governing body and has decided that it shall be composed as follows :—

- (1) The Director of Agriculture, President.
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (3) The Principal of the college
- (4) and (5) Two nominees of the Legislative Council.
- (6) One nominee of the Government.
- (7) One nominee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.
- (8) One nominee of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.
- (9) One nominee of the British Indian Association.
- (10) One nominee of the Agra Zamindars' Association.
- (11) One nominee of the United Provinces Zamindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar.

The Principal of the college will be the Secretary of the governing body. The duties of the governing body will for the present continue to be the same as laid down in 1914, until the question of affiliating the college to the University has been decided by the Government. The term of appointment of members will be for two years.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, the Secretary, Upper India, Chamber of Commerce, the Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh of Muzaffarnagar, Lieutenant Shaikh Shahid Husain, Bar-at-Law, C.B.E., M.L.C. of Lucknow, Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Sarup, M.L.C., Mr. A. E. Parr, Mr. B. C. Burt, M.B.E., the Secretary, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, the President, British Indian Association, Oudh, the Secretary, United Provinces Zamindars Association, Muzaffarnagar, the Secretary, Agra Zamindars' Association.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*, for general information.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part, in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 681/VIII—302.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 1st April, 1921.

THE report of the Civil Police Committee appointed under G. O. no. 1172/VIII—302, dated the 24th July, 1919, has been considered by the Local Government, and is now published for general information. The report is the result of the comprehensive survey by a representative committee of the distribution, organization, strength, and conditions of service of the Civil Police Force of these provinces and the detailed recommendations comprised in it cover an extensive field. Government agree generally with the conclusions of the committee, and the Inspector-General of Police is being asked to draw up a scheme for giving practical effect, as circumstances permit, to the numerous recommendations of the report. Effect has already been given to the most important of the committee's proposals. This was the proposal for substantial increases in pay and allowances to all ranks from inspectors downwards. The revised rates were accepted with effect from 1st April, 1920, and were announced in notification no. 1771/VIII—302, dated the 13th October, 1920, and in notification

no. 2215/VIII—302, dated the 31st December, 1920 Only in regard to inspectors were the committee's recommendations modified. It was finally decided to place inspectors in four grades from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 instead of in five grades from Rs. 175 to Rs. 350. The total cost of the revision of pay, including all branches of the force, amounts to nearly 34 lakhs of rupees. This however will be discounted by a considerable saving in recurring expenditure on the armed police and chaukidar force when the future re-organization is completed.

2. The new scale of allowances provides that constables who attain to a certain degree of literacy, which will in the main be gauged by their ability to read and write, will receive an extra allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem. No limit of numbers is prescribed in regard to eligibility for this allowance, and Government are prepared to see it extended to every member of the force who can qualify for it. It is hoped that this inducement will help to raise the general standard of education and efficiency.

3. Government are also prepared to provide funds to carry out the committee's recommendations in regard to village chaukidars in anticipation of the proposals to reduce the strength of this branch of the force. These proposals for reduction in strength can only be carried out gradually, but in the meantime the grant for rewards will be raised from Rs. 26,540 to Rs. 1,26,390, and there will be no deductions from pay on account of uniform, which will be provided free with effect from 1st April, 1921. It is estimated that the acceptance of these recommendations will cost an extra 3 lakhs of rupees per annum, so long as the strength of the chaukidar force remains at its present level.

4. It is recognized that even a comprehensive report like this under review can only mark a stage, though an important stage, in the continuous development and improvement of the Provincial Police Force. The police must be kept constantly abreast of modern conditions, as the provinces develop and expand, and finality cannot be achieved at a bound.

5. In conclusion the Governor in Council desire to record their appreciation of the thoroughness with which the committee has carried out its laborious task, and to acknowledge the great value of the results which have been achieved.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the report, together with this resolution, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, all Commissioners of divisions, and all District Magistrates, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secy. to Govt. United Provinces.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH UNITED PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

The Board held ten meetings during the year. Major D. R. Ranjit Singh, I.M.S. whose term of office as member of the Board expired during the year, was re-appointed by Government for a further term of three years from the 5th August, 1920.

The total amount at the disposal of the Board for expenditure on sanitary works during the year amounted to Rs. 5,92,692, and was made up as under :—

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 31st December, 1919	90 998
Refunded by Commissioner, Benares, from grant for Town and Notified areas	1,455
Refunded by Sanitary Engineer to Government, United Provinces, out of grant for printing designs for incinerators	750
Refunded out of grant for Child Welfare Work, Lucknow municipality	94
Grant for sanitary works during 1920-21	5,00,000
Total Rs.	5,92,692

The allotments made by the Board out of the above sum during the year were—

1. Meerut.—Further grant towards construction of tube well	2,260
2. Saharanpur.—For construction of quarters for sanitary inspector at Hardwar	1,296
3. Sitapur.—For improvement of lanes and roads in Nimsar	4,500
4. Lucknow.—For expenses of lecturers sent to Delhi for child welfare exhibition	350
5. Muttra.—Towards scheme for Holdarwara, Calanganj sewer, and surface work	98 000
6. Unao.—Towards water-supply scheme of municipality	50,000
7. Lucknow.—For Anti-Tuberculosis League	1 000
8. Cost of sample of a fly-proof latrine sent for Indians	140
9. Mo adabad.—Fees for preparation of projects for flushing, reconstruction of blind lanes, and tube well in Chandana municipality	852
10. For free distribution of quinine	25,000
11. Garhwal.—Improvement of pilgrim route	5,500
12. Pay of establishment for two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners	7,900
13. Pay of Secretary, Board of Public Health, and office establishment	14 500
14. For outbreaks of cholera	60,000
15. Village sanitation through panchayats	1,000
16. For rural sanitation	55,120
17. Nains Tal.—For general sanitary purposes	5,000
18. Nains Tal.—Pay of Sanitary Inspector of Bhim Tal and Sath Tal	1,200
19. To Commissioners of nine divisions for petty sanitary works in notified and town areas	45,000
20. Almorah.—Towards drainage and water-supply improvement scheme	12,435
21. Sahyaganpur.—Towards fees for revision of drainage scheme of municipality	6,500
22. Agia.—For installation of four mechanical filters	56,000
23. Deh a Dun.—Towards new pumping station in Mussoorie municipality	50,000
24. Jaunpur.—For completion of drainage scheme of Shihganj notified area	10,000
25. Dehra Dun.—For additions and alterations in connection with water-flushed latrines in Landour bazar, Mussoorie municipality	6,534
26. Nains Tal.—For improvement of water-supply of Khurpa Tal	8 000
27. Khera.—To meet excess in estimate for Gola Gokaranath tank improvement and water-supply scheme	18 908
28. Ballia.—To meet excess in estimate for rat-proof grain godowns and quarters for Goladars	1 748
29. Acting allowance to Mr. Lochner, while officiating as Secretary, Board of Public Health	1,200
30. Bijnor.—To meet excess in estimate for drainage scheme, Nagina municipality	3,570
31. Saharanpur.—For temporary water-supply for Adh Kumbh Mela during 1921, Hardwar	11,495
32. For preparing and printing designs for a pump for wells in villages	750
33. Nains Tal.—Filling in digging done for tube well, Ramnagar	568
34. Honorarium to Mr. Teyen, Registrar, Financial department, for working out financial proposals for sanitary schemes in municipalities	720
35. Meerut.—First half of fees for preparation of comprehensive drainage scheme of municipality	22,500
36. Benares.—For cleaning Pitar Kunda Tank	4,500
37. Benares.—For a survey of bank between Manikarnika and Beji Rao ghats in municipality	7,000

	Rs.
38 <i>Muttra</i> .—For fees for preparation of sewerage, electric light, and water-supply schemes for Brindaban municipality	10,000
39 For scheme for inauguration of provincial hygiene publicity campaign	1,000
40 For printing type designs for four-seated latrines and urinals for Indian schools	500
41 <i>Budaun</i> .—For preparation charges of drainage scheme for Ujhani municipality	4,000
42 <i>Lucknow</i> .—For bricking off the Ghosarimandi drain in municipality	27,000
43 <i>Saharanpur</i> .—To meet excess in estimate for diversion of drain behind Darul-ulm College in Deoband municipality	1,537
Total ..	5,70,508

In addition to the grants mentioned above, the grants shown opposite the works no below were sanctioned by Government during the year :—

	Rs.
1. <i>Naini Tal</i> .—Water-supply scheme, Haldwani Notified Area	86,576
2. <i>Jhansi</i> .—Towards expenditure for epidemic of cholera	2,230
3. <i>Lucknow</i> .—For re-survey of Lucknow city	5 75 0
4. <i>Fyzabad</i> .—For water-supply scheme, Ajodhya	1,00,000
Total ..	1,44,556

Of the scheme considered by the Board, during the year, projects for the works no below, the estimated cost of which aggregated Rs. 77,34,147, were administratively approved

(a) Water-Works.

	Rs.
1 <i>Saharanpur</i> .—Water-supply scheme for Haridwar Union including Kankhal and Jwalapur	5,09,329
2 <i>Saharanpur</i> .—Water-supply scheme	3,18,071
3 <i>Allahabad</i> .—Construction of reinforced concrete tunnel at the Karolabagh pumping station water-works	25,174
4 <i>Allahabad</i> .—Re-organisation of the water-supply scheme	17,00,925
5 <i>Farrukhabad</i> .—For construction of a tube well in the municipality	13,886
6 <i>Kheri</i> .—Water-supply scheme and tank improvement of Gola Gokarannath town area	1,13,988
7 <i>Saharanpur</i> .—Temporary water-supply for Adh Kumbh Mela, Haridwar, during 1921	11,465
8 <i>Fyzabad</i> .—Revised estimate for water supply scheme	9,33,890
Total ..	37,39,758

(b) Drainage and Sewerage Works.

	Rs.
1 <i>Cawnpore</i> .—Drainage project, part IV	6,73,295
2 Do Ditto V	2,02,870
3 <i>Dehra Dun</i> .—Revised scheme for drainage works	85,854
4 <i>Agra</i> .—Drainage scheme, Shahganj	55,876
5 <i>Saharanpur</i> .—Drainage scheme	7,45,219
6 <i>Moradabad</i> .—Flushing scheme	1,98,600
7 <i>Moradabad</i> .—Improvements to drainage scheme	62,361
8 <i>Lucknow</i> .—For construction of Western Intercepting sewer in the municipality	2,72,635
9 <i>Muttra</i> .—Construction of Pail Dépôts, Holdarwaza, Calmanganj sewer and surface works in connection with drainage scheme	90,070
10 <i>Bynori</i> .—For drainage scheme of Nagina municipality	10,985
11 <i>Dehra Dun</i> .—Sewerage and drainage scheme, Mussoorie	71,485
Total ..	24,69,050

(c) Other Works.

	Rs.
1 <i>Meerut</i> .—Hydro-electric scheme	14,60,500
2 <i>Saharanpur</i> .—Construction of meat market of 16 stalls in the Boorkee municipality	6,167
3 <i>Allahabad</i> .—Construction of a cross road to connect roads I and II between Hewitt and Grand Trunk roads	49,672
Total ..	15,25,339

Proposals for the works noted below were approved and under the orders of the Board were placed on the programme of sanitary works for preparation of projects by the Sanitary Engineer's department —

1. *Meerut* —Revision of schemes for drainage, flushing and water-supply, Ghazabad municipality
2. *Muttra* —Schemes for removal of outfall and carrying sewage across the river Jumna, and for electric supply in municipality
3. *Saharanpur*. —Pumped water supply for Kumbh Mela, Hardwar, in March and April, 1921.
4. *Saharanpur* —Hydro-electric scheme.
5. *Moradabad* —Flushing scheme, reconstruction of blind lanes, and tube well in Chandausi municipality.
6. *Farrukhabad*. —Comprehensive project for drainage of Kaimganj notified area
7. *Benares* —For a survey of the bank and bed of river between the Manikaranika and Baj Rao ghats
8. *Dehra Dun* —Proposals for utilizing surplus water in sewage farm.
9. *Saharanpur* —Drainage of Rampur Town Area
10. *Meerut* —Revised comprehensive drainage project of municipality.
11. *Muttra* —Trial-bore for water-supply scheme, Gobardhan town area.

A programme of sanitary works prepared by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, United Provinces, for a period of five years for the municipalities and notified area noted below, together with the proposals made for financing the schemes and the reports by the Finance department on the financial position of the respective local bodies, was considered and the grants and loans shown in the appended statement which were approved by the Board in each case, were recommended to Government :—

Narni Tal
Hardwar Union.
Meerut
Lucknow.

Aligarh.
Allahabad.
Fyzabad.
Saharanpur.

Kosi Notified Area,

Consideration of the proposals in the case of several other municipal boards had to be deferred for want of further particulars which were called for

The results of the analyses of water at all municipal water-works in the provinces for the year 1918-19, forwarded by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, United Provinces, were considered by the Board and recorded

A revised set of rules for regulating the preparation of plans and estimates for works and conditions of sanction, recommended by the Sub-Committee convened by the Board of Public Health was approved by the Board and forwarded to Government for sanction.

The annual reports of the Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, United Provinces, for the year ending 31st March, 1920, were read and recorded.

LUCKNOW:

The 10th January, 1921.

E. A. KITCHEN,

Secretary, Board of Public Health, United Provinces.

Statement of grants and loans approved by Board of Public Health and recommended to Government during the five years 1920-21 to 1924-25.

District.	Area.	Works.	Estimated cost.	Recommendations by Board of Public Health					Remarks.
				Year.	Available funds of local authority.	Grants.	Loans.	Total.	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muttra ..	Kos: Notified Area	Water-supply ..	1,50,000	1921-22 1922-23	12,000 ..	50,000 20,000	.. 50,000	50,000 1,00,000	
		Total ..	1,50,000	..	12,000	85,000	100,000	1,00,000	
Naini Tal ..	Municipality ..	Hydro-electric scheme.	11,30,000	1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24	.. .. .. ..	50,000 1,50,000 50,000 50,000	.. 60,000 1,50,000 ..	.. .. .. 50,000	
			Total ..	..	..	300,000	80,000	1,10,000	
		Electric supply	1,75,000	1920-21	30,000	..	..	..
		Water-supply ..	6,50,000	1921-22	70,000	50,000	20,000	..	
Saharanpur ..	Hardwar Union Municipality.	Drainage ..	5,00,000	1922-23 1923-24	.. ..	1,00,000 1,00,000	1,00,000 1,00,000	1,00,000 1,00,000	
			Total ..	..	1,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,20,000	
		Hydro-electric scheme.	10,50,000	1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. 90,000	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
		Total ..	10,50,000	..	..	90,000	10,000	11,40,000	
Meerut ..	Municipality ..	Hydro-electric scheme.	10,50,000	1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. 90,000	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
			Total ..	..	..	90,000	10,000	11,40,000	
		Water-works ..	31,10,000	1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
		Total ..	31,10,000	..	..	12,00,000	18,50,000	1,00,000	
		Sewerage ..	7,00,000	1922-23 1923-24	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total ..	7,00,000	..	..	94,000	..	94,000	
Lucknow ..	Ditto ..	Water-works ..	31,10,000	1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
			Total ..	..	..	12,00,000	18,50,000	1,00,000	
		Sewerage ..	7,00,000	1922-23 1923-24	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total ..	7,00,000	..	..	94,000	..	94,000	
Aligarh ..	Municipality ..	Hydro-electric scheme with pumping plant for water-supply.	12,00,000	1921-22 1922-23 1923-24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
			Total ..	..	..	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	
		Water-supply ..	19,00,000	1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
		Total ..	19,00,000	..	..	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	
Allahabad ..	Ditto ..	Water-supply ..	19,00,000	1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
			Total ..	..	..	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	
		Water-supply ..	9,94,000	1921-22 1922-23 1923-24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total ..	9,94,000	..	..	2,14,000	4,00,000	3,84,000	
Saharanpur ..	Ditto ..	Electric supply	10,00,000	1921-22 1922-23 1923-24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
			Total ..	..	..	1,50,000	2,00,000	3,50,000	
		Water-supply ..	6,00,000	1922-23 1923-24	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total ..	6,00,000	..	..	1,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Water-supply ..	6,00,000	1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
			Total ..	..	..	1,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	
		Water-supply ..	6,00,000	1922-23 1923-24 1924-25	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
		Total ..	6,00,000	..	..	1,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	

* This represents the old loans to the municipal board the writing of which has been recommended.

Further grants of Rs. 25,000 in 1924-25 and Rs. 50,000 in 1925-26 were recommended, if found necessary to meet interest charges.

E. A. KITCHEN,
Secretary, Board of Public Health, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 26TH MARCH, 1921.

No. 2639.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March, 1921.

CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

RESOLUTION.

The following letter is published for general information:—

Letter from Mr C. A. Innes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, department of Commerce, to all Local Governments and Administrations, no. 2068, dated the 8th March, 1921.

I AM directed to address you on the subject of the policy adopted by the Government of India for the control and development of civil aviation in India. Under rule 3 and item 5 (b) of Part I of Schedule I of the Devolution Rules published in the notification of the Government of India—Reforms Office no. 308-S., dated the 16th December, 1920—aircraft and all matters connected therewith are declared to be a central subject. The Government of India are of opinion that it is necessary for them to retain the sole power of legislating with regard to or regulating such matters as the entry of aircraft into India, the navigation of aircraft over particular areas, possession and registration of aircraft, air traffic, the licensing of aircraft personnel, the inspection and licensing of landing-grounds, crimes committed on aircraft including air-trespass, and the investigation of aircraft accidents. They also consider that they should retain the control over main air routes and of any mail or public transport companies operating upon them. They do not, however, wish to prevent or discourage Local Governments and Administrations from doing what they may desire to do for the development of civil aviation within the boundaries of their own respective jurisdictions, and it is for this reason that in the notification of the Government of India, department of Commerce, no. 1792, dated the 5th March, 1921, a declaration has been made under item 51 of the list of Provincial Subjects in Part II of Schedule I of the Devolution Rules, to the effect that matters relating to the survey of minor air routes, lying wholly within a single province, and to the provision, maintenance, and management of flying services, aerodromes and landing-places for aircraft on such routes are of a merely local nature within the province concerned. The effect of this declaration is to make the matters specified provincial subjects.

2. The functions of the Government of India in respect of civil aviation as explained in the preceding paragraph may be summarised as (a) the general regulation of air traffic and (b) the control of main air routes. Air traffic is at present regulated under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, and the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and the question of amending both the Act and the Rules so as to bring them more into accordance with modern requirements is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. A separate communication will be addressed to you on this subject in due course, and I am now to explain the steps which the Government of India propose to take in connection with the development of main air routes.

3. The preparation of an air route for constant use involves not only the construction of landing grounds at all important places on the route and of intermediate emergency landing grounds at frequent intervals, but also the provision of meteorological information to be available for the use of airmen at every stage of the route and, if the route is to be used at night, the lighting of all landing-grounds by lighthouses

and flares. This is the bare minimum necessary to make the use of a route safe, and the Government of India do not at present propose to go beyond this. They will leave the provision of accommodation for machines and of arrangements for repairs and the supply of fuel, oil, etc., to private enterprise. The cost of equipping a route with these minimum requirements must, however, necessarily be considerable and any attempt at once to undertake the construction of main routes in all parts of India would involve prohibitive expenditure. The Government of India have, therefore, decided that when funds can be made available the main trunk route from Rangoon to Bombay *via* Calcutta and Allahabad, the cost of preparing which has been roughly estimated at about Rs. 27 lakhs, should in the first instance be laid out. The route between Bombay and Calcutta *via* Allahabad has been preferred to the direct route in order that the Allahabad-Calcutta section may be utilised if and when it becomes necessary to extend the trunk route to Karachi. The Rangoon-Calcutta section of this route will first be taken up, and as any section is completed tenders will be invited for an air mail service on it.

4. The Government of India regret that they are not in a position at present to allot any funds for the purpose of establishing this air route, nor can it be judged when they will be able to do so. No further steps should, therefore, be taken for the present in the matter of acquiring grounds on the Rangoon-Bombay route, though estimates called for should be submitted, so that reasonably accurate estimates of the cost of this route may be available when required.

5. Meanwhile the Government of India, as has already been explained, do not wish to stand in the way of any scheme for the development of air routes within the boundaries of any individual province. A map is under preparation (copies of which will be forwarded in due course) showing the location of main and emergency landing-grounds on the Rangoon-Bombay route as at present proposed and of Royal Air force grounds which are available for use by civil aviators. This map will, it is hoped, be of assistance to Local Governments which may wish to lay out air routes connecting with the main Indian trunk route, within the boundaries of their own respective jurisdictions. I am, however, to observe that though the provision, maintenance, and management of flying services, aerodromes, and landing-grounds within a province have been declared to be provincial subjects, it has been decided—

- (1) that no expenditure on an air route except expenditure in connection with preliminary surveys shall be incurred by any provincial Government until the lay-out of the route has been approved by the Government of India;
- (2) that no public transport service shall be established on a provincial air route unless the conditions on which such service is to be maintained have been approved; and
- (3) that provincial Governments must comply with the directions of the Government of India as to the maintenance of approved routes and the operation of approved air transport services.

In all these matters which are reserved for the control of the Government of India the Government of India will ordinarily be guided by the advice of the Air Board. The intention is that the Air Board should be required to advise on the technical details of any scheme proposed. For instance, it will advise that approval should be refused to a route on which emergency landing-grounds are, in its opinion, not proposed at sufficiently frequent intervals or on which the grounds proposed are of inadequate size or have dangerous approaches. Similarly, under (2) above it will consider whether the machines to be used on a particular service are unsuitable for that service, and if the service is to be maintained by night, whether the arrangements for lighting are adequate. Under (3) above the Air Board would advise whether the surface of landing-grounds is being maintained in a condition consistent with the public safety.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 2ND APRIL, 1921.

No. 2756.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

Delhi, the 29th March, 1921.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS RESPECTING ARTICLE 297 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES OF 28th JUNE, 1919 (PROPERTY, RIGHTS, AND INTERESTS).

RESOLUTION.

The following Agreement between the British and German Governments respecting article 297 of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, signed at London on the 31st December, 1920, is republished for general information. The Government of India have agreed to be a party to the Agreement :—

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS RESPECTING ARTICLE 297 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES OF 28th JUNE, 1919 (PROPERTY, RIGHTS, AND INTERESTS).

London, December 31, 1920.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the German Government, with a view to the settlement of certain matters arising under article 297 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany signed at Versailles on the 23th June, 1919, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

The departments established in the United Kingdom and Germany for the settlement of matters relating to property, rights, and interests will mutually appoint a representative or representatives in Berlin and London, through whose intervention communications may be exchanged between the respective departments. These representatives will constitute in London and Berlin respectively offices which shall be established at the earliest possible date.

ARTICLE 2.

Property, rights, and interests in Germany of British nationals which have been subjected to exceptional war measures, but have not been completely liquidated, shall be restored to them immediately upon application, in accordance with the provisions of article 297 (a), free of any private lien in respect of any of the matters referred to in article 4, or of any costs, charges or expenses of liquidation, administration or supervision, or any deduction whatsoever. The right of private persons to make such claims in respect of maintenance, safe keeping or administration as are provided for under article 4 is however recognised. This application may be made by the owner or his agent direct to the "Landeszentralbehörde" concerned, or, if it is not known in what part of Germany the property is situated, to the "Reichsministerium für Wiederaufbau." It shall be in writing and shall be signed by the applicant, whose signature shall be duly authenticated, and, if the applicant is the agent of the owner, it shall be accompanied by duly authenticated proof of his authorization.

It shall state—

1. The name and address of the owner.
2. The name of his agent (if any) and the address at which the property, rights or interests, or the documents of title shall be delivered.
3. A list, as complete as possible, of the property, rights, and interests to be restored. If this list cannot be made complete by the owner, it shall be completed by the German authorities from the information in their possession.

4. A detailed statement as to the locality where the property to be restored was left by the owner, or, in the case of real property or business undertakings, a statement of the locality in which such property or undertakings was situated.

Applications should be signed by the applicant, under whose signature a justice of the peace, barrister or commissioner for oaths should certify—

(a) That the applicant is well known to him.

(b) That the signature is the signature of the applicant.

The person so certifying shall give his description and address.

Such a certificate shall be regarded as sufficient proof of the authenticity of the applicant's signature.

Alternatively, the application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration, declared before a justice of the peace or a commissioner for oaths by the applicant, to the effect that he is the owner of the property in question. In any special case, such as that of inheritance, in which the ownership of the property has been altered since the taking effect of the exceptional war measure, the German authority shall, in addition to the certified application, be entitled to call for production of a statutory declaration setting out the title to the property of the claimant.

ARTICLE 3.

Where any prohibition or restriction exists upon the exportation from Germany of British property detained in Germany during the war, a licence to export such property, free of all conditions, shall be issued by the competent German authority immediately upon application by the British Office through the "Reichsministerium für Wiederaufbau."

ARTICLE 4.

Claims by private persons in respect of expenses incurred in maintenance, safe-keeping, and administration of British property in Germany will be settled in the following ways: the property in question shall be restored immediately upon application by the owner, free of any private lien in connection with such expenses:—

(a) In the case of claims constituting debts within the scope of the Clearing Office the British Clearing Office will guarantee to credit to the German Clearing Office such sums as may be admitted or found due, without taking advantage of the exceptions contained in paragraph (b) of article 296 and paragraph 4 of the Annex thereto.

(b) Claims in respect of the period up to the 10th January, 1920, not falling within the scope of the Clearing Offices will be met by the German Government under paragraph (i) of article 297. Any amounts admitted or found due from British nationals by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, to whose decision they shall in case of dispute be submitted, in respect of such claims will be credited to the German Government in the account relating to German property, rights, and interests.

(c) Claims in respect of the period after the 10th January, 1920, if not admitted by the owner, will be submitted for decision to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, and the British Clearing Office will guarantee payment of any amounts admitted or found due from British nationals by the Tribunal.

The obligation of the German Government under article 2 and the present article to restore property free of any private lien shall not apply to any property in respect of which the British Office declines to apply the provisions of the present article.

ARTICLE 5.

A statement of the condition of the property, rights or interests restored shall be drawn up in writing in quadruplicate at the time of restitution and signed by the German administrator, liquidator or supervisor (as the case may be) a representative of the German State Department ("Landeszentralbehörde") and the owner; one copy to be retained by the owner, one by the State Department, one by the administrator, liquidator or supervisor, and one to be transmitted by the State Department to the British Office in Berlin.

ARTICLE 6.

Without prejudice to the rights of His Majesty's Government or the owner under paragraphs 8 and 13 of the Annex to section 4 of Part X of the Treaty of Versailles, delivery

of the documents referred to under article 13 of the Annex relating to property, rights, and interests falling within article 297(a) shall not ordinarily be required until the restitution of the property, rights or interests. Nevertheless the final report of the liquidator, administrator or supervisor and any further summary information required by the owner shall be handed or sent to him at his request at any time, whether before or after application for restitution, and he shall be given free access to all the documents referred to above. Where property has been completely liquidated all the documents shall be handed to the British national concerned, or to his representative, or if so desired by him, sent to him or to such person as he may direct, at his expense and risk immediately upon his application by the Landesfentralbehörde, or the Reichsministerium.

ARTICLE 7.

In all relations with the German authorities under the preceding articles British nationals may act personally or through the British Clearing Office or other authorised agent. If the British Clearing Office is appointed agent to act on behalf of a British national, it shall furnish the German Office with a certificate to that effect. Delivery to the British Clearing office or other authorised agent shall be equivalent to delivery to the owner.

ARTICLE 8.

In so far as it is not otherwise expressly agreed by [the claimant, the signature by the claimant or his agent to any kind of document in connection with the restitution to him direct of his property, rights or interests, whether affixed before or after the signing of this Agreement, shall in no way prejudice any right to compensation which the claimant may have under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

ARTICLE 9.

Any entries in Public Registers and Land Registers necessary in order to effect, complete or validate the restitution of property, rights or interests referred to in this Agreement to the British national concerned, will be made by the German authorities without delay and free of cost, in accordance with the provisions of the local law.

ARTICLE 10.

Claims by British nationals for compensation under article 297(e) may, notwithstanding their notification to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be submitted through the British Office in Berlin to the German authorities concerned for the purpose of effecting settlement of the claims by agreement, and the State Department concerned may transmit to the British Office the terms of settlement proposed by them in respect of any claim. If a settlement is arrived at as a result of negotiations thus originated, the German Government shall transmit to the British Office in Berlin a consent to such settlement, which shall be submitted to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for formal judgment.

ARTICLE 11.

The British Government will be prepared, on application through the German Office in London, to release from the charge established under the Treaty of Peace household furniture and effects, personal belongings and family souvenirs, and implements of trade belonging to German nationals, with the exception of articles of special value, up to an amount of £500 in addition to the amount of the charges for their conservation and insurance incurred after the 4th August, 1914, and up to the date of their release, in any case where the competent German authority certifies that the income of the applicant does not exceed the equivalent of £400 a year at current rate of exchange. The value of the property to be released, unless otherwise agreed, shall be determined by a licensed valuer to be appointed by the British Clearing Office and the charge for such valuation shall be paid by the owner of the property prior to its release. Applications for such release must be made within a period of six months from the ratification of this Agreement.

Subject to the right of the British authorities to refuse permission in any particular case, and to the laws for the time being in force, German nationals will be permitted, on request

conveyed to the British Clearing Office, to bid at any sale by auction of their property in the United Kingdom. The date of any sale of property in respect of which such a request is made shall be notified to the German Office.

ARTICLE 12.

Property released under the provisions of the first paragraph of the preceding article will be placed at the disposal of the claimant, or the German Office in London, upon payment of any expenses incurred by the British authorities, and of any other charges on the property, notwithstanding the fact that such charges or expenses may constitute debts within the meaning of article 296.

ARTICLE 13.

The British Clearing Office will furnish the German Office in London [with summaries in respect of German property, rights, and interests liquidated in the United Kingdom.

The existing books of account of German businesses liquidated in the United Kingdom, or other parts of the British Empire above referred to, except where they have been transferred to the purchaser of a business, will be preserved and ultimately handed to the German authorities. In the meantime the former German owner will be permitted access to the said books on payment of any incidental expenses, and where such books are in the custody of a purchaser, an endeavour will be made to procure access thereto for the former German owner on the like terms.

The British Clearing Office will also furnish summary particulars, if in its possession, of the results of sales by auction or tender and also summary particulars of property registered with the British custodian in individual cases at the request of the German Office in London.

ARTICLE 14.

Where property, rights or interests of German nationals or the proceeds thereof, not being debts within article 296, are or have been released from the charge created under section 4 of part X, the German Office in London will be notified by the British Clearing Office and the property or proceeds will not be accounted for through the Clearing Offices.

ARTICLE 15.

This Agreement shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. Pending the ratification, both parties shall bring into application the provisions of the Agreement, so far as it is possible to apply them administratively, it being understood, however, that the actual release of German property from the charge established under the Treaty of Peace, provided for in article 11, will not take place until after ratification.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, in English and German texts, the 31st day of December, 1920.

(L.S.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

(L.S.) STHAMER.

Protocol.

On proceeding to sign the Agreement concluded this day between the United Kingdom and Germany, concerning the execution of article 297 of the Treaty of Versailles, the undersigned, in order to define precisely to what classes of persons and property the Agreement relates, have drawn up the following declaration :—

It is agreed that the stipulations of the said Agreement cannot be invoked in respect of British nationals ordinarily resident and British companies incorporated in any part of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom and that similarly the stipulations of the Agreement cannot be invoked to the benefit of German nationals in respect of their property, rights or interests in any part of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom.

Nevertheless, at the request of His Britannic Majesty's Government made at any time within three months from the present date, the Agreement shall be made to apply reciprocally to India as well as to the United Kingdom, in its present form or with such modifications as may be agreed upon between the Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Protocol and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London in duplicate, this 31st day of December, 1920.

(L.S.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

(L.S.) STHAMER.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to the Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague seizures and deaths as well as deaths from cholera and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 26th March, 1921, is published for general information:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

		<i>Plague.</i>			
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Allahabad district	...	107	107	...	...
Almora district	...	...	...	1	...
Azamgarh district	...	466	321	...	8
Bahraich district	...	...	...	4	...
Ballia district	...	260 (c)	352 (c)	...	...
Basti district ...	...	509	435	8	...
Cawnpore district	...	124 (a)	124 (a)	...	...
Fatehpur district	...	14	10	...	...
Fyzabad city ...	...	...	...	3	...
Fyzabad district	...	28	25	...	...
Ghazipur district	...	210 (b)	190 (b)	...	...
Lucknow district	...	3	3	...	...
Lucknow city ...	...	...	...	1	...
Muttra city ...	...	...	...	1*	...
Partabgarh district	...	6	6	...	...
Rae Bareli district	...	108	77	...	...
Sultanpur district	...	46	29	...	...
Unao district ...	...	9	9	...	...
Total	...	1,890	1,688	18	8

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 31st March, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, MAJOR, R.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 120 seizures and 120 deaths of previous week.

(b) Includes 93 seizures and 86 deaths of previous week.

(c) Includes 124 seizures and 170 deaths of previous week.

* Of previous week.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 2nd April, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Plague.

	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths from cholera.</i>	<i>Deaths from small-pox.</i>
Allahabad city ..	1	1	...	...	...
Allahabad district ...	173	147	...	...	...
Azamgarh district ...	253	216	...	5	...
Bahraich district ...	...	6	...	6	...
Ballia district ..	335	408	...	...	...
Basti district ...	786	745	33	25	...
Fatehpur district ...	59	49	...	...	...
Fyzabad district ...	55	41	...	...	...
Ghazipur district ...	166	148	...	...	...
Gonda district ...	...	...	1	1	...
Jalaun district ...	...	...	...	3	...
Jaunpur district ...	10	9	...	...	...
Kheri district ...	...	...	...	9	8
Lucknow city ...	...	...	...	1	...
Lucknow district ...	...	...	...	4	...
Muttra city ...	...	...	1	1	...
Naini Tal district ...	...	...	...	63	...
Pilibhit district ...	21	21	88	59	...
Rae Bareli district ...	250(a)	210(a)	...	...	...
Sultanpur district ...	114	106	...	...	...
Unao district ...	32	32	...	2	2
Total ...	2,305	2,139	123	165	14 10

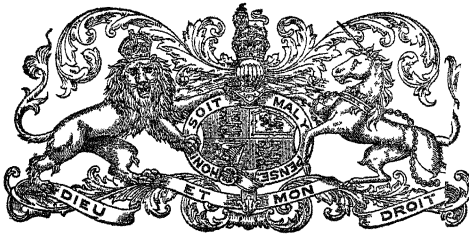
DATED LUCKNOW :

C. L. DUNN, MAJOR, I.M.S.,

The 7th April, 1921.

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 103 seizures and 77 deaths of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 9th April, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.							
Plague.			Cholera.		Small-pox.		
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	
Allahabad city	...	...	2	2	4	4	
Allahabad district	17	39	...	...	...	...
Almora district	...	...	56	22	...	...
Azamgarh district	151	133	...	..	...	5	
Bahraich district	...	...	...	18	...	8	
Ballia district	258	298	...	...	...	...
Basti district	352	349	87	62	...	...
Benares city	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Benares district	68	73	3	5	...	...

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths	Seizures	Deaths.
Cawnpore dist ^g ...	(a) 82	(a) 190	..	..	..	..
Fatehpur distr ...	6	10	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad city ...	..	...	5	4	...	...
Fyzabad district ...	27	27	..	...	..	...
Garhwal district ...	..	...	12	...	..	...
Ghazipur district ...	83	59	..	..	..	..
Gonda district ...	17	9	5	2	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	(b) 320	(b) 190	(b) 2	(b) 2	(b) 12	...
Jalaun district ...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Kheri district ...	...	...	1	1	...	..
Lucknow city ...	...	...	1	1	...	..
Lucknow district ...	46	46	..	...	...	...
Naini Tal district ...	..	...	27	92	...	...
Partabgarh district ...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit district ...	38	32	33	29	...	...
Rae Bareilly district ...	57	48	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur district ...	14	19	...	...	...	...
Unao district ...	41	41	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,583	1,578	222	252	24	19

DATED LUCKNOW:

The 14th April 1921.

C. L. DUNN, MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 64 seizures and 132 deaths of previous week.

(b) Of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 16th April, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.							
	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.		
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
Allahabad city	...	...	...	13	...	2	
Allahabad district	24	26	...	...	...	...
Almora district	...	...	1	10	...	...
Azamgarh district	101	99	1	1	16	16	
Bahraich district	...	...	...	38	...	...
Ballia district	79	83	2	2	1	...	
Basti district	157	129	100	63	...	...
Benares district	6	7	9	...	...	...
Benares city	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Cannanore city	...	...	...	...	...	...

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Cawnpore district ...	7	32	...	...	...	...
Farrukhabad district ...	...	...	4(a)	1(a)	...	...
Fatehpur district ...	16	14	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad district ...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad city ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Gonda district ...	3	3	33	18	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	122(a)	90(a)	4(a)	3(a)	2(a)	13(a)
Ghazipur district ...	41	43	...	...	...	...
Jalaun district ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jaunpur district ...	8(a)	6(a)	...	...	...	...
Kheri district ...	...	...	47	26	...	...
Lucknow city ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Muzaffarnagar district ...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Partabgarh district ...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Pilibhit district ...	14	11	141	121	...	...
Rae Bareli district ...	5	4	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur district ...	18	19	1	1	...	...
Unao district ...	2	2	...	...	1	1
Total ...	611	576	357	324	27	38

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 21st April, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.

N.B.—Read 12 deaths for 12 seizures against Gachwal district in the previous week return.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 712-C.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The 13th April, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In view of recent and numerous complaints that the policy of reserving civil forests in the hill *pattis* of Kumaun is causing hardship to the villagers, it was recently announced in the Legislative Council by the Honourable Home Member that the Governor in Council intends to appoint a committee to enquire into these grievances. This policy was initiated not with a view to exploiting these forests at the expense of Kumaun, but primarily with the object of preserving for future generations valuable forests which, unless properly managed and controlled, were likely to be completely ruined.

In appointing the promised committee, the Governor in Council has had to bear in mind that the committee will have to tour over a large area of hilly country in order to verify how far the complaints are justified, and that in view of the promise given about *utar* it is expedient to cut down the committee to the lowest possible number. He has therefore decided to appoint a committee of three members only. Mr. P. Wyndham, C.I.E., C.B.E., Commissioner of Kumaun, will be President, and the other two members will be Thakur Jodh Singh B. Negi, M.L.C., and Mr. R. G. Marriott, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

The committee will enquire into the grievances of the residents of the Kumaun hill *pattis* regarding the policy instituted in 1911 of reserving civil forests and will report to the Government what modifications of that policy or of rules or reservations made in accordance with that policy appear to be desirable.

By order of the Governor in Council,
H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 19TH MARCH, 1921.

No. 139-E. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Delhi, the 11th March, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India under Public Works Department Resolution no. 08-E.A., dated the 24th November, 1916, appointed a Committee to enquire into and report generally upon the organisation and the system of administration of the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department. Under their terms of reference the Committee were required to report whether the methods at present adopted for the execution of civil works are economical and suitable for the purpose for which they were devised, and to state what modification of the organisation of the staff of the Public Works Department is necessary to meet the changes recommended by them.

The main recommendation made by the Committee is contained in paragraph 13 of Chapter III of their report and is as follows. "It should be the declared policy in India to transfer public works, excluding irrigation, from the Public Works Department, to local bodies." The Committee considered that the important advantages gained by the change would be to give to local bodies a considerable share in settling the lines of development of the tracts for which they are responsible, and would bring public works into proper relation with the district and divisional administrations.

2. The Government of India have since referred the report of the Committee to all local Governments for consideration, and note with satisfaction that the consensus of opinion is in favour of the transfer recommended. At the same time they observe that, in regard to the manner in which works should be transferred and the extent and nature of control which should be exercised over local bodies, the views of local Governments are by no means alike.

3. In accordance with the rules made under Section 45A of the Government of India Act, 1919, public works excluding irrigation are mainly transferred and the Government of India are, therefore, not concerned with the agency by which the bulk of these works should be executed or what control should be exercised over this agency.

Moreover they recognise that the widely divergent conditions in each province render it impossible that any scheme should be prepared which would be suitable in all circumstances. They are, however, fully convinced that the proposed transfer is sound in principle and is desirable in order to promote local self-government in India. The educative results to local bodies of their responsibility for public works will be valuable in themselves, and the responsibilities in regard to the execution of the works will stimulate local interest in their initiation and progress, and in the development of the locality on self-governing principles. The system gives effect to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, and, coincides with the advice offered by the Public Services Commission that the Public Works Department should confine itself to work which cannot satisfactorily be discharged by private agency or by means of district boards and municipalities. The localisation of public works, subject to the control of the Local Government Board, is a recognised feature of the system of local Government in England. The system has also been adopted on a considerable scale in Madras with notable success, and has passed through the experimental stage in some other provinces.

4. In recommending the proposal of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee to local Governments for adoption the Government of India desire to bring to their notice certain points of major importance and of general application. It will probably not be possible to ask local bodies to assume these new responsibilities without giving them

adequate financial assistance and efficient help and advice in technical matters. In the majority of cases it will, therefore, be necessary to grant to local bodies an assignment to cover the cost of the maintenance of works transferred to them and the cost of the additional establishments involved. Such assignments would of course be subject to periodical revision and the amounts fixed should suffice to cover the cost of such new works as may be undertaken by the local bodies on their own initiative in consequence of the new responsibilities conferred on them. For the construction of new works on behalf of Government definite allotments to cover the cost of each new work should be made.

As regards technical assistance it is considered essential that there should be established a Government service of Inspectors of Works who would be qualified engineers of sufficient experience and standing to assist and guide professionally the operations of the local bodies. This service should be organized on a provincial basis and would be controlled by local Governments. The duties of the Inspectors of Works, who would act as technical advisers to local bodies and to the Commissioner, would, it is thought, in the first instance, best be carried out by superintending engineers of the Public Works Department. Pending the development of the scheme these officers would generally be required to exercise a certain measure of technical control over local bodies or their engineering staff; they should also be responsible for the technical criticism of plans and estimates assisting in their preparation, and should also undertake the inspection of works in progress.

5. The extent of the transfer of public works to local bodies is restricted by the extent to which it is necessary for the Government to retain control in its own hands. Certain items, e. g. Famine Relief and the residences of Governors of Provinces, are reserved subjects, and though it would be permissible for local Governments to arrange with local bodies for the execution of these works, it would obviously be necessary, if this were done, for the local Governments to reserve to themselves certain powers to ensure that the work was executed in accordance with their instructions. Roads and other communications declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance are subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance and incidence of special expenditure connected therewith as may be prescribed by him. These works may only be transferred to local bodies with the consent of the Government of India. Further, though local Governments will have full power to hand over to local bodies all public works included under the heading of transferred subjects, they will undoubtedly find it necessary to exercise a certain measure of control over these bodies in order to protect the interests of the public, and to ensure that no deterioration shall be allowed to take place in the standard of public works in the provinces. Lastly, with the transfer of funds to local bodies the local Government remains responsible for the proper check of the expenditure of public money and for the audit of accounts.

6. In order satisfactorily to discharge their responsibilities in these matters, and to secure the requisite measure of control the Government of India consider that local Governments would be well advised to fix the cadres on which district and assistant engineers may be employed by district boards and the scales of emoluments that may be drawn by them, and to lay down such standards of qualifications as will ensure that engineers of the necessary training and ability only are engaged. It is suggested that subscription to a provident fund on terms to be decided by the local Government should be an invariable condition of employment. It will probably be necessary to reserve some measure of control over the appointment and dismissal of these officers including the power to require the removal of a district or assistant engineer who in the opinion of the local Government is unfit to hold his appointment.

The Inspectors of Works, who would be Government servants serving under a Chief Engineer, would have access to the advice of the architectural, sanitary and electrical specialists, and should be required to give professional approval to all plans and estimates for works of a certain importance. They should, it is considered, be empowered to attend in an advisory capacity all meetings of district boards at which questions affecting public works are discussed, and it should be their duty to represent to the authority responsible for the control of district boards such matters in respect of public works which in their opinion should be brought to their

notice. Local Governments will probably deem it desirable to consider the extent to which it is necessary for them to reserve powers to suspend or cancel the resolutions of a local board relating to public works, and to deal with instances of neglect in respect of the execution of Government work that may be made over to them for execution. No local body can, without its consent, be required to execute Government work, but once that consent has been obtained it is necessary that local Governments should have power to enforce the proper execution of the work handed over. For this purpose local Governments may decide to reserve the right to dissolve a local body for refusal to execute Government works after having undertaken that responsibility or in cases of gross incompetence or neglect of their duties. It is clearly essential that members of local boards should be debarred from holding a pecuniary interest in contracts for public works for which they are in the main responsible.

7. Powers on the lines of those above indicated exist already in most provinces. They are similar in kind though they vary in degree from the control exercised by the Ministry of Health which has superseded the Local Government Board in England. They do not, it is thought, substantially exceed those which according to the spirit of their Resolution no. 41, dated the 16th May, 1918, the Government of India have declared to be suitable. Legislation would, in most provinces, be required to enable local Governments to exercise the power of control that will be found necessary, but in certain cases it may be secured by means of rules framed under appropriate sections of existing acts.

8. Provision should be made by local Governments for the retention of a sufficient staff of engineers and subordinates for employment on famine works and for the maintenance of a suitable programme of such works. Pending the development of the scheme of transfer the permanent establishment will also be required for the execution and maintenance of works which it may not at present be considered desirable to hand over to local bodies, while later when the transfer of works has expanded it will still be necessary to maintain a permanent establishment for the execution of special works and as a reserve to meet cases of inexperience or proved incapacity which may necessitate the resumption by Government of works previously handed over.

Efficient audit is essential to the success of any scheme of transfer. This matter should receive the careful consideration of all local Governments who will be well advised to lay down that special ledger accounts shall be maintained for all Government works handed over to local bodies and for which specific allotments are made. At the same time one of the main objects of the scheme is to foster the independence of the local bodies in the execution of works with the idea eventually to give them unhampered powers in connection with their engineering staff and the programme and method of execution of works.

9. The Government of India appreciate the fact that the introduction of the scheme of transfer must be gradual and that the transition stage will be lengthy. They desire to emphasize the necessity for the preparation of complete schemes of transfer in detail before actual transfers take place. The earliest experiments of transfer will presumably be made with those local bodies in regard to whom the local Government is satisfied that there exists a reasonable hope of success. The introduction and subsequent working of the scheme will be greatly facilitated by the entire separation of the Buildings and Roads branch from the Irrigation branch of the department. The proposals of local Governments to effect this separation should, so far as the Indian Service of Engineers is concerned be submitted to the Government of India in cases in which it is considered, possible and is recommended.

10. As already stated some permanent establishment must be maintained in each province for employment on famine works and for the construction of Government works of an important nature which are not handed over to local bodies, and the periodical revision of the strength of this permanent cadre will be necessary according to the circumstances from time to time. It is essential that the interests of officers now in Government employment should be carefully considered in framing schemes for the transfer of public works. The question of the disposal of officers over and above the strength of revised cadres of the Indian Service of Engineers should be referred to the Government of India as occasion arises.

11. With a view to facilitate the introduction of the policy, the Government of India have prepared in outline a scheme based on the recommendations of the committee as modified

by criticisms received from local Governments. This outline scheme is circulated herewith to local Governments. The Government of India hope that a consideration of this scheme may be of assistance to local Governments in the preparation of their local schemes.

ORDERED that this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments, Administrations and officers noted below, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department.

The Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department.

The Government of Burma, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.

The Government of the Central Provinces, Public Works Department.

The Government of Assam, Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

By order,

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DRAFT SCHEME FOR THE TRANSFER TO LOCAL BODIES OF PUBLIC WORKS EXCLUDING IRRIGATION.

As indicated in the Government of India, Public Works department, resolution no. 139-E.A., dated the 11th March, 1921, the transfer of public works to local bodies has been accepted by the Government of India as a policy which is in the interests both of the Public Works department and of the local bodies themselves. The full benefits which it is anticipated will be secured by the adoption of this policy will not, however, be attained unless local bodies undertake the work willingly and are given encouragement and assistance in organising themselves to carry out the duties that will devolve on them. It is essential that before the transfer is effected the details of the scheme of transfer should be fully worked out, as it is most desirable that these schemes of transfer should be designed to avoid dislocation of work as far as possible. This can, it is considered, be best ensured by a scheme which will admit of the complete transfer of all works that it is proposed to hand over in each district at one time. The interest of officers at present in Government service and of the local bodies concerned, and the safeguards necessary to ensure that efficient execution of Government works is obtained, must all be provided for and local Governments should reserve the right to regulate the rate at which the transfer is effected.

The scheme described in outline below, which deals specifically with the proposals advanced and discussed in Chapter III of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee's report, is designed to secure the objects stated above.

2. *Preparation of lists of works.*—The first step is for the local Government to prepare a list of works by district to include all works that it is not considered absolutely necessary to retain under the Public Works department.

Roads and buildings in regard to which the local Government proposes to reserve administrative powers should be shown separately on this list.

3. *Circulation of lists to local bodies.*—This list should be circulated to the local bodies concerned who should be informed :—

- (a) what engineering staff the local Government considers it necessary that they should employ in order to enable them to take over the works to be transferred ;
- (b) what funds the local Government would be prepared to provide annually for maintenance and in certain circumstances for construction ;
- (c) the classification of each district in regard to its engineering staff, the limit of cost of individual Government works that each local body would be required to undertake should it agree to take over public works, and generally the conditions and restrictions attaching to the scheme.

4. *Grant of subsidies to district boards*—With these details before them each local body can consider its position. This scheme is concerned mainly with the transfer of work to district boards and is now considered in relation to those bodies. It is unlikely that many district boards will be in a position to take over Government works on any considerable scale without assistance. Local Governments should, therefore, undertake to subsidise district boards to enable them to engage the necessary staff and generally to organise themselves for the work that they will have to do before the transfer is effected. The amount of the subsidy should be fixed by the local Government who should also lay down any conditions they may consider desirable in connection therewith. It is for consideration whether a local body, having once received a subsidy and having failed to satisfy the local Government that it is competent to be entrusted with the Government works proposed for transfer, should not be debarred for a certain period from again applying to take over those works. (See also paragraph 6.)

5. *Right of local Government to reject or defer consideration of application from a district board.*—Local Governments should reserve the right to reject or defer consideration of any application from a district board for the transfer of Government works. This is necessary in order that convenience of administration may be ensured and disorganization of the Public Works department may be avoided. It would also enable a local Government to reject an application made by a district board which, in its opinion, is unlikely to be able to organize itself satisfactorily to take over Government work, and to give preference to those district boards which are likely to derive the greater benefit from the scheme.

6. *Administrative powers in respect of Government works.*—It is necessary to discriminate between administrative and executive functions in respect of Government works. Though it is possible to transfer to local bodies the execution of all public works it is clearly impossible to grant local bodies administrative powers in respect of certain classes of Government works. Thus local Governments should reserve administrative powers in respect of all Government buildings required for the occupation of Government department and certain classes of residential buildings. In the case of roads of provincial importance administrative powers should be reserved until such time as in the opinion of the local Government they can safely be transferred to the local body concerned. In respect of Imperial works and roads declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance administrative powers may not be granted to local boards.

7. *Provision of funds*—On Government works being handed over to a district board the local Government should contribute to it the necessary funds for the execution or maintenance of these works, and should provide such additional funds as it may consider necessary to assist the local body in the development of the tract for which it is responsible.

Funds should be provided—

- (a) As a lump sum grant fixed for a definite period.
- (b) Ear-marked assignments for individual Government works.

Under (a) the grant should be calculated to cover the cost of construction or maintenance of all Government works placed under the administrative control of the local body. An addition should be made of such sum as the local Government may decide to cover the cost of new works that can be approved administratively by the local body.

Under (b) definite allotments should be made by local Governments for works for which they are administratively responsible. These allotments should be accounted for in ledger

form, and local bodies should have no power to reappropriate them. In order to ensure that local bodies shall contribute a due proportion of their funds to the execution and maintenance of public works the amount to be allotted annually for this purpose should be fixed with the approval of the local Government (or the Commissioner) at the time when the Government grant is fixed, and may be varied with the same approval when the Government grant is varied.

The cost of establishment should be met by the addition of a percentage to be fixed by the local Government and applied both to the Government grant under (a) and the allotments for individual works under (b).

Allotments for imperial works should be dealt with in the same manner as allotments for provincial works under (b).

8. *Execution of works.*—Certain conditions regarding the execution of Government works will generally be found necessary. The following are suggested as likely to meet ordinary requirements:—

- (a) The local Government should fix a limit (separately for roads and buildings) to the cost of individual works for each class of district, and the district board should not be required, without its consent, to undertake any work the cost of which is estimated to exceed this figure.
- (b) The construction and maintenance of Government buildings at headquarters and important building centres, and of certain classes of residential buildings should ordinarily be reserved to Government.
- (c) The construction and repair of provincial road, should only be reserved if this is considered essential in the public interest.
- (d) Roads and other communications declared to be of military importance will only be transferred with the consent of the Government of India.

Notes.—The Government of India have not declared any road or communication (except railways) of military importance. Until such a declaration has been made roads and other communications will be considered as not of military importance.

As regards military works which are at present carried out by the Public Works Department it is desirable that this procedure should continue for the present. Should the Military Works Services not be in a position to take them over, these works should continue in charge of the Public Works Department and should not be handed over to local bodies.

9. *Execution of Government works not transferred to local bodies.*—For the execution of Government works not transferred to local bodies, it will, in addition to the Chief Engineers and his staff, Inspectors of Works with their assistants and specialist officers generally, be necessary to retain an establishment of permanent officers in the Public Works Department. The strength of the cadre will gradually decrease as the transfer of Government works is effected. The requirements of local Governments should be reconsidered from time to time as necessary, and the question of the disposal of surplus officers and reduction in cadres should be referred to the Government of India.

10. *Representation of Government interests to local bodies.*—A local body should be permitted, if it so desires, to delegate to a sub-committee of its members some or all of the powers necessary for the control of public works including the power to appoint the subordinate staff. The Inspector of Works or his representative should have the right to attend in an advisory capacity all meetings of the local body or sub-committee at which questions affecting public works are to be discussed. He will be responsible for the representation of Government interests to the members. He will, at all times, be available to give technical advice.

The Inspector of Works would under this arrangement be able to influence the local body in the consideration of matters affecting public works, and would be in a position to advise the Collector or Commissioner who would have powers to suspend or cancel any of the Committee's resolutions regarding public works.

11. *Arrangements with municipalities.*—A district board should be permitted by arrangement with a municipality to undertake work for that body, or with the approval of a district board a district engineer may, subject to his consent in the case of a Public Works department officer or to the terms of his agreement in the case of an officer engaged by a

district board, be appointed engineer to a municipality on such terms as may be mutually agreed between the two bodies

12. *Employment by district boards of Government officials.*—District boards should have the right to apply for the services of Public Works department engineers or subordinates and the local Government should meet their requirements as far as possible subject to the consent of the officers and subordinates concerned to serve under the district boards. Government officials so employed will be engaged on the usual foreign service terms.

13. *District engineers and assistant engineers.*—The local Government should classify its districts in accordance with the importance of, and expenditure anticipated on, public works within their limits. The number of classes into which districts should be divided and the pay of the district engineer in each class of district should be decided by the local Government who should also decide how many assistant engineers should be employed and should fix their pay. District and assistant engineers should not be eligible for extra pay for carrying out Government work. They should be engaged by district boards either by transfer from the establishments of the Public Works Department (on application by the district board) or by recruitment in the open market from the best material available in India. The local Government should prescribe the professional qualifications required to render an officer eligible for appointment in the various classes of district engineer or as assistant engineer. The appointment and dismissal of officers recruited in the open market should be subject to the approval of the Commissioner. The services of an officer or subordinate transferred to a district board from the Public Works Department can only be dispensed with by the authority competent to appoint him to that department.

All district and assistant engineers recruited in the open market should be engaged on definite agreements. Such appointments should, in the first instance, be on probation with provision for the termination of service at one month's notice on either side. When, however, a period of service has been rendered satisfactorily it would be desirable to conclude an agreement for a specific period—say five years—with provision for six months' notice of termination of service on either side. Assistant engineers should have no claim to the appointment of district engineer in the district in which they are serving.

A local Government should, if it considers it necessary, take power to require district boards to dispense with the services of a district engineer who is, in its opinion, unfit to hold the appointment.

All district and assistant engineers should be required to subscribe to a compulsory provident fund. The contributions to be paid by the engineers and the district boards and the rate of interest to be allowed should be fixed by the local Government.

14. *Inspectors of Works*—During the process of transfer of Government works to local bodies the duties of Inspectors of Works will usually be carried out by Superintending Engineers of the Public Works department. So far as it can be arranged the charges of these officers should be separately fixed so as to ensure that they deal with one class of organization only. In the interests of the development of the scheme it is important that a Superintending Engineer concerned with the execution of works under district boards should be free, especially in the earlier stages of the transfer, to give his whole time to that duty. As the scheme develops and the strength of the Public Works department is reduced Inspectors of Works should be appointed. They should be qualified engineers of experience competent to supervise or guide professionally the work of district engineers and to safeguard the interests of Government. They may be recruited from selected district board engineers, or from outside if more suitable officers can be obtained in this manner or they may be transferred from the Public Works department.

The rates of pay of these officers must, to some extent, depend on the rates fixed for district engineers. The local Government would, as occasion arises, submit its proposals for the consideration of the Government of India. The appointments should be permanent but non-pensionable. All Inspectors of Works should be required to join a provident fund maintained by the province

In provinces in which local self-government has not developed sufficiently to warrant the control of district board engineers being exercised wholly by district boards, the Inspectors of Works should, at the discretion of the local Government, be required to exercise control in

technical matters over these officers in so far as Government works are concerned. In such cases Inspectors of Works would correspond direct with the district board engineers and would issue to them such orders as may be necessary in technical matters. Copies of orders issued by an Inspector of Works to the district engineer should, if so required, be sent by the Inspector of Works to the Chairman of the district board or the works sub-committee if such committee is formed. The powers of Inspectors of works should, in no case, be extended to include control over the district engineers and his staff in other than technical matters except as proposed in paragraph 15. All control other than technical control should be exercised by the district boards, the Collector, the Commissioner and the local Government. When a district board desires to do so and the local Government is satisfied that it is competent to control the district engineer in all matters, the power of the Inspector of Works to issue orders to the district engineer should be withdrawn. He will then act purely as an inspecting and advisory officer in respect of all works carried out by district boards, as contemplated by the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee.

15. *Powers of Inspectors of Works and district engineers in respect of works, etc.*—The local Government should fix the power of district engineers of the various classes and of Inspectors of Works to accord technical sanction to estimates. It will, in the first instance, be desirable to limit the powers of district engineers in this respect to a low figure.

The power to call for estimates should be vested in the district board who would be addressed in the matter by the local Government, the Commissioner or the head of a department in the case of works for which the local Government is administratively responsible.

Contracts for works for which the local Government is administratively responsible should be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Works or the Chief Engineer so long as technical control over the district board engineers is exercised by the Inspector of Works. Contracts for works for which the district board is administratively responsible and which are in excess of the power of the district engineers to deal with should be approved by the Inspector of Works before being accepted by the district engineer. In the first instance it will probably be desirable to fix the powers of the district engineer to approve contracts at the figure fixed to limit his power of technical sanction.

16. *Chief Engineers and staff.*—It is probable that for some years the Chief Engineer and his staff and establishment will be drawn from the Public Works Department and their pay will be as fixed for that department. It is not, therefore, at present necessary further to consider the scale of pay of these officers and local Governments would make their own recommendations when the question of recruitment arises.

The question of the status of the officer appointed as personal assistant to the Chief Engineer which it was considered by the Reorganization Committee should be that of Inspector of Works, and the extent to which specialist officers are required would be dealt with by the local Government as occasion arises and, would, when necessary, be referred to the Government of India.

It has been represented by some local Governments that the assumption of these powers involves undue interference with the board, but this is not the case under the proposals now made.

17. *Recruitment of officers for the Public Works Department during the transition period.*—The introduction of the scheme will extend over a considerable period, and it appears unlikely that there will be any large number of Public Works Department officers to be disposed of. Until a start has been made with the introduction of the policy, and local Governments are aware of the views of district boards as regards the employment of Public Works Department engineers and subordinates and of the views of the engineer and subordinates regarding the acceptance of service under district boards, it will not be possible to make any reliable forecast of future requirements with a view to regulate recruitment. It is anticipated that the proposal that technical control by the Inspectors of Works over district engineers should be permissible in the initial stages will tend to obviate the objections that might otherwise have been raised by engineers in the department to service under district boards, while the stipulation that no works should be handed over to these boards, until the local Government is satisfied that they are in a position satisfactorily to control these works should result in their applying for the services of Government engineers. It seems not impro-

such service. In any case (*vide* paragraph 9) a considerable number of permanent engineers and subordinates is likely to be required for some time for employment on works that cannot be handed over to district boards.

As the introduction of the policy progresses it will be necessary for the local Governments to revise the cadre of the Buildings and Roads branch periodically, and recruitment will necessarily be based on the decisions arrived at in connection with the strength of the revised cadres.

The weeding out of inefficient both from the Public Works Department and from the staff of district boards should be proceeded with.

18. *Audit*.—Efficient audit is essential to the success of the scheme and the best method of securing it should receive careful attention.

19. *Famine works*.—The investigation and preparation of projects for the famine programme should ordinarily be entrusted to district boards. Administrative powers must be reserved to the local Government, as Famine Relief is not a transferred subject.

The control of famine works must be reserved to the local Government who should take powers to requisition the district board engineering staff for this purpose when necessary. As for some time the services of a considerable staff of Public Works Department engineers will be available the necessity is not likely to arise at present.

20. *Power of control that should be taken by local Governments*.—It has been recommended by the Reorganization Committee that local Governments should take the following powers of control over the proceedings of local bodies:—

- (a) The Collector may suspend and the Commissioner may cancel any resolution relating to public works.
- (b) The Commissioner may require a local body, which has neglected a particular work after being called upon to execute it within reasonable period, to take such action as he may consider desirable subject to an appeal to the local Government against such order.
- (c) The Commissioner may require the execution of a public work at the cost of the local fund if a Government grant for that particular work has not been properly expended.
- (d) A member shall be prohibited from having a pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any contract given by a local body.
- (e) The local Government may dissolve any local body refusing to take over Government works and require a fresh election.
- (f) The local Government may supersede a local body for incompetency or wilful neglect of duty.

With the exception of (c) and (e) these powers have been taken already by most local Governments. Powers under (c) and (e) have not hitherto been necessary owing to the fact that local bodies have not been required to execute Government works. Under the scheme as outlined district boards will, when taking over Government works, agree to carry out such works within certain limits of cost, but it is still necessary that local Governments should have power to enforce the terms of the agreement, and desirable, therefore, that they should generally take the powers proposed by the Committee in cases in which they have not done so already.

Assistant Inspectors of Works should, when necessary, be attached to the Inspectors of Works. These assistants would come under the same rules as the Inspectors.

21. *Method of introduction of the scheme*.—This scheme is not designed for introduction by Commissioner's divisions, but by districts. The local Government would select those districts that volunteer to accept it and are likely to derive the greater benefit from its application. Though there are obvious advantages in the introduction of the policy in a Commissioner's division as a whole, it is essential to ensure efficiency rather than to study convenience, and the areas in which the scheme is first introduced and the time at which it is brought into effect should be decided entirely by the local Government.

Though it would be convenient that Public Works Department charges should be organised on a district basis before the introduction of the scheme, this is not essential.

By order,

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending 23rd April, 1921, is published for general information :—

UNITED PROVINCES.						
	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district ...	37	48	8	4	...	...
Allahabad city ...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Almora district ...	...	...	27	32	...	...
Azamgarh district ...	36	31	5	1	11	5
Bahraich district ...	...	...	44	74	...	5
Ballia district ..	118	165	...	...	...	...
Basti district ...	99	64	93	75	17	4
Benares district ...	5	5	...	7	...	...
Benares city ...	...	...	3	3	1	...
Cawnpore district ...	60	51	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore city ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Farrukhabad district ...	...	...	10(a)	10(a)	...	...
Fatehpur district ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad district ...	1	1	6	3	...	...
Fyzabad city ...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Garhwal district ...	...	...	...	30(e)	...	...
Ghazipur district ...	9	6	...	...	...	...
Gonda district ...	1	2	103	117	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	265(b)	180(b)	112(c)	117(c)	...	...
Jalaun district ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jaunpur district ...	5	2	...	...	...	...
Kheri district ...	...	...	502	372	...	...
Lucknow district ...	34	14	...	...	...	...
Lucknow city ...	1	1	1	...	3	...
Moradabad district ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Naini Tal district ...	...	...	78(d)	121(d)	...	...
Partabgarh district ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli district ...	95	85	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur district ...	6	10	19	13	...	...
Unao district ...	6	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	780	676	1,076	996	83	14

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 28th April, 1921.

C L DUNN, D.P.M., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

- (a) Includes 1 seizure and 1 death of previous week.
 (b) " 200 seizures and 182 deaths of previous week.
 (c) " 15 " 22 "
 (d) " 10 " 28 "
 (e) " " 7 "



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 9TH APRIL, 1921.

No. 40.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(CENSUS.)

Simla, the 5th April, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

The Census of India was taken on the night of March 18th. The provisional totals for provinces, districts, States, and cities are exhibited in Tables A, B, and C. appended to this resolution. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 319,075,132, viz., British territory 247,138,396, and Indian States 71,936,733, giving an increase of 3,205,218 in British territory and 713,518 in Indian States. These figures are provisional, but the experience of previous censuses shows that the difference between the population according to the provisional totals and that as finally ascertained does not amount to more than about 1 in 2,500 persons and the figures are therefore sufficiently accurate for practical purposes and can be adopted by Local Governments for administrative purposes and for calculation of proportions and percentages based on population.

2. The proportional variations at each of the last two censuses are given in the margin.

Variations per cent. since 1901.

	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.
Ind a	+1.5	+6.5	+1.2
Provinces	+3.9	+5.4	+1.3
Status	-6.6	+10.8	+1.0

These ratios differ slightly from those in the statements appended, as allowance has been made in the former for the inclusion of new areas. The areas now dealt with for the first time have an estimated population of 86,145 persons.

3. The agricultural conditions of the early and middle years of the decade were not unfavourable to the growth of the population. There was some local scarcity but no widespread famine, while the birth-rate and survival rate both stood high in 1913 but declined slightly in the subsequent four years. The war, which gave a notable stimulus to the agriculture, industry, and trade of the country, had little direct effect on the population figures. The influenza epidemic of 1918 dominates all other direct influences on the movement of the population during the decade. The epidemic left no part of India unvisited. The death-rate was nearly double that of the previous year and the direct loss of life due to the ravages of the disease during a few months in 1918 alone is put at about seven millions in British India, while the indirect effects are shown in the heavy fall in the birth-rate in 1919, the births being less than the death- in both 1918 and 1919. Apart from the influenza epidemic, the later years of the decade were generally unhealthy. Plague, which had been virulent in 1915 in the northern and western portions of the country, again took a heavy toll in 1917 and 1918. The general failure of the rains of 1918 caused widespread distress over a large part of the country and the mortality from cholera in 1918-19 was exceptionally high. In the last year of the decade a large part of the country had again to face a serious failure of the monsoon. Further analysis of the conditions affecting the movement of the population must be postponed till the Census figures are available in their final form; but the figures given in the statements show the extent to which the normal growth of the population has, in the greater part of the country, been set back by the terrible visitation of 1918 and the subsequent unhealthy season.

4. The success of the Census depends on the close co-operation of the large staff of about two million officials and non-officials who take part in the enumeration. The difficulties of the operations have on this occasion been enhanced in certain parts of India by the disinclination of a section of the public to render the assistance that has been demanded of them and the extent to which this attitude may have affected the accuracy of the enumeration will be dealt with in analysing the figures. The Governor General in Council fully recognizes the burden which the Census throws on those who are required to take part in it and desires to acknowledge the services of all those, both official and non-official, who have by their co-operation and assistance brought the operations to a successful issue.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, with appendices, be forwarded to all

Madras.	Delhi.
Bombay.	North-West Frontier Province.
Bengal.	Rajputana (and Ajmer-Merwara).
United Provinces.	Central India.
Punjab.	Baluchistan.
Burma.	Chief Commissioner, Port Blair.
Bihar and Orissa.	The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
Central Provinces.	The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.
Assam.	The Hon'ble the Resident at Baroda.
Coorg.	The Hon'ble the Resident in Kashmir.

Local Governments and Administrations* for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to all the departments of the Government of India and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, and the

The Political Officer in Sikkim.

Census Commissioner for India.

ORDERED also that the resolution and appendices be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

TABLE A.

Population of Provinces and States and Variation since 1891.

The population returned at previous Censuses has been corrected, as far as possible, in order to allow for subsequent inter-provincial transfers.

2. The population of Benares State (total 357,838, males 177,869, females 179,969), which was included under the head "British territory" in 1911, has now been included under the head "Indian States." Delhi and Gwalior, which in 1911 were classed under the Punjab and Central India Agency respectively, are now shown separately. The figures for the Madras States include those of Cochin and Travancore, the figures of these States being also shown separately.

3. The political control of Aden, which is still technically a part of the Bombay Presidency, is with the British Government, but as its general administration is still directly under the Government of Bombay, Aden has been shown for the purpose of the Census as part of the Bombay Presidency.

4. The population of the French Settlements in India which is not included in this table is according to the Provisional Totals 269,579, (Males 133,251, Females 136,328).

CENSUS OF INDIA—1921.

TABLE A.—Population of Provinces and States and Variation since 1891.

Provinces, State or Agency.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911-21 Increase (+), Decrease (-)		Variation, 1901-11 Increase (+), Decrease (-)		Variation, 1891-1901. Increase (+), Decrease (-).		Remarks.
	Total.	Males	Females	Tot.	Males	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.	Actual	Per cent.	Actual	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INDIA.													
Provinces.													
1. Ajmer-Merwara ..	319,075,132	164,056,191	155,018,941	315,156,396	161,338,935	153,817,461	+3,918,736	+1.2	+20,795,340	+7.1	+7,046,385	+2.5	
2. Andaman and Nicobars ..	247,138,396	126,941,215	120,197, 81	243,933,176	124,707,915	119,225,263	+3,205,218	+1.3	+12,674,080	+5.5	+10,379,710	+4.7	
3. Assam ..	495,893	269,867	227,026	501,733	269,798	253,197	-5,498	-1.1	+24,433	+5.1	-65,446	-12.1	
4. Baluchistan ..	26,893	30,303	6,440	27,349	19,370	6,989	+374	+1.4	+1,810	+7.3	+9,040	+29.9	* Figures for variation 1891-1901 are of no value as the Census of 1891 was confined to the settlement and did not include figures for the Nicobar Islands.
5. Bengal ..	7,293,531	3,935,065	3,358,530	6,714,390	3,497,980	3,243,900	+384,563	+13.2	+871,810	+14.9	+6,460	+6.7	
6. Bihar and Orissa ..	421,679	265,566	166,113	414,412	280,131	174,291	+7,267	+1.8	+32,306	+8.5	..	..
7. Bombay (Presidency)	46,693,177	24,130,621	22,562,556	45,482,705	23,364,963	22,117,742	+1,770,572	+2.6	+3,341,545	+7.9	+3,051,843	+7.8	
Bombay ..	88,998,778	16,767,112	17,231,656	84,430,544	16,830,771	17,600,773	-400,763	-1.4	+1,946,964	+9.8	+3,051,280	+1.1	
Orissa ..	23,378,758	11,585,798	11,792,960	23,762,129	11,606,274	12,116,155	-575,671	-1.6	+392,120	+1.7	-221,272	+9.9	
Chota Nagpur ..	4,968,406	2,354,655	2,613,551	5,131,753	2,476,284	2,655,469	-163,847	-3.2	+149,611	+3.0	+315,915	+6.8	
8. Central Provinces and Berar	6,651,614	3,326,459	3,325,155	6,605,362	3,277,273	3,238,149	+16,252	+8	+704,083	+11.4	+271,637	+5.9	
9. Madras	19,338,566	10,164,934	9,173,632	19,697,266	10,268,017	9,429,249	-357,800	-1.8	+1,121,977	+6.0	-330,317	-1.7	
Bombay ..	16,005,170	8,291,890	7,713,280	16,136,666	8,297,403	7,839,263	-131,406	-8	+817,261	+5.3	-606,022	-4.2	
Sind ..	3,278,468	1,836,166	1,442,302	3,513,135	1,939,324	1,574,111	-234,942	-6.7	+302,525	+9.4	+355,810	+11.7	
Aden ..	54,923	36,878	18,045	46,165	31,290	14,875	+8,765	+19.0	+2,191	+5.0	-105	-2.2	
10. Burma ..	13,235,664	6,760,781	6,474,789	13,115,217	6,834,434	6,591,173	+1,003,347	+9.0	+1,624,693	+15.5	+2,708,571	+36.9	
Central Provinces and Berar	13,908,514	6,945,985	6,962,529	13,916,159	6,980,815	6,985,813	-7,614	-1.1	+1,944,930	+16.2	-1,077,517	-8.3	
Central Provinces	10,827,302	5,379,741	5,447,561	10,858,996	5,379,701	5,479,295	-31,604	-8	+1,641,084	+17.8	-934,042	-9.2	
Ber ..	5,081,212	2,669,244	2,411,968	5,087,162	2,669,244	2,417,918	+24,060	+8	+808,146	+11.0	-143,475	-6.0	
Coorg ..	164,439	89,851	74,588	174,576	97,379	77,197	-10,517	-9.0	-6,031	-3.1	+7,652	+4.4	

11	Dakhi	..	486,741	560,709	306,032	413,447	230,653	153,794	773,294	+17.7	+8,038	+2.0	+82,643	+8.8
12	Madras	..	43,322,970	20,884,283	21,438,937	41,405,404	20,382,955	21,022,449	+916,898	+2.2	+3,175,750	+8.3	+2,588,226	+7.3
13	North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories).	..	2,247,066	1,326,791	1,021,905	2,196,983	1,182,102	1,014,831	+50,763	+2.3	+155,399	+7.6	+164,015	+9.9
14	Punjab	..	20,678,309	11,300,955	9,377,438	19,578,973	10,770,792	9,507,841	+1,090,920	+5.6	—383,654	—1.9	+1,290,025	+6
15	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	..	45,690,946	23,891,728	21,506,194	46,807,400	24,454,705	22,362,756	—1,216,544	—2.6	—505,849	—1.1	—811,069	+1.7
	Agra	..	33,420,638	17,533,797	15,826,881	34,319,486	17,970,005	16,379,481	+228,848	—2.4	—230,855	—7	+628,845	+1.9
	Oudh	..	12,170,308	6,357,931	5,679,313	12,488,914	6,484,700	6,073,264	—867,666	—9.1	—275,164	—2.1	+182,244	—1.4
	States and Agencies.	..	71,936,736	37,114,976	34,821,760	71,223,218	37,631,020	34,592,198	+713,518	+1.0	+8,121,260	+12.9	—3,333,325	—5.0
16	Assam State (Mamguri)	..	381,072	187,951	195,721	346,222	170,606	176,556	+37,450	+10.8	+61,767	+31.7	..	..
17	Baluchistan States	..	378,999	205,998	173,011	420,291	227,298	193,033	—41,922	—9.8	—8,349	—1.9	..	..
18	Baroda States	..	2,121,875	1,099,054	1,093,831	2,092,798	1,085,935	976,863	+89,077	+4.4	+80,106	+4.1	—463,704	—19.2
19	Bengal States	..	896,173	476,644	419,859	822,665	433,363	384,197	+73,608	+8.9	+82,966	+11.1	+23,989	+3.3
20	Bihar and Orissa States	..	3,965,431	1,947,653	2,017,763	3,945,209	1,955,125	1,997,084	+20,221	+5	+630,735	+19.0	+286,456	+9.5
21	Bombay States	..	7,413,341	3,771,186	3,641,155	7,338,051	3,736,231	3,634,820	+24,290	+3	+494,131	+7.2	—1,161,895	—14.4
22	Central India Agency	..	6,004,581	3,072,769	2,931,812	6,139,895	3,111,060	3,023,985	—135,444	—2.3	+698,147	+12.8	—1,180,143	—17.2
23	Central Provinces States	..	2,063,432	1,039,597	1,088,975	2,117,162	1,033,707	1,063,445	—48,070	—2.3	+485,888	+12.8	—81,425	—4.8
24	Gwalior State	..	3,172,822	1,686,176	1,489,946	3,216,985	1,690,399	1,626,586	—41,163	—1.3	+161,028	+5.9	+463,455	+13.0
25	Hyderabad State	..	12,453,687	6,331,934	6,121,643	12,374,676	6,797,118	6,577,568	—221,040	—6.9	+2,293,594	+20.0	—895,898	—3.4
26	Kashmir State	..	3,229,030	1,767,902	1,664,123	3,168,126	1,674,367	1,493,759	+163,901	+5.2	+252,548	+8.7	+381,026	+14.2
27	Madras States	..	5,400,929	2,745,716	2,714,314	4,811,841	2,411,758	2,400,033	+543,188	+13.5	+322,755	+14.9	+487,464	+13.2
	Cochin State	..	979,019	488,334	495,185	948,110	457,842	460,708	+60,909	+6.0	+106,085	+73.1	+59,119	+12.8
	Travancore State	..	4,008,849	2,032,306	1,979,543	3,498,975	1,731,503	1,697,612	+376,874	+16.8	+476,818	+16.2	+394,421	+15.4
28	Myore State	..	5,976,610	3,045,999	2,930,651	5,806,193	2,934,531	2,871,572	+170,467	+2.9	+266,794	+4.8	+595,795	+13.1
29	North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas).	..	2,323,935	1,450,072	1,307,393	1,622,091	864,376	767,218	+1,205,961	+74.3	+1,538,182	+1,831.9	..	..
30	Punjab States	..	4,415,401	2,425,191	1,990,210	4,212,794	2,322,908	1,898,886	+205,607	+4.8	—211,104	—4.9	+161,118	+8.8
31	Rajputana Agency	..	9,837,013	5,159,735	4,607,247	10,500,432	5,015,137	4,861,137	—677,420	—6.4	+677,068	+6.9	—2,313,363	+19.0
32	Sikhim State	..	81,732	41,503	40,220	87,920	45,089	42,861	—6,198	—7.0	+23,906	+49.0	+23,556	+93.8
33	United Provinces States	..	1,134,324	590,308	534,221	1,199,874	609,209	580,565	—52,050	—4.0	+26,420	+2.3	—16,493	—1.4

TABLE B.

**Population of Districts and States by Provinces and Agencies and
Variation since 1901.**

In this table also the population shown in the Census Tables of 1911 has been adjusted in accordance with subsequent changes of area.

The district population includes the population of all cities and towns situated within the district.

TABLE B.—Population of Districts.

District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911—1921. Increase (+), Decrease (—).		Variation. 1901—1921. Increase (+), Decrease (—)	Remarks.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.		
									Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AJMER-MERWARA.										
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	495,898	269,867	226,032	501,395	266,198	235,197	-5,496	-1.1	+5.1	
1. Port Blair ..	26,833	20,383	6,440	26,459	19,570	6,889	+374	+1.4	+7.3	
2. Rest of Andamans ..	16,737	14,741	2,046	16,324	14,109	2,215	+463	+2.8	+4	
3. Nicobar Islands ..	796	414	372	1,317	693	629	-531	-40.3	-30.0	
	9,260	5,238	4,022	8,818	4,839	3,985	+442	+5.0	+35.4	
ASSAM.										
British Territory	7,982,533	4,143,616	3,838,917	7,030,521	3,638,646	3,421,875	+922,012	+13.1	+15.2	
<i>Surma Valley and Hill Districts.</i>	7,598,861	3,955,665	3,643,196	6,714,299	3,467,980	3,246,319	+884,562	+13.2	+14.9	
1. Oochar ..	3,665,407	1,828,634	1,737,073	3,448,121	1,762,492	1,685,629	+117,266	+3.4	+11.7	
2. Sylhet ..	537,351	275,768	261,493	497,463	250,444	237,019	+29,788	+6.0	+9.2	
3. Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	2,836,420	1,306,379	1,220,041	2,478,335	1,268,828	1,204,507	+23,085	+2.6	+10.3	
4. Naga Hills ..	243,242	119,642	123,600	235,069	114,442	120,627	+8,173	+3.5	+16.2	
5. Lushai Hills ..	160,864	80,940	80,194	151,050	75,750	75,300	+9,804	+6.5	+46.1	
<i>Assam Valley Districts</i>	97,950	45,895	51,745	91,204	43,038	48,176	+6,436	+7.1	+10.6	
6. Goalpara ..	3,090,105	2,102,747	1,057,353	3,248,319	1,695,240	1,553,079	+741,786	+22.8	+18.5	
7. Kamrup ..	761,039	401,734	355,115	650,925	318,506	283,179	+160,354	+26.7	+30.0	
8. Darrang ..	763,021	397,501	365,460	697,736	330,367	328,419	+95,235	+14.3	+13.8	
9. Nowgong ..	478,224	253,149	225,075	376,451	193,078	178,378	+101,773	+27.0	+11.9	
10. Sibsagar ..	897,713	408,456	189,287	301,655	153,998	147,717	+96,038	+31.8	+15.8	
	839,516	433,665	395,645	691,402	365,181	326,271	+131,914	+19.1	+15.6	

11. Lakhimpur ..	587,676	312,739	274,877	451,104	238,931	21,443	+136,332	+30-2	+26-3
12. Garo Hills ..	179,151	91,400	87,756	138,936	81,264	77,672	+20,220	+13-7	+14-9
<i>Sudeya frontier tract.*</i>	39,522	21,997	17,525	16,996	9,740	7,266	+22,526	+132-5	+26-4
<i>Bakpara frontier tract†</i>	3,337	2,587	1,210	863	508	365	+2,964	+43-5	+12-2
Assam State (Manipur).	383,672	187,951	195,721	346,222	170,666	175,556	+37,450	+10-8	+21-7
BALUCHISTAN.	800,678	461,554	339,124	834,703	406,419	368,284	-34,025	-4-1	+3-0
Districts and Administered Territories	424,679	255,566	166,113	414,412	239,181	175,231	+7,287	+1-8	+8-5
1. Quetta Peshawar ..	138,218	87,721	50,492	127,648	76,447	51,151	+0,563	+8-3	+11-9
2. Iorala ..	82,470	4,570	35,500	80,769	44,923	35,846	+1,701	+2-1	+18-2
3. Peshawar ..	5,367	35,138	21,529	70,366	40,146	30,020	-13,699	-19-5	+0-9
4. Peshawar ..	3,118	2,310	703	2,096	1,494	604	+1,322	+72-6	+8-3
5. Chaguan ..	21,344	14,150	8,174	16,344	9,107	7,337	+4,980	+30-5	+4-2
6. Shing ..	113,387	64,677	40,710	117,189	66,446	50,343	+2,198	+1-9	+4-3
Baluchistan States.	378,999	205,988	173,011	420,291	227,238	193,068	-41,292	-9-8	-1-9
1. Kalat ..	325,801	170,104	142,238	359,086	194,598	14,458	-80,784	-8-6	-3-6
2. Lar Balch ..	50,697	56,984	58,718	61,205	32,640	28,665	-10,008	-17-2	+9-1
BENGAL.	47,549,350	24,807,265	22,942,085	46,305,170	23,803,331	22,501,839	+1,244,180	+2-7	+8-0
British Territory.	46,653,177	24,130,621	22,552,556	45,482,605	23,364,963	22,117,642	+1,170,572	+2-6	+7-9
Burdwan Division.	8,039,704	4,095,537	3,944,367	8,467,506	4,262,022	4,205,484	-427,803	-5-1	+2-8
1. Burdwan ..	1,440,085	733,40	76,745	1,538,371	770,324	768,047	-9,246	-6-4	+4
2. Burdwan ..	847,008	422,670	4,4519	975,665	463,936	471,730	-89,657	-9-5	+3-7
3. Bankura ..	1,019,479	5,9533	509,596	1,188,070	562,585	576,085	-110,191	-10-9	+2-0
4. Midnapur ..	2,651,195	1,37,890	1,833,293	2,821,201	1,410,714	1,410,487	-160,009	-6-7	+1-2
5. Hooghly ..	1,618,412	559,152	519,280	1,090,097	555,833	534,274	-11,465	-1-1	+8-9
6. Howrah ..	928,603	532,654	460,624	942,502	498,641	444,861	+50,006	+6-3	+10-9

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—(contd.).

District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911-1921. Increase (+), Decrease (-).		Remarks.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL—contd.									
Presidency Division.									
7. 24-Parganas ..	9,197,544	5,072,034	4,361,510	9,433,694	5,005,030	4,420,664	+7,850	+ .1	+ 5.1
8. Calcutta ..	2,023,001	1,426,931	1,137,110	2,414,104	1,305,700	1,128,404	+188,897	+7.8	+17.1
9. Nadia ..	908,173	615,591	289,649	936,767	607,674	295,393	+7,106	+ .8	+ 5.7
10. Murshidabad ..	1,486,111	770,919	725,192	1,677,412	812,377	805,085	-131,251	-8.1	- 2.4
11. Jessore ..	1,241,207	611,418	624,759	1,372,274	673,294	698,682	-128,057	-9.8	+ 2.9
12. Khulna ..	1,725,198	891,141	819,057	1,743,311	808,617	859,758	-21,173	-1.2	- 3.0
13. Rajshahi ..	1,454,854	756,181	6,6674	1,377,416	704,974	655,042	+92,438	+6.8	+ 9.1
	10,978,803	5,378,535	4,979,763	10,178,302	5,256,755	4,891,517	+220,001	+2.2	+ 8.2
14. Dinajpur ..	1,490,326	765,579	732,757	1,450,587	755,206	725,351	+9,739	+ 7	+ 1.4
15. Jalpaiguri ..	1,703,698	895,918	806,550	1,657,803	881,876	757,987	+14,855	+ .8	+ 7.7
16. Darjeeling ..	976,993	503,388	433,401	932,050	450,738	412,432	+34,332	+3.8	+14.8
17. Rangpur ..	231,537	145,371	173,164	256,570	142,014	123,455	+15,985	+6.0	+ 0.6
18. Bogra ..	2,607,065	1,310,023	1,159,033	2,335,370	1,254,717	1,130,613	+119,776	+5.0	+10.7
19. Pabna ..	920,505	538,481	502,815	931,597	502,526	481,041	+64,739	+6.6	+16.2
20. Malda ..	1,018,805	700,755	683,090	1,488,369	723,591	704,905	-36,741	-2.4	+ .5
	999,075	494,730	419,836	1,004,159	448,547	505,612	-5,064	- .5	+19.9
Dacca Division.									
	12,831,154	6,573,548	6,257,996	11,951,527	6,110,546	5,873,681	+846,627	+7.1	+11.4
	3,132,237	1,578,332	1,552,905	2,887,472	1,441,804	1,445,008	+244,765	+8.5	+11.9

22. Myrmensingh ..	4,832,054	2,507,394	2,324,660	4,536,422	2,339,603	2,186,819	+305,682	+ 6.8	+15.5
23. Faridpur ..	2,248,808	1,147,217	1,101,541	2,145,951	1,087,051	1,058,900	+102,957	+ 4.8	+ 8.0
24. Bakarganj ..	2,618,055	1,340,565	1,277,500	2,424,792	1,243,238	1,182,454	+193,273	+ 8.0	+ 6.0
Chittagong Division ..	5,990,472	3,011,167	2,879,305	5,466,376	2,730,280	2,736,296	+532,896	+ 9.6	+13.8
25. Tippera ..	2,793,754	1,402,203	1,382,951	2,500,572	1,277,813	1,223,059	+234,882	+ 9.4	+14.7
26. Noakhali ..	1,451,914	783,781	738,228	1,303,441	648,936	656,506	+158,513	+12.9	+14.0
27. Chittagong ..	1,611,277	777,673	838,615	1,568,433	722,587	785,596	+102,844	+ 6.8	+11.5
28. Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	171,487	51,971	79,516	163,880	83,635	71,135	+17,657	+11.5	+23.3
Bengal States ..	886,173	476,644	419,529	822,565	438,368	384,197	+73,608	+ 8.9	+11.1
1. Cooh Behar ..	592,372	315,581	276,791	593,952	316,548	276,404	+580	+1.1	+ 4.6
2. Tripura ..	303,501	161,063	142,738	229,613	121,820	107,793	+74,186	+32.3	+32.5
BIHAR AND ORISSA ..	37,984,209	18,714,780	19,249,429	38,434,753	18,314,896	19,619,857	-470,544	- 1.2	+ 5.1
British Territory ..	33,998,778	16,767,112	17,231,666	34,489,544	16,869,771	17,629,773	-480,766	- 1.4	+ 3.8
Patna Division ..	5,523,663	2,766,187	2,757,478	5,632,682	2,775,028	2,867,654	-109,017	- 1.9	- .2
1. Patna ..	1,666,771	801,614	764,157	1,603,012	808,016	797,946	-40,241	- 3.5	- 1.0
2. Gaya ..	2,141,073	1,067,754	1,073,323	2,161,010	1,083,062	1,098,948	-13,984	- .9	+ 4.8
3. Shahabad ..	1,816,818	896,819	919,919	1,865,960	904,950	920,710	-48,843	- 3.6	- 4.9
24 Ind Division ..	9,908,601	4,859,166	5,099,845	9,973,011	4,779,163	5,198,858	-14,510	- .1	+ 1.1
4. Saran ..	2,347,304	1,137,738	1,209,576	2,289,430	1,054,272	1,225,158	+57,874	+ 2.5	- 6.0
5. Champaran ..	1,942,259	968,918	978,321	1,908,385	943,012	966,373	+33,854	+ 1.8	+ 6.6
6. Muzaffarpur ..	2,701,681	1,335,451	1,426,128	2,645,514	1,360,200	1,455,514	-88,993	- 2.9	+ 3.2
7. Darbhanga ..	2,907,377	1,415,037	1,490,320	2,922,639	1,412,663	1,517,018	-22,305	- .8	+ .6
Bhagalpur Division ..	7,899,592	3,960,465	3,636,137	8,146,736	4,023,038	4,094,643	-280,144	- 3.1	+ 3.8
8. Monghyr ..	2,030,818	1,000,371	1,025,447	2,195,000	1,044,468	1,050,632	-104,182	- 4.9	+ 3.1
9. Bhagalpur ..	2,041,762	1,017,666	1,024,093	2,109,318	1,057,876	1,081,442	-97,556	- 4.6	+ 2.4
10. Purnea ..	2,015,939	1,037,123	978,843	1,989,687	1,016,421	573,215	+26,332	+ 1.3	+ 6.0
11. Santal Parganas ..	1,868,443	900,295	907,748	1,882,781	983,826	949,453	-74,798	- 4.0	+ 4.0

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—(contd.)

District.	Population on, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation 1901—1911.		Remarks.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.			
										Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
BIHAR AND ORISSA—(contd.)											
<i>Ouse Division</i>											
12. Outback	4,968,406	2,351,555	2,616,851	5,191,753	2,476,284	2,715,469	-163,947	-3.2	+3.0		
13. Balasore	2,665,105	9,29,939	1,111,163	2,109,189	1,001,175	1,107,961	-44,034	-2.1	+2.4		
14. Angul	930,237	4,83,353	511,081	1,955,568	504,615	550,953	-75,281	-7.1	-1.7		
15. Puri	1,323,593	86,700	138,863	199,431	98,173	101,679	-16,888	-8.5	+3.9		
16. Saptapuri	960,080	45,389	495,681	1,023,402	506,570	516,832	-72,422	-7.1	+6		
<i>Chota Nagpur Division</i>											
17. Hazaribagh	780,471	388,101	400,570	744,198	365,552	378,641	+45,278	+6.1	+16.5		
18. Ranchi	5,651,614	2,826,539	2,825,155	5,605,362	4,777,213	2,828,149	+16,252	+8	+14.4		
19. Palamanu	1,277,581	624,907	652,645	1,268,809	629,103	639,706	-11,956	-9	+9.4		
20. Manbhum	1,339,690	653,798	675,863	1,357,073	676,526	710,547	-54,438	-8.9	+16.8		
21. Singhbhum	733,816	867,307	366,511	687,710	341,840	345,570	-4,103	+6.7	+10.9		
<i>Biha and Orissa States</i>											
1. Athgarh	1,547,332	798,285	749,246	1,547,576	768,537	759,039	-44	-0	+18.9		
2. Talcher	760,051	380,211	379,840	694,394	341,207	353,187	+75,657	+9.5	+12.2		
3. Mayabhanj	3,965,481	1,947,668	2,017,763	3,945,209	1,955,125	1,990,084	+20,222	+5	+19.0		
4. Nigadi	8,312,055	1,572,808	1,939,227	3,796,563	1,882,568	1,913,975	+13,472	+4	+19.6		
5. Athgarh	48,338	20,982	21,407	46,813	23,919	23,494	-4,374	-9.6	-6.9		
6. Talcher	51,006	24,847	26,159	60,201	32,685	33,316	-15,196	-23.0	+9.5		
7. Mayabhanj	754,457	374,347	380,110	79,318	369,570	365,648	+25,239	+8.5	+19.5		
8. Nigadi	65,339	32,359	32,981	68,714	33,982	34,732	-3,475	-5.1	+3.4		

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—(contd.)

District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911—1921. Increase (+), Decrease (—)		Remarks.	
	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent		
										Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY—(contd.).										
Bombay Suburban Division*	152,401	87,596	64,805	101,380	56,879	44,451	+51,071	+50.4	+8.7	*New Division and District out of Thana district.
2. Bombay Suburban District*	152,401	87,596	64,805	101,380	56,879	44,451	+51,071	+50.4	+8.7	
3. Northern Division	3,719,046	1,934,532	1,783,514	3,584,063	1,854,029	1,730,024	+439,993	+3.7	+4.8	
4. Ahmedabad ..	880,883	4,75,944	414,939	827,809	431,386	395,423	+63,074	+7.6	+4.0	
5. Broach ..	377,637	188,574	149,093	306,717	156,246	148,471	+950	+3	+5.1	
6. Kaira ..	711,139	379,051	331,488	691,744	370,219	321,525	+19,995	+2.8	+3.4	
7. Panch Mahals ..	374,947	193,436	181,511	322,605	165,929	156,766	+52,252	+16.2	+28.6	
8. Surat ..	673,902	333,980	339,922	654,109	326,908	327,201	+19,798	+3.0	+2.7	
9. Thana ..	759,508	389,947	369,561	780,979	400,341	380,638	+21,471	+2.7	+8.7	
Central Division.	6,056,415	3,075,600	2,980,815	6,410,688	3,233,212	3,177,476	+354,273	+5.5	+7.6	
10. Ahmednagar ..	732,737	370,389	362,358	945,805	470,306	408,999	+212,558	+22.5	+12.8	
11. Khandesh, East ..	1,075,048	547,332	529,696	1,039,856	521,919	512,967	+40,142	+3.9	+7.9	
12. Khandesh, West ..	641,804	325,140	316,724	604,747	305,490	298,857	+37,517	+6.2	+24.8	
13. Nasik ..	832,686	423,751	407,935	905,030	465,946	440,084	+72,944	+8.0	+11.1	
14. Poona ..	1,008,998	517,352	491,641	1,071,512	543,003	528,504	+62,519	+5.8	+7.7	
15. Satara ..	1,026,470	512,006	514,464	1,081,278	535,070	542,208	+54,998	+5.1	+5.6	
16. Sholapur ..	736,627	380,780	357,597	768,330	391,473	376,857	+29,703	+3.9	+6.4	

*New Division and District out of Thana district.

5. Meerut	382,710	137,005	14,704	94,713	133,040	132,782	+13,008	+14.9	+27.6
6. Patna	23,771	11,781	12,110	25,680	12,762	12,918	-1,869	-7.4	+14.9
7. Dhaka	233,031	111,526	139,106	270,175	131,477	133,078	-30,481	-13.5	-1.3
8. Almalik	69,763	30,004	20,783	53,746	27,673	26,093	+5,957	+11.1	+31.9
9. Hradol	38,621	15,80	0,41	49,10	3,944	25,89	-11,219	-22.5	+5.8
10. Nasirpur	33,003	16,077	10,926	31,94	19,02	20,462	-4,931	-17.4	+9
11. Baran	38,60	18,743	19,835	41,429	20,314	21,685	-2,799	-6.8	+8.3
12. Tigris	19,665	9,430	10,105	21,20	11,454	11,786	-3,745	-15.9	+9.7
13. Khandara	34,209	20,905	38,331	78,821	26,700	37,121	-9,522	-12.9	+6.3
14. Nagaw	122,848	57,80	65,443	151,293	74,320	71,473	-2,440	-18.8	+7.5
15. Raur	41,381	19,276	22,00	45,956	22,693	23,240	-4,675	-10.2	-8
16. Dargah	94,510	16,449	18,061	57,033	27,062	29,071	-22,518	-39.5	+9.7
17. Band	124,415	61,912	62,603	118,441	56,612	53,849	+10,974	+9.7	+28.5
18. Bara	185,492	69,184	69,248	133,016	69,008	69,043	-2,584	-1.9	+11.9
19. Barakhol	81,229	15,095	15,534	31,723	15,388	15,791	-500	-1.6	+18.0
20. Sonpur	283,668	110,84	115,789	215,701	105,789	107,962	+10,962	+5.1	+27.0
21. Patna	494,719	245,088	249,036	408,716	201,837	37,849	+80,003	+21.0	+47.2
22. Kalaundi	415,846	205,264	210,532	418,967	207,630	311,227	-3,111	-7	+19.5
23. Gangeur	309,847	151,631	155,216	203,829	153,040	151,189	+6,018	+2.0	+27.2
24. Bouni	68,186	24,118	24,078	56,369	20,509	23,800	+3,877	+16.9	+52.3
<i>Chota Nagpur States.</i>									
25. Samahela	163,396	71,860	75,536	148,616	72,637	76,009	+4,750	+3.2	+5.4
26. Kharawan	115,957	50,886	59,101	109,704	51,70	56,014	+6,143	+5.0	+5.0
	37,469	17,974	19,435	38,842	18,757	20,095	-1,443	-3.7	+6.3
BOMBAY									
British Territory (excluding Aden)	28,750,927	13,936,120	12,814,807	27,084,317	14,011,243	13,073,069	-332,990	-1.2	+6.3
	19,283,663	10,128,056	9,155,607	19,660,101	10,228,727	9,423,374	-366,438	-1.9	+6.0
1. Bombay City	1,171,953	763,010	408,043	971,445	440,288	389,57	+190,508	+10.8	+22.9

		2,474,208	5,061,156	2,502,995	2,558,155	-155,795	-3-1	-2
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
16	Balgaum ..	4,905,355	2,431,153	2,474,208	5,061,156	2,502,995	2,558,155	-3-1
17	Bijapur ..	985,146	487,195	465,951	940,522	470,759	469,768	-4-9
18	Dharwar ..	737,077	405,881	391,196	862,973	430,896	419,477	+17-1
19	Kanara ..	1,196,981	549,363	507,618	1,096,303	530,675	509,618	-7-8
20	Kolaba ..	401,542	203,968	197,579	430,548	210,130	210,401	-5-3
21	Ratnagiri ..	582,911	279,555	293,876	534,106	295,144	299,032	-1-9
22	..	1,113,578	525,195	628,468	1,201,638	553,582	650,256	+3-1
23	..	3,275,493	1,836,166	1,452,897	3,513,433	1,689,324	1,574,111	+9-4
24	Hyderabad ..	574,187	322,813	261,324	612,029	333,593	278,743	+2-8
25	Karachi ..	540,478	310,804	290,674	511,721	294,291	227,430	+16-8
26	Larkana ..	597,542	331,073	266,419	660,879	369,232	301,047	+7
27	Muzaffargarh ..	4,859	233,551	184,936	448,478	247,719	200,7-9	+12-7
28	Sukkur ..	510,402	282,254	228,146	579,913	312,931	260,882	+9-7
29	Tarapur ..	396,480	221,137	175,845	438,398	241,289	192,099	+20-1
30	Upper Sind Frontier ..	240,615	184,232	106,353	263,007	145,559	117,448	+13-9
<i>Aden</i>		54,923	38,878	19,945	46,165	31,290	14,875	+5-0
<i>Bombay States</i>		7,412,341	3,771,186	3,541,155	7,383,051	3,753,231	3,634,820	+7-2
1.	Onch ..	484,696	235,134	240,402	513,429	252,453	260,976	+5-2
2	Kathawar ..	2,542,595	1,293,398	1,250,143	2,490,037	1,271,497	1,294,560	+7-2
3	Shanagar ..	425,95	219,960	205,995	441,367	227,700	213,667	+7-0
4	Gondal ..	106,982	82,940	84,012	161,916	80,252	81,064	-6
5	Nawanagar ..	345,040	173,960	171,080	349,400	176,312	173,088	+3-7
6	Junagadh ..	465,221	236,984	228,237	411,222	220,863	213,459	+9-8
7	Mah Kantha Agency ..	450,494	227,016	224,478	412,681	2,8,922	803,709	+14-1
8	Idar ..	226,335	112,063	111,292	202,511	100,569	101,942	+20-3
9	Rawa Kantha Agency ..	758,359	386,309	366,390	665,009	340,376	324,723	+98-8
10	Rajpala ..	168,464	86,547	81,907	161,765	83,216	78,272	+27-9

*New District out of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar districts.

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—*contd.*

District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911-1921 Increase (+), Decrease (-)		Remarks.
	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Actual.	Per cent.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY - <i>contd.</i>									
5. Palanpur Agency ..	518,253	260,980	249,973	515,002	267,990	247,003	+3,161	+6	+10.2
Palanpur ..	286,694	122,338	114,311	286,250	116,644	109,606	+10,444	+4.6	+1.6
6. Savantavadi ..	206,486	97,043	109,443	217,340	109,001	114,339	-10,754	-4.9	-2
7. Kolhapur ..	839,376	425,001	404,375	833,441	424,435	409,006	-1,065	-1	-8.4
8. Southern Maratha States	608,628	310,175	298,453	618,139	313,500	305,639	-9,501	-1.5	-1.3
Sangli ..	221,314	113,240	108,074	227,280	115,257	112,023	-5,966	-2.6	+5
9. Bhor ..	130,417	64,799	65,618	144,001	71,986	72,065	-14,184	-9.8	+5.8
10. Other States ..	692,165	352,923	339,242	748,584	378,495	370,039	-56,369	-7.5	+10.8
11. Khairpur ..	193,152	107,223	85,929	243,788	121,617	103,171	-80,636	-13.7	+12.3
BURMA.	13,205,564	6,750,731	6,454,783	12,115,217	6,183,494	5,931,723	+1,090,347	+9.0	+1.55
Arakan Division	908,591	471,427	437,164	839,566	444,925	397,971	-63,665	+8.2	+10.2
1. Akyab ..	576,188	309,111	267,072	529,943	289,474	240,469	+46,240	+8.7	+10.0
Hill District of Arakan ..	20,913	10,702	10,121	2,234	11,405	10,829	-1,321	-5.9	+7.5
2. K. Yankpyu ..	200,355	96,660	103,695	184,946	89,571	95,345	+15,439	+8.3	+9.5
3. Sandoway ..	111,140	54,864	56,276	102,603	51,475	51,328	+8,337	+8.1	+13.1

Begu Division.

	2,804,350	1,384,423	1,648,928	2,085,457	1,142,331	943,166	+217,803	+10 4	+13-9
5. Bangoon Ory ..	839,527	131,713	104,804	203,316	208,111	85,205	+46,211	+ 5 8	+19 5
6. Hanthawaddy ..	264,882	200,780	163,653	832,569	185,331	147,238	+31,813	+9 6	+12 0
7. Insein* ..	290,981	155,677	135,304	265,345	141,343	123,899	+23,786	+9 7	+16 7
8. Tharrawaddy ..	492,677	246,198	246,469	473,320	216,442	216,878	+59,347	+13-7	+ 9 5
9. Pegu ..	443,923	285,360	210,763	882,166	204,889	177,278	+63,737	+16-7	+27-6
10. Pyone ..	329,870	181,734	188,136	378,871	186,213	192,6-8	-9,001	-2-4	+3 6
<i>Inawaddy Division.</i>	2,033,328	1,051,463	961,895	1,869,465	962,913	906,573	+163,843	+8 8	+12 4
11. Bassein ..	489,156	267,590	236,857	540,988	226,773	214,215	+43,148	+10-9	+14 7
12. Henzada ..	550,838	273,040	277,768	437,357	264,319	298,038	+18,501	+9-5	+ 9 9
13. Myaungyi ..	375,566	200,595	172,371	384,852	176,465	158,837	+38,714	+11 6	+18 4
14. Maunbun ..	830,975	168,729	161,846	205,073	155,715	140,363	+25,502	+8 4	+ 9 6
15. Pyapon ..	289,178	156,720	137,453	286,215	139,641	116,574	+73,938	+12-9	+13 1
<i>Tenasserim Division.</i>	1,612,296	845,933	766,363	1,477,544	744,457	673,057	+194,759	+13-7	+23 3
16. Taungee ..	375,634	135,637	188,997	861,076	181,488	169,563	+48,555	+8 1	+25 7
17. Salween ..	50,379	26,811	23,518	46,608	21,741	21,867	+ 771	+ 8-1	+3 2
18. Talon ..	470,206	245,153	245,353	405,325	211,691	193,694	+63,681	+16-2	+21-5
19. Amberst ..	417,868	223,960	194 9 8	367,918	198,430	169,488	+49,950	+13 6	+22-6
20. Tavoy ..	156,835	80,957	76,908	135,203	66,637	66,626	+21,572	+15 9	+23-0
21. Mergur ..	136,614	73,925	62,719	111,424	69,530	51,894	+25,220	+22-6	+25-6
<i>Magan Division.</i>	1,116,912	694,470	724,442	1,232,016	632,962	653,054	+136,896	+10 7	+15-4
22. Tharyemyo ..	257,003	125,065	131,936	243,275	122,271	126,044	+ 8,727	+8-5	+ 3-6
23. Pakokku ..	463,710	241,708	409,693	469,693	196,118	213,705	+53,887	+13-6	+14-6
24. Munda ..	274,322	134,495	1 9,827	262,380	118,093	134,284	+11,943	+4 6	+12 7
25. Magwe ..	421,578	210,971	210,971	361,538	177,517	184,021	+60,340	+16-7	+23-6

* The Insein District has been created since 1911 from portions of Hanthawaddy and L'ngu.

TABLE B. — Population of Districts — (continued).

District.	Pop. 1921.				Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911-1921. Increase (+) Decrease (-).		Remarks.
	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.		
									Per cent.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BURMA—cont.										
<i>Mandalay Division.</i>										
26. Mandalay ..	640,122	435,812	413,310	779,725	399,336	380,219	+69,367	+8.9	+6.3	
27. Ihamo ..	359,077	152,727	173,350	340,710	170,750	170,020	+16,307	+4.5	-7.0	
28. Myiktyina ..	117,982	56,990	65,912	107,811	8,528	52,283	+5,171	+4.8	+35.6	
29. Myiktyina ..	118,022	63,147	54,875	85,577	47,863	37,714	+24,445	+37.9	+24.9	
30. Katha ..	254,368	123,807	125,561	245,597	125,395	120,202	+8,771	+3.6	+12.0	
31. Putao*	7,673	4,141	8,532	..	..	..	..	..	..	*The Putao district has been created since the 1911 Census. It consists of an area previously unadministered but within the 1911 Provincial Boundary.
<i>Sagaing Division.</i>										
32. Shwebo ..	1,307,982	644,879	713,103	1,274,827	601,824	672,976	+83,153	+6.5	+17.9	
33. Sagaing ..	351,228	184,374	206,654	355,863	108,070	188,293	+84,865	+9.8	+24.2	
34. Lower Chindwin ..	325,978	165,162	171,816	312,111	147,819	164,295	+14,867	+4.8	+12.4	
35. Upper Chindwin ..	342,697	156,587	186,110	316,175	141,262	174,913	+26,522	+8.4	+14.4	
36. Chin Hills ..	187,011	94,453	92,558	170,322	86,141	84,481	+16,369	+9.6	+1.2	
37. Meiktila ..	110,068	54,073	55,995	119,553	58,562	60,994	-9,488	-7.9	+37.1	
<i>Meiktila Division.</i>										
38. Kyaukse ..	1,198,264	552,005	616,199	1,127,353	547,032	580,556	+70,616	+6.3	+17.1	
39. Kyaukse ..	142,601	70,446	72,155	141,398	68,910	72,648	+1,003	+7	+1	
40. Meiktila ..	290,358	137,574	152,784	280,790	134,807	145,853	+9,668	+3.4	+10.9	
41. Yamethin ..	322,611	161,136	163,435	306,379	152,504	153,875	+17,283	-5.6	+26.5	
42. Myingyan ..	441,634	212,849	228,785	393,911	190,771	203,150	+42,663	+10.7	+22.4	
<i>Specialty Administrated Territories</i>										
43. Northern Shan States ..	1,523,779	770,400	753,379	1,438,619	719,457	719,162	+65,160	+5.9	+20.4	
	564,045	293,841	286,105	512,106	257,785	254,381	+74,780	+14.2	+40.0	

41. Southern Shan States	845,174	426,316	419,838	896,574	417,237	419,337	+9,000	+11.1	+8.6
42. Karen	69,890	31,176	32,634	67,628	31,468	32,160	+692	+4	+38.9
43. Pakokku Hill Tracts	28,769	14,917	14,752	56,251	13,957	15,284	+2,548	+9.7	+100.1
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	15,976,996	7,378,492	7,398,504	16,035,310	7,384,022	8,049,288	-56,314	-4	+17.9
British Territory.	13,908,514	6,945,985	6,959,529	13,916,153	6,930,315	6,985,843	-7,844	-1	+16.2
<i>Nagpur Division.</i>	<i>3,156,222</i>	<i>1,578,263</i>	<i>1,578,067</i>	<i>3,108,993</i>	<i>1,548,221</i>	<i>1,560,672</i>	<i>+47,229</i>	<i>+1.6</i>	<i>+16.9</i>
1. Nagpur	796,254	404,006	392,046	808,922	408,868	400,557	-12,063	-1.6	+7.7
2. Bhandara	718,554	356,431	361,126	685,928	336,424	349,404	+8,721	+4.8	+16.7
3. Wardha	463,526	234,771	228,751	460,775	232,351	228,424	+3,750	+6	+10.4
4. Chanda	666,454	332,152	334,002	677,544	337,540	340,004	-11,090	-1.6	+26.9
5. Balaghat	511,535	251,705	259,600	475,892	233,643	242,281	+35,611	+7.5	+19.0
<i>Jubbulpore Division.</i>	<i>2,296,586</i>	<i>1,159,762</i>	<i>1,136,824</i>	<i>2,421,748</i>	<i>1,211,318</i>	<i>1,210,480</i>	<i>-125,162</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>+16.3</i>
6. Jabalpur	745,118	377,184	367,984	745,892	371,173	322,719	-724	-1	+9.6
7. Sangli	528,693	272,581	256,112	541,410	276,233	265,177	-12,717	-3	+15.8
8. Damoh	287,503	147,108	140,037	333,047	168,060	164,957	-45,842	-13.8	+16.7
9. Shri	849,001	170,765	178,226	393,165	192,980	203,185	-47,164	-11.9	+20.7
10. Mandla	886,519	192,124	194,895	405,934	200,872	204,562	-18,715	-4.6	+27.8
<i>Nerbudda Division.</i>	<i>2,013,045</i>	<i>1,012,725</i>	<i>1,000,321</i>	<i>2,081,688</i>	<i>1,043,317</i>	<i>1,088,221</i>	<i>-68,592</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>+16.6</i>
11. Hoshangabad	445,714	236,568	219,146	457,835	230,632	226,763	-11,681	-2.6	+8.4
12. Umar	393,081	205,317	190,703	391,071	200,765	190,806	+5,009	+1.3	+10.5
13. Narsinghpur	314,835	136,138	156,037	325,577	161,795	163,882	-10,562	-3.3	+8.2
14. Betul	368,864	179,614	184,950	390,285	194,163	196,223	-26,522	-6.8	+35.6
15. Chhindwara	492,653	249,088	249,475	517,169	255,062	261,147	-24,545	-4.7	+26.7
<i>Chattisgarh Division.</i>	<i>3,361,348</i>	<i>1,658,989</i>	<i>1,732,559</i>	<i>3,246,617</i>	<i>1,676,745</i>	<i>1,669,872</i>	<i>+114,731</i>	<i>+8.5</i>	<i>+20.6</i>
16. Raipur	1,384,809	672,771	712,098	1,324,706	646,109	679,597	+60,103	+4.5	+20.8

10. Saangarh	117,808	67,117	60,866	105,071	40,851	52,790	+15,72	+15 4	+27.7
11. Chaug Bhakar	21,818	11,899	10,519	24,421	12,463	11,399	-2,103	-10.7	+24.9
12. Koresa	79,199	40,633	38,670	62,107	31,866	30,351	+17,492	+27.5	+70.9
13. SirgaJa	978,296	192,252	165,074	428,703	217,749	210,364	-50,77	-11.9	+22.1
14. Udaipur	11,295	36,503	35,104	64,553	32,790	31,0 3	+0.37	+9 8	+42.9
15. Jasipur	154,140	77,771	76,339	274,458	138,035	136,442	-11.6	-11.6	+2.1
COORG	164,459	89,851	74,608	174,976	97,279	77,687	-10,517	-6 0	-3 1
DELHI	486,741	280,709	206,062	413,447	230,653	182,794	+73,294	+17 7	+2.0
MADRAS	47,782,299	23,629,948	24,152,351	46,217,245	22,794,713	23,422,532	+1,565,054	+3 4	+9 0
British Territory	49,322,270	20,884,233	21,438,037	41,405,404	20,382,955	21,022,449	+913,866	+2 2	+8 3
1. Agency Division	1,503,105	753,704	749,401	1,377,319	791,500	716,019	-74,414	-4.7	+16.7
2. Gairjam	1,935,654	829,541	1,001,143	1,870,826	868,028	1,001,898	-34,143	-1.9	+10.7
3. Vizagapatam	2,231,686	1,081,300	1,150,306	2,103,670	1,050,709	1,119,031	+61,996	+2 9	+4.2
4. Godavari	1,471,651	719,303	751,748	1,445,997	707,702	718,365	+26,194	+1.8	+13.4
5. Krishna	2,129,763	1,081,867	1,067,890	1,907,535	994,961	1,002,574	+132,228	+6 6	+14.5
6. Guntur	1,806,104	912,458	935,646	1,997,651	896,065	840,886	+110,659	+6.5	+13.9
7. Nellore	1,885,415	687,733	687,782	1,338,152	695,305	662,847	+57,238	+4 8	+4.2
8. Cuddapah	886,085	482,183	473,903	898,938	454,031	439,707	-6,863	-7	+1.6
9. Kurnool	915,143	478,728	451,485	931,259	471,456	463,503	-50,111	-2.2	+7.2
10. Bellary	843,149	489,744	423,405	969,433	470,543	478,793	-100,387	-11 0	+2.8
11. Anantapur	363,029	492,708	463,321	963,223	494,332	468,591	-7,194	-7	+3.2
12. Madras	22,951	272,944	25,007	518,600	263,465	262,195	+4,291	+8	+1.8
13. Chingapat	1,473,216	752,994	740,322	1,406,008	705,641	70,37	+87,08	-6 2	+7 3
14. Chittoor	1,269,169	647,938	621,171	1,288,318	650,019	609,119	+80,951	+2 6	+5.6
15. North Arcot	2,959,093	1,021,678	1,074,370	1,961,484	970,553	991,191	+94,544	+4 8	+12 0
16. Salem	2,112,065	1,051,922	1,040,443	2,043,552	1,011,736	1,031,826	+62,503	+1.4	+3 9

Table B—Population of Districts—(continued).

District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911—1921 Increase (+), Decrease (—).		Remarks	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Actual	Per cent		
										Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MADRAS (concluded)										
17. Coimbatore ..	2,219,638	1,031,167	1,117,471	2,148,638	1,044,437	1,072,147	+10,054	+4.9	—6.9	
18. South Arcot ..	2,315,923	1,152,523	1,163,400	2,302,566	1,172,807	1,189,759	—4,049	—1.8	+12.2	
19. Tanjore ..	2,326,757	1,117,574	1,209,083	2,312,489	1,123,081	1,203,676	—25,322	—1.5	+5.2	
20. Trichinopoly ..	1,902,476	881,924	970,552	1,820,147	867,900	941,157	+72,829	+4.0	+7.8	
21. Madurai ..	2,007,179	947,700	1,059,479	1,939,544	949,537	989,947	+67,635	+3.5	+12.9	
22. Ramnad ..	1,722,035	849,942	872,093	1,651,741	783,696	868,045	+70,524	+4.8	+9.1	
23. Tirunelveli ..	1,902,044	927,074	974,970	1,790,619	865,033	924,956	+111,425	+6.2	+8.0	
24. The Nilgiris ..	1,251,384	671,102	580,282	1,185,618	635,509	555,109	+80,010	+7.8	+5.1	
25. Malabar (including Laccas divers) ..	3,098,757	1,511,652	1,587,105	3,011,099	1,432,603	1,532,491	+83,158	+2.8	+7.8	
26. Anjengo ..	5,918	2,814	3,104	5,072	2,610	2,382	+844	+6.2	+15.7	
27. South Kanara (including Amundvis) ..	1,250,541	608,222	642,319	1,195,227	578,038	617,139	+55,414	+4.6	+5.8	
Madras States	5,430,029	2,745,715	2,714,314	4,811,841	2,411,758	2,400,083	+648,188	+13.5	+14.9	
1. Pudukkottai ..	426,829	207,173	221,526	411,859	196,116	215,320	+14,933	+7.6	+8.3	
2. Banganapalle ..	31,174	15,576	15,598	31,344	19,776	19,665	+2,009	+10.9	+21.9	
3. Sandur ..	11,646	5,564	6,082	13,566	6,711	6,515	+60,509	+13.6	+20.8	
4. Cochin ..	979,009	485,514	493,495	981,100	457,442	460,708	+60,509	+16.6	+13.1	
5. Travancore ..	4,003,849	2,022,200	1,981,649	3,423,955	1,731,363	1,692,592	+47,874	+1.8	+16.2	
N.W.F. PROVINCE	5,075,751	2,747,463	2,328,288	3,819,627	2,046,978	1,772,649	+1,256,724	+32.9	+79.7	*The figures for 1911 include estimates of the population in the agencies and
Districts and Administered Territories	2,247,696	1,223,791	1,023,905	2,196,933	1,123,102	1,014,831	+50,763	+2.3	+7.6	

*The figures for 1911
include estimates
of the population
in the agencies and
territories.

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—(contd.).

District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911-1921. Increase (+), Decrease (-).		Remarks.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Ambala ..	631,866	363,917	267,949	660,854	324,90	296,164	-6,988	-1.3	-15.4	
6. Simla ..	45,874	30,415	14,959	38,210	24,192	14,243	+6,933	+18.1	-2.6	
Jalandhar Division	4,177,593	2,278,661	1,904,188	3,967,721	2,184,423	1,733,801	+240,075	+5.3	-7.9	
7. Kangra ..	766,885	393,465	372,390	770,956	401,109	359,577	-4,341	-6	+3	
8. Hoshiarpur ..	926,770	498,267	428,503	918,569	501,510	417,059	+8,01	+9	-7.2	
9. Jullundur ..	819,099	433,287	385,512	801,920	449,576	352,044	+17,179	+2.1	-12.6	
10. Ludhiana ..	567,726	318,797	248,929	517,192	293,531	223,661	+60,534	+9.8	-23.2	
11. Ferozepore ..	1,098,319	609,815	488,504	999,157	533,397	431,300	+138,662	+14.4	+3	
Lahore Division	4,995,228	2,786,185	2,209,038	4,691,648	2,610,623	2,051,005	+308,575	+6.5	-8.6	
12. Lahore ..	1,129,474	644,607	484,867	1,009,855	575,793	445,062	+138,619	+13.9	-4	
13. Amritsar ..	929,619	519,117	410,502	880,786	490,608	394,173	+48,823	+5.6	-14.0	
14. Gurdaspur ..	852,037	470,452	381,505	836,771	499,243	367,528	+15,286	+1.8	11.0	
15. Sialkot ..	997,549	510,106	487,188	931,81	615,139	416,042	+6,108	+7	-5.6	
16. Gujranwala ..	828,569	348,583	275,053	605,532	337,533	268,044	+18,007	+3.0	-18.1	
17. Sheikhupura ..	523,185	283,410	239,725	490,463	243,312	190,151	+80,672	+19.9	-1.8	
Rawalpindi Division	8,463,283	4,539,593	3,922,690	3,553,052	1,795,555	1,557,497	+109,231	+3.3	+7.9	
18. Gujrat ..	824,244	438,408	385,534	787,999	425,117	324,882	+36,240	+4.6	-5	
19. Shahpur ..	720,265	394,88	325,497	645,001	351,555	293,686	+75,81	+11.7	+3.1	
20. Jhelum ..	477,179	241,523	235,656	511,575	268,631	242,854	-34,396	-6.7	+2.0	

21. Rawalpindi ..	570,000	812,407	257,598	547,827	295,518	251,809	+22,178	+4.0	-1.9
22. Attock ..	512,249	904,922	247,327	513,373	279,037	248,286	-7,084	-1.4	+11.8
23. Minyali ..	358,323	190,145	163,181	341,377	179,897	161,460	+18,949	+5.0	+13.1
24. <i>Muljan Division.</i>	4,210,304	2,312,248	1,903,056	3,786,296	2,079,428	1,706,863	+430,008	+11.4	+18.5
25. Montgomery ..	712,667	892,601	320,036	501,510	274,552	226,958	+211,157	+42.1	+12.2
26. Lyalpur ..	579,837	540,291	438,078	947,862	481,210	366,652	+181,506	+15.5	+43.9
27. Jhang ..	567,751	308,908	263,753	524,803	282,397	232,406	+42,948	+5.2	+23.1
28. Multan ..	892,828	459,278	403,050	814,213	444,888	389,875	+78,110	+9	+14.7
29. Muzaffargarh ..	569,307	306,517	259,800	569,461	338,330	261,111	-1,094	-2	+7.9
30. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	489,071	267,426	211,645	459,860	272,403	227,451	-30,769	-6.2	+6.0
31. Baloch trans-frontier tract	26,758	15,142	11,616	28,597	16,172	12,415	-1,829	-0.4	+18.7
Punjab States.	4,415,401	2,425,191	1,990,210	4,312,794	2,322,908	1,889,886	+202,607	+4.8	-4.8
1. Loharu ..	20,614	10,951	9,763	19,697	9,980	8,517	+2,017	+10.8	+22.1
2. Dujana ..	25,898	13,538	12,293	25,495	13,388	12,097	+843	+1.4	+5.4
3. Patandi ..	18,097	9,560	8,337	19,543	10,150	9,393	-1,446	-7.4	-10.9
4. Kablia ..	87,971	32,673	24,793	55,909	31,297	24,612	+1,462	+2.6	-16.8
5. Naban ..	140,468	77,032	63,446	138,520	76,044	62,476	+1,948	+1.4	+2.1
6. Simla Hill States	404,713	212,241	192,472	404,343	212,027	192,316	+370	+1	+3.9
7. Mandi ..	185,498	95,191	89,907	181,110	93,578	87,432	+3,968	+2.2	+4.1
8. Suket ..	54,228	28,473	25,655	54,928	29,014	25,914	-700	-1.3	+5
9. Kapurthala ..	281,070	150,361	117,709	288,133	150,230	117,913	+15,987	+5.9	-14.7
10. Malerkotla ..	80,422	46,950	38,372	71,144	40,602	20,542	+9,178	+12.9	-8.2
11. Faridkot ..	150,651	84,206	66,425	130,294	78,886	56,438	+20,367	+15.6	+4.3
12. Chamba ..	141,889	74,251	67,632	135,873	70,612	52,281	+6,010	+4.4	+6.3
13. Patiala ..	1,499,537	837,265	662,272	1,407,659	792,540	615,119	+51,578	+6.6	-11.8
14. Jind ..	303,183	169,658	138,525	271,728	149,947	121,781	+36,455	+13.4	-3.6

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—(contd.).

TABLE B.—Population of Districts.									
District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911—1921, Increase (+), Decrease (—).		Remarks.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Nabha ..	268,209	146,806	116,403	248,887	139,319	109,568	+14,322	+5.8	-16.5
16. Bahawalpur ..	781,114	430,045	351,069	680,641	430,254	350,387	+473	+1	+8.3
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.	46,725,770	24,475,055	22,250,715	47,997,364	25,064,014	22,933,350	-1,271,594	-2.6	-1.0
British Territory.	45,590,946	23,894,752	21,696,194	46,807,490	24,454,705	22,352,785	-1,216,544	-2.6	-1.1
Agra.	33,420,638	17,538,757	15,826,881	34,249,486	17,970,005	16,279,481	-828,848	-2.4	-7
Mewat Division.	4,710,875	2,558,568	2,152,307	4,696,188	2,512,268	2,113,920	+84,487	+1.8	-2.8
1. Dehra Dun ..	212,276	127,924	84,352	204,483	120,772	84,115	+7,368	+3.6	+15.3
2. Saharanpur ..	997,046	514,501	482,545	988,439	541,158	445,281	-42,993	-5.0	-5.6
3. Muzaffarnagar ..	792,757	433,929	359,428	807,543	444,385	363,158	-14,786	-1.8	-7.8
4. Meerut ..	1,701,843	920,187	781,656	1,504,186	814,015	690,171	+197,657	+13.1	-1.4
5. Bulandshahr ..	1,066,763	552,627	504,136	1,129,132	591,987	531,195	-56,379	-5.0	-1.3
Agra Division.	4,188,714	2,285,516	1,898,198	4,512,883	2,461,481	2,051,852	329,119	-7.3	-4.3
6. Aligarh ..	1,002,147	575,706	426,441	1,165,850	629,524	536,165	-108,533	-8.9	-2.9
7. Mithra ..	619,153	310,553	278,600	656,810	361,507	294,803	-37,157	-5.7	-14.0
8. Agra ..	924,324	508,234	416,090	1,021,847	557,320	464,527	-97,532	-9.5	-3.6
9. Mainpuri ..	743,918	411,949	336,269	797,624	438,920	358,704	-49,406	-6.2	-3.8
10. Etah ..	829,872	449,074	380,798	871,372	474,210	397,162	-41,520	-4.8	+9

5,197,385	2,775,575	2,420,810	5,650,841	-3,050,478	2,600,363	-453,456	+3.1
1,012,360	544,202	468,143	1,094,653	593,836	500,827	-82,313	+4
740,209	889,604	350,005	806,900	427,000	978,900	-65,691	+3.8
975,307	521,977	453,380	1,063,953	577,927	476,026	-78,646	+2.7
1,192,205	638,821	560,384	1,262,933	676,151	583,782	-69,728	+6.0
838,716	452,772	385,944	945,775	513,562	432,213	-11.3	+2.6
431,598	229,193	202,399	437,617	262,002	225,615	-11.8	+3.7
4,791,957	2,571,659	2,220,298	4,946,504	2,628,691	2,317,813	-154,547	-4.8
858,151	469,819	388,882	900,022	494,017	406,005	-41,871	-2.8
728,825	401,587	327,238	760,121	416,643	343,473	-31,296	-5.8
1,149,145	637,826	511,319	1,142,286	623,437	518,849	+6,859	-9.3
652,459	841,281	311,177	676,989	350,207	326,782	-24,460	-1.4
1,403,377	731,145	682,222	1,457,136	744,382	722,754	-63,759	-1.6
2,065,762	1,067,164	993,598	2,207,923	1,126,720	1,081,203	-142,161	+4.8
606,843	315,719	291,124	630,688	350,132	330,496	-73,845	+10.4
405,429	213,400	192,029	404,775	209,525	195,260	+654	+1.3
440,338	224,383	215,955	465,233	234,842	230,381	-24,885	+1.5
913,152	313,662	299,490	667,237	332,161	325,076	-44,085	+4.1
4,448,564	2,267,639	2,196,945	4,451,988	2,224,437	2,227,551	-3,404	-5.4
903,170	463,075	440,095	835,442	446,134	439,308	+17,728	+1.7
724,231	361,685	332,536	724,801	363,278	366,523	-530	-1.0
1,155,263	574,553	560,700	1,156,254	576,070	520,184	-1,001	-3.9
832,570	424,793	407,777	839,725	420,200	419,525	-7,155	-8.1
888,370	427,583	405,784	845,768	423,755	422,011	-12,898	-14.3
6,728,122	3,424,453	3,304,669	6,524,419	3,280,721	3,243,693	+204,703	+3.0
3,273,708	1,662,006	1,611,703	3,211,180	1,604,685	1,596,545	+2,528	+3.9
Allahabad Division							
17. Farrukhabad ..							
18. Etawah ..							
19. Cawnpore ..							
20. Fatehpur ..							
21. Allahabad ..							
Jhansi Division							
22. Jhansi ..							
23. Jalaun ..							
24. Hamirpur ..							
25. Banda ..							
Benares Division							
26. Benares ..							
27. Mirzapur ..							
28. Jaunpur ..							
29. Ghazipur ..							
30. Ballia ..							
Gorakhpur Division							
31. Gorakhpur ..							

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—(continued).

Districts	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911			Variation, 1911—'921 Increase (+), Decrease (—)		Variation, 1901—1911 Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Remarks.
	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual	Per cent		
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—(contd.)										
37. Basti ..	1,924,560	984,543	940,017	1,880,421	936,286	904,135	+91,139	+5.1	—9	
38. Azamgarh ..	1,330,864	777,501	752,950	1,492,818	749,000	743,018	+38,046	+2.5	—3.6	
Kannauj Division										
39. Naini Tal ..	1,293,439	678,183	635,256	1,995,790	683,209	643,581	—35,351	—2.2	+10.1	
40. Almora ..	277,868	161,010	116,668	323,519	132,875	140,644	—15,851	—14.2	—2	
41. Garhwal ..	530,521	265,206	265,658	525,680	276,780	258,800	+5,294	+1.0	+15.9	
Oudh										
42. Lucknow ..	12,170,308	6,300,993	5,869,313	12,558,004	6,484,700	6,073,304	—387,696	—3.1	—2.1	
Etawah Division										
43. Unnao ..	5,670,843	2,946,871	2,614,472	5,911,612	3,123,767	2,782,875	—340,799	—5.8	—1.1	
44. Rae Bareilly ..	7,738,2	394,431	832,751	764,411	411,199	352,612	—37,179	—4.9	—3.6	
45. Sitapur ..	819,238	433,932	385,306	910,915	478,385	432,300	—91,677	—10.1	—6.7	
46. Hardoi ..	933,354	474,770	461,024	1,016,861	510,605	506,199	—80,470	—7.9	—1.6	
47. Fyzabad ..	1,089,498	551,169	508,929	1,188,903	606,399	582,607	—49,498	—4.3	—3.1	
48. Kheri ..	1,084,972	566,196	493,136	1,121,248	609,807	511,381	—86,916	—3.3	+2.6	
49. Allahabad ..	914,140	455,823	428,326	951,503	511,012	447,696	—45,059	—4.7	+6.0	
Fyzabad Division										
50. Fyzabad ..	849,465	3,314,621	3,251,841	6,616,392	3,357,933	3,290,429	—40,397	—1.7	—3.1	
51. Gonda ..	1,171,994	588,325	581,069	1,154,100	571,621	578,489	+17,865	+1.5	—5.8	
52. Faizabad ..	1,473,098	752,993	720,105	1,412,212	713,416	693,714	+60,386	+4.3	+6	
53. ..	1,965,377	534,543	610,823	1,047,677	544,534	503,036	+17,700	+1.7	—3	

46. Sultanpur ..	1,003,912	494,595	509,317	1,048,534	515,980	532,344	-44,612	-4.3	-3.8
47. Partabgarh ..	835,130	417,378	437,752	599,973	487,188	402,790	-44,843	-5.0	-1.4
48. Bara Banki ..	1,029,954	536,845	493,109	1,033,867	554,137	519,720	-53,913	-5.0	-8.1
United Provinces States ..	1,134,824	580,303	554,521	1,189,874	609,309	530,535	-55,050	-4.6	+2.3
49. Rampur ..	453,607	249,886	210,771	531,217	282,978	243,289	-77,810	-14.6	-4
50. Tehri-Garhwal ..	818,482	156,803	161,979	800,819	148,462	152,357	+17,863	+5.9	+11.9
51. Benares ..	862,785	180,964	181,771	877,898	177,869	174,969	+4,897	+1.4	-1.0
BARODA ..	2,121,875	1,098,054	1,023,821	2,032,798	1,055,935	976,863	+89,077	+4.4	+4.1
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY ..	6,004,581	3,072,769	2,931,812	6,139,995	3,111,060	3,028,935	-135,414	-2.2	+12.8
1. Indore ..	1,118,104	599,044	549,070	1,049,262	541,757	507,505	+9,852	+9.4	+16.3
2. Bhopal ..	691,299	357,723	333,573	728,124	374,716	338,408	-46,825	-6.3	+8.7
3. Rewa ..	1,401,672	638,453	703,219	1,515,397	751,564	763,683	-118,505	-7.5	+14.2
4. Orchha ..	285,157	147,375	137,812	320,092	168,638	161,999	-44,815	-13.6	+2.6
5. Datia ..	143,433	77,319	71,114	151,603	80,173	74,428	-6,170	-4.0	+11.1
6. Dhar ..	230,404	116,038	114,856	192,265	93,721	96,474	+37,139	+19.2	+36.0
7. Dewas, Senior ..	77,005	39,805	37,300	73,743	38,843	36,305	+1,257	+1.7	+18.5
8. Dewas, Junior ..	66,998	34,478	32,520	63,598	32,542	31,056	+3,400	+5.3	+14.3
9. Sambhar ..	33,520	17,861	15,619	31,908	16,291	15,617	+1,312	+4.1	-4.7
10. Jaora ..	85,817	44,031	41,736	82,563	42,432	40,130	+3,255	+3.9	-1.4
11. Ratlam ..	85,496	43,942	41,554	82,497	41,803	40,559	+2,999	+3.6	-3.2
12. Panqa ..	197,477	100,812	96,665	258,580	114,986	113,944	-8,403	-13.7	+18.6
13. Charkhari ..	123,435	63,429	59,886	132,590	67,516	65,044	-9,105	-6.9	+6.9
14. Ajigarh ..	81,812	43,432	41,580	87,083	44,286	42,807	-9,281	-2.6	+11.3
15. Bilawar ..	111,723	58,096	53,657	125,202	64,233	60,969	-13,479	-10.8	+13.3
16. Baoni ..	19,782	10,496	9,586	20,121	10,342	9,779	-389	-1.9	+1.7
17. Chhatrapur ..	166,514	86,471	80,073	173,940	93,270	86,970	-13,396	-7.4	+5.4
18. Sitaman ..	26,549	13,707	12,842	26,484	13,646	12,838	+65	+2	+11.0

TABLE B.—Population of Districts—(continued).

District.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation, 1911-1921. Increase (+), Decrease (-).		Remarks.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1				5	6	7	8	10	11
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY— (continued).									
19. Seilana	26,815	13,743	13,072	26,835	14,543	14,292	-1,750	-6.2	+10.7
20. Rajgarh	114,937	60,456	54,531	127,353	66,870	61,223	-12,503	-9.7	+34.1
21. Narsinghgarh ..	101,423	52,507	48,517	109,854	53,706	53,148	-8,423	-7.7	+19.8
22. Jabalpur	123,840	62,502	61,337	111,392	55,458	55,884	+12,548	+11.3	+37.2
23. Baran	15,903	8,283	7,626	16,583	8,061	8,316	-1,073	-6.3	+8.0
24. Nagod	68,190	33,092	34,497	74,592	36,382	38,210	-6,402	-8.6	+11.2
25. Bilaspur	66,539	32,171	33,838	72,155	35,565	37,590	-6,615	-9.0	+14.5
26. Bargarh	120,150	60,388	59,752	108,553	54,438	54,095	+11,567	+10.7	+42.6
27. Ahirapur	89,377	45,605	43,772	72,454	36,323	36,128	+16,923	+23.4	+44.4
28. Rukhpur	40,043	21,225	19,118	40,075	20,900	19,065	-32	-1	+28.7
29. Other States ..	253,398	129,288	124,110	200,084	131,095	123,936	-6,086	-2.6	+1.9
GWALIOR	8,175,822	1,686,176	1,489,646	3,216,985	1,683,399	1,526,086	-41,163	-1.3	+5.3
HYDERABAD	12,453,827	6,331,984	6,121,643	13,374,676	6,797,116	6,577,558	-921,049	-6.9	+20.0
KASHMIR	3,322,030	1,757,902	1,534,128	3,152,126	1,674,367	1,483,759	+163,904	+5.2	+8.7
MYSORE	5,976,660	3,045,999	2,930,661	5,806,133	2,934,621	2,871,572	+170,497	+2.9	+4.8
RAJPUTANA AGENCY	9,857,012	5,189,765	4,667,247	10,530,432	5,515,275	5,015,157	-673,420	-6.4	+6.9
1. Mount Abu ..	8,605	2,147	1,458	4,292	2,023	1,850	-67	-10.0	-5.5

2. Aitwar	708,982	376,512	332,470	791,683	413,659	375,023	-82,706	-10	-4
3. Banswara	190,362	94,552	95,80	165,463	81,620	83,843	+24,590	+150	+110
4. Bharatpur	493,437	272,514	223,923	558,785	302,254	20,931	-62,348	-112	-108
5. Bilanar	600,626	347,787	312,919	700,983	371,489	320,494	-40,327	-58	+139
6. Bundi	187,063	97,635	89,483	218,700	118,211	103,519	-31,62	-145	+277
7. Dholpur	229,754	126,887	102,697	263,188	114,244	115,914	-38,454	-127	-29
8. Dungarpur	189,272	95,233	54,089	152,192	79,105	80,057	+10,080	+189	+590
9. Jaipur	2,829,087	1,287,312	1,091,775	2,636,67	1,385,750	1,250,897	-307,560	-117	-8
10. Jaisalmer	67,701	37,862	29,839	88,711	49,500	39,311	-20,610	-233	+204
11. Jhalawar	98,163	50,355	45,813	38,271	50,034	43,257	-103	-1	+68
12. Karauli	183,730	73,647	60,083	143,587	80,081	66,506	-12,357	-88	-65
13. Kishangarh	77,603	40,880	36,916	87,191	47,718	41,473	-9,385	-108	-42
14. Kotah	629,932	226,732	303,230	637,089	370,24	302,735	-9,127	-14	+173
15. Kushalnagar (Oneship)	59,462	14,871	14,591	22,005	10,956	11,049	+7,457	+339	+356
16. Lawa Estate	2,263	1,202	1,061	2,564	1,302	1,262	-301	-17	-40
17. Marwar	1,841,642	970,531	871,011	2,087,553	1,075,269	982,384	-245,011	105	+63
18. Mewar	1,398,283	718,285	674,998	1,598,776	670,750	623,026	+39,507	+77	+256
19. Patalgarh	67,114	34,087	43,027	63,704	31,735	30,869	+4,410	+70	+205
20. Shalipura (Oneship)	48,118	24,504	23,814	47,397	24,595	22,802	+7,1	+15	-111
21. Sirohar	186,662	96,792	89,870	184,835	93,686	89,169	-1,827	+10	+228
22. Tonk	287,898	149,163	133,730	303,181	156,590	143,491	-15,383	-50	+109
SIKKIM.	81,722	41,502	40,220	87,920	45,059	43,861	-6,198	-70	+490

TABLE C.

Population of principal Towns and Variation since 1901.

In the towns noted below, where plague was prevalent at the time of the Census of 1911, many of the inhabitants were absent from their homes and the population shown in this table is far less than it would otherwise have been. The population of these towns for 1911 according to the returns of a fresh Census taken after the epidemic had subsided is noted below :—

Province.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bihar and Orissa	Gaya	70,423	38,717	31,706
Central Provinces	Nagpur	134,008	70,441	63,567
United Provinces	Cawnpore	195,498	115,248	80,250
Central India	Indore	68,733	37,910	30,823
Gwalior	Lashkar	72,409	39,945	32,464

TABLE C.—Population of Principal Towns.

Town.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1921.			Variation, 1911-21. Increase (+), Decrease (—).		Remarks.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Actual.	Per cent.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1								10	11
AJMER-MERWARA.									
Ajmer	114,196	67,878	46,318	83,229	47,354	35,868	+27,974	+32.4	+16.8
BALUCHISTAN.									
Quetta	48,988	27,416	11,517	39,222	25,369	8,553	+15,011	+44.3	+38.0
BENGAL.									
Calcutta with Suburbs and Howrah	1,263,292	845,406	417,886	1,223,313	812,433	409,880	+40,979	+3.4	+10.4
Calcutta Proper	903,173	613,324	289,649	896,067	607,674	288,393	+7,106	+8	+5.7
Howrah	192,758	126,772	65,986	179,006	114,566	64,440	+13,752	+7.7	+13.6
Medinipur	66,750	40,667	26,163	53,767	31,735	22,032	+12,983	+24.1	+66.0
Medinipur-Chhipur	66,549	36,329	20,220	46,178	30,793	17,385	+8,371	+17.4	+18.2
Garden Reach	44,082	28,214	15,848	45,295	27,665	17,630	—1,233	—2.7	+60.6
Dacca	117,904	65,993	51,885	108,551	63,091	45,460	+8,753	+8.1	+21.0
BIHAR AND ORISSA.									
Patna	120,109	65,752	54,357	133,153	70,841	65,312	—16,044	—11.8	+1.0
Bhagalpur	63,833	37,159	31,674	74,349	39,947	34,402	—5,516	—7.4	—1.9
Gaya	67,759	37,566	30,193	49,921	26,310	23,611	+17,888	+35.7	—30.0
BOMBAY.									
Bombay	1,172,953	709,010	409,943	979,445	640,283	339,157	+193,508	+19.8	+26.2
Ahmedabad	274,202	155,222	118,980	239,777	125,938	103,839	+41,435	+17.8	+16.7
Poona	176,671	94,519	83,152	159,450	85,594	73,856	+17,271	+10.8	+3.6

Katohi ..	215,781	132,853	83,428	151,903	90,393	61,670	+63,578	+42.1	+30.2
Surat ..	118,399	62,418	55,881	114,868	59,034	55,234	+3,431	+3.0	-3.7
BURMA.									
Rangoon ..	389,539	234,723	104,801	293,316	208,111	85,205	+43,211	+15.8	+19.5
Mandalay ..	147,429	76,663	70.7	138,299	69,718	63,561	+9,130	+6.6	+24.8
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.									
Nagpur ..	149,522	80,024	69,498	101,415	53,676	47,719	+48,107	+47.4	-20.6
Jubbulpore ..	108,973	61,636	47,147	109,651	56,035	44,616	+8,322	+8.3	+11.2
DELHI.									
Delhi ..	503,148	181,999	131,849	232,337	138,864	98,973	+70,311	+30.2	+11.6
MADRAS.									
Madras ..	622,951	272,944	250,007	513,060	206,425	252,195	+4,291	+.8	+1.8
Madura ..	138,894	70,989	68,605	135,115	67,566	67,549	+2,779	+2.8	+26.5
Trichinopoly ..	119,521	59,975	59,548	123,512	61,560	61,952	-3,991	-3.2	+17.9
Calicut ..	81,995	42,201	99,794	78,417	40,680	37,787	+3,578	+4.6	+1.9
Salem ..	52,217	26,470	25,747	59,153	23,232	29,921	-6,936	-11.7	+16.2
N. W. F. PROVINCE.									
Peshawar ..	98,981	55,529	38,355	97,985	59,630	38,355	-4,051	-4.1	+2.9
PUNJAB.									
Lahore ..	479,553	177,690	101,878	233,687	149,249	85,439	+50,871	+22.4	+12.7
Amritsar ..	160,403	95,118	65,291	152,756	88,979	68,877	+7,653	+5.0	-6.0
Multan ..	86,251	48,808	37,443	90,243	56,230	42,963	-12,992	-13.1	+13.6
Rawalpindi ..	97,983	67,866	30,127	86,423	57,451	27,032	+11,500	+13.3	-1.4
Ambala ..	76,497	45,864	20,643	80,131	49,304	30,927	-3,634	-4.5	+1.9
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.									
Lucknow ..	243,553	137,546	106,007	153,114	140,558	111,556	-8,561	-3.4	-1.7
Benares ..	199,993	107,455	92,538	203,801	105,815	97,989	-3,811	-1.9	-4.4

TABLE C.—Population of Principal Towns—(concluded).

City.	Population, 1921.			Population, 1911.			Variation 1911-21. Increase (+), Decrease (-).		Per cent. Increase (+), Decrease (-).	Remarks.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Actual.	Per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH - (contd.)										
Agra ..	185,946	104,143	81,803	185,449	101,365	84,114	+497	+3	-1.4	
Cawnpore ..	218,044	127,814	90,230	178,557	103,310	75,241	+34,487	-19.3	-12.0	
Allahabad ..	185,970	88,693	97,277	171,697	96,203	75,489	-15,727	-9.2	-2	
Bareilly ..	127,939	70,891	57,048	129,464	70,601	58,861	-1,523	-1.2	-2.8	
Meerut ..	122,567	71,430	51,137	116,031	66,542	50,089	+5,936	+5.1	-1.6	
Moradabad ..	82,713	44,500	38,213	81,118	43,933	37,185	+1,595	+2.0	+8.0	
Rampur ..	78,200	31,088	47,112	74,816	38,833	35,433	-1,116	-1.5	-5.6	
BARODA.										
Baroda ..	94,742	51,807	42,935	98,345	53,615	44,730	-4,003	-4.6	-4.3	
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.										
Bhopal ..	5,054	24,080	29,974	50,104	29,043	27,161	-11,150	-19.8	-27.0	
Indore ..	92,993	52,655	40,338	44,947	24,792	20,155	+48,046	+106.9	-43.1	
GWALIOR.										
Lashkar ..	78,849	41,698	37,151	56,187	30,533	25,654	+20,662	+36.8	-42.9	
HYDERABAD.										
Hyderabad ..	404,225	208,916	195,309	501,646	258,989	242,643	-97,421	-19.4	+3.3	
KASHMIR.										
Srinagar, ..	141,631	76,768	64,863	180,201	70,419	59,782	+11,430	+8.9	+3.0	

MYSORE	Mysore (including Civil and Military Stations)	238,111	125,631	112,430	159,485	97,749	91,736	+43,626	+25.7	+19.1
		88,932	43,878	40,064	71,306	36,113	35,194	+12,835	+17.7	+4.7
BAJAPUTANA AGENCY.	Salim	120,193	64,387	55,809	137,098	70,846	66,252	-16,902	-12.8	-14.4
		78,430	33,366	34,114	59,262	27,351	29,911	+14,218	+24.0	-1.9
		59,416	36,439	33,009	55,826	28,275	27,551	+13,622	+24.4	+5.2
		44,763	23,520	21,292	41,303	22,254	19,051	+9,477	+8.4	-27.2

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 30th April, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad city ..	...	...	...	4	...	1
Allahabad district ...	11	12	...	9	...	...
Almora district ...	...	...	13	32	...	...
Azamgarh district ...	17	27	6	5	21	13
Bahraich district ...	...	...	296	264	2	4
Ballia district ..	59	63	...	...	...	...
Banda district ...	...	...	31	12	7	4
Basti district ...	46	56	177	120	15	1
Benares district ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Benares city ...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Farrukhabad district ...	...	...	5	3	...	...
Fatehpur district ...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad district ...	7	3	11	11	...	...
Fyzabad city ...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Gairhwal district ...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Ghazipur district ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Gonda district ...	...	...	353	116	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	82	63	64	53	...	...
Jalaun district ...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Jhansi district ...	...	...	6	4	...	...
Kheri district ...	...	...	495	230	1	1
Lucknow district ...	...	4	...	1	...	...
Lucknow city ...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district	1	...	...	1	1	1
Naini Tal district ...	...	...	32	102	...	...
Paritabgarh district ...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Pilibhit district ...	10(a)	10(a)	273(b)	284(b)	...	...
Rae Bareli district ...	42	25	...	...	...	...
Sitapur district ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Sultanpur district ...	11	6	4	3	...	...
Total ...	296	281	1,773	1,393	52	27

DATED LUCKNOW:

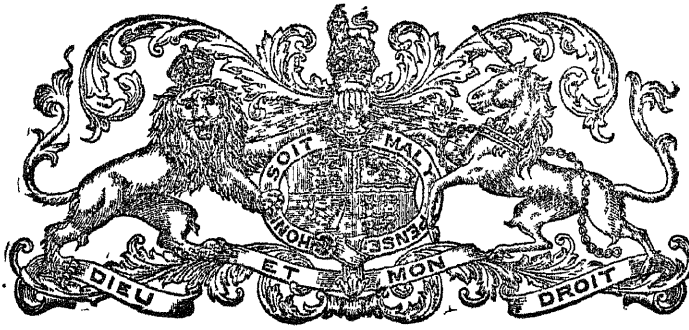
The 5th May, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 10 seizures and 9 deaths of previous week.

(b) " 208 " 216 " "



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 16TH APRIL, 1921.

No. E.-(S. S.) 90.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER (SURPLUS STORES).

Simla, the 14th April, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 3 of the resolution of the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions, no. E.-1559, dated the 15th February 1921, it was notified that the work connected with the closing of the war commitments of the late Indian Munitions Board and the disposal of surplus stores on behalf of His Majesty's Government had been entrusted to a separate temporary organisation under an officer designated Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) responsible to the Member of the Governor General's Executive Council in charge of Industries. Hitherto, there have been two distinct and separate organisations for the disposal of surplus stores under the direction of the Chief Controller. One organisation has been concerned with the sale of textile stores, and the other with the sale of engineering and miscellaneous stores. The textiles organisation has consisted of a Controller (Textile), at the headquarters of the Government of India, assisted by a Deputy Controller (Textiles), local Assistant Controllers (Textiles) and Officers in charge of Surplus Textiles Stock Dépôts have been appointed at certain local centres, who have been directly responsible to the Controller (Textiles) at headquarters. The organisation for the sale of engineering and miscellaneous stores has consisted of a Controller (Engineering and Miscellaneous Stores) at headquarters to whom the Controllers (Sales), at Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore have been directly responsible.

2. It has now been decided to revise these arrangements by amalgamating the organisation for the sale of textiles with that for the sale of engineering and miscellaneous stores. The Assistant Controllers (Textiles) and the Officers in charge of Surplus Textiles Stock Dépôts at Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore will, in future, be subordinated to the Controllers (Sales)

at those centres. The latter officers will, therefore, conduct the executive work of the sale of surplus stores of all descriptions, and will be assisted by Deputy and Assistant Controllers (Sales). All applications to purchase surplus stores of any description should be addressed to the Controller (Sales), Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore, as the case may be. The above arrangements will come into force from the 1st of May, 1921 in the case of Calcutta and Lahore, and from the 1st of June 1921 in the case of Bombay.

3. At headquarters, the Chief Controller will be assisted by two Deputy Chief Controllers and one Assistant Chief Controller. One Deputy Chief Controller, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. C. Huffam, O.B.E., M.C., will deal with all questions relating to the sale of surplus stores of all descriptions. The remainder of the work of the office, which includes not only the work connected with the closing of the war commitments of the late Indian Munitions Board, but also the purchase of textiles for certain departments of the Government of India, will be divided between the second Deputy Chief Controller, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E., and the Assistant Chief Controller, Mr. R. R. Reaks, M.B.E.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala of Messrs. Tata and Sons will continue to act as Honorary Adviser in respect of sales of textile piece-goods and yarn.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander will deal *inter alia* with the purchase of textile supplies and, in respect of this work, he will be assisted by Mr. R. W. Targett with the title of Deputy Controller (Textiles Purchases). Correspondence regarding the purchase of textile supplies should be addressed to the Deputy Controller (Textiles Purchases), office of the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores), Simla. All other correspondence intended for the headquarters office should be addressed to the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores), Simla, and such correspondence, if it relates to the sale of surplus stores of any description, should be marked "Sales." These arrangements will come into force from 1st of May, 1921.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to all Governments and Administra-

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and Delhi.

† Home, Foreign and Political, Finance, Army, Public Works, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce, Railway Board, Education, and Industries.

‡ The Controllers (Sales), Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore. The Assistant Controllers (Textiles), Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore. Officers in charge, Surplus Textiles Stock Depôts, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Patnagarh.

The Controllers of Munitions, Calcutta and Madras. The Deputy Controller of Munitions, Calcutta. Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Bombay.

tions,* to all departments† of the Government of India, the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, the Central War Controller, the Controller of War Accounts (Munitions Branch), to all heads‡ of offices subordinate to the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) and to the Commissioner in India, Sur-

plus Government Property Disposals Board.

ORDERED also that a copy of the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. R. REAKS,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 982/I—327-1916.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 9th May, 1921.

In supersession of this department notification no. 788/I—327, dated the 8th April, 1921, and in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution no. 1417/I—488, dated the 21st May, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to order the publication of the following papers regarding the assessment of parganas Bhukarheri and Bhuma Sambalhera, tahsil Jahsath, District Mazaffarnagar, for general information. Any criticisms or opinions received within two months from the date of this notification will be considered by Government.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 70 A/I—201C/27 of 1921.

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,
 SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
 UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 UNITED PROVINCES,
 REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Allahabad, the 17th January, 1921.
 10th March,*

SIR,

IN-continuation of the Board's letter no. 856N/I—201C/27, dated the 19th July, 1920, submitting the rent-rate report of pargannas Bhukarheri and Bhuma Sambalhera, tahsil Jansath, district Muzaffarnagar, I am directed to submit for the information and orders of the Government the enclosed copy of the assessment report on these pargannas, together with a copy of the Note on it written by the Commissioner of the Meerut division, and of the orders of the Board thereon, no. 494/I—201C/27, dated the 9th December, 1920.

2. The Board have accepted the Commissioner's proposals in all matters and approve the alterations in the proposed revenue suggested by him; and they now recommend for the sanction of the Government the imposition of the demands shown in paragraph 3 of the Board's order of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. PHELPS,

Secretary.

No. 494/I—201C/27 of 1920.

FROM

E. A. PHELPS, Esq., I.C.S.,
 SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
 UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION.

Dated Allahabad, the 9th December, 1920.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter no. 403/S. dated the 20th October, 1920, submitting the assessment report of pargannas Bhukarheri and Bhuma Sambalhera, tahsil Jansath, district Muzaffarnagar, together with your own Note thereon, I am directed to communicate the following orders of the Board.

2. The Board accept all the proposals made by you for the reasons given in detail in the Note; and they accord their sanction to the fixing of the different terms of settlement in the villages named in Appendix I to your Note, as shown therein in the case of each village; also to an option being given to *zamindars* of those mahals settled for 30 years which are referred to at the end of paragraph

7 of your Note to take a five years' settlement at the proposed *jama* if they prefer it. The result is that the Settlement Officer's proposal for a 15 years' settlement in certain cases disappears altogether.

The Board also sanction the Settlement Officer's classification of villages as alluvial, and await the receipt of a separate report in regard to the roster of alluvial mahals, when the proposal made in paragraph 30 of the report will also be considered and necessary orders passed.

3. The Board are in agreement with the principles followed by you in revising the Settlement Officer's assessments shown in the list attached to your Note. The aggregate amounts of the revenues after alterations stand at the following figures, which are being reported to Government for sanction :—

	Pargana Bhukarheri.	Pargana Bhuma Sambalhera.	Total.
<i>Payable to Government.</i>			
Non-alluvial mahals—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
For the first 5 years	1,16,687 8 0	71,576 4 0	1,88,263 12 0
From the 6th year	1,19,477 8 0	72,446 4 0	1,91,923 12 0
From the 11th year	1,20,887 8 0	72,916 4 0	1,93,753 12 0
Short-term (five years) settlement mahals ..	175 0 0	1,382 4 0	1,587 4 0
Alluvial mahals	1,964 6 0	692 8 0	2,656 14 0
<i>Nominal.</i>			
On revenue-free mahals	650 0 0	..	650 0 0
On revenue-free plots	6,978 8 0	78 8 0	6,452 0 0

Subject to the final orders of the Government, the Board authorize the Settlement Officer to declare the new *jamās* proposed by him as modified by the Commissioner and approved by the Board, making it clear to the *malguzars* concerned that the amount of the revenue and the period of engagement are subject to whatever orders the Government may pass.

4 In regard to the 50 objections lodged to the assessments when laid open to the public, I am to say that they have also been scrutinized by the Board. In the result the Board find no cause for interference with the Settlement Officer's proposals in regard to these 50 mahals, except in the 16 cases in which you have thought it right, for the reasons given by you in paragraph 14 of your Note, to reduce the proposed *jamās*.

The Board are in agreement with these reductions made by you. The remaining objections have been rejected for the reasons recorded by you in each case, and the Board uphold your orders.

* 5. I am to add that the Board sanction the assessment of all mahals in which the proposed revenues fall below 45 per cent. of the net assets.

6. In conclusion, the Board have pleasure in commending Mr. Lane especially for careful soil-classification, which has formed the basis of a sound assessment. They also wish cordially to thank yourself for the care with which you have examined and, where necessary corrected the Settlement Officer's proposals.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. PHELPS,
Secretary.

**NOTE ON THE ASSESSMENT REPORT OF PARGANAS
BHUKARHERI AND BHUMA SAMBALHERA, TAHSIL
JANSATH, DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR.**

The physical and economic characteristics of the area have been fully described in the rent-rate report and need not be repeated here.

2. *Areas.*—The question of the area assessed is of importance in every settlement, and the area could have been accurately stated if the Settlement Officer had calculated, as he could easily have done in each case of addition for land out of cultivation, the area represented by the amount added. Even as it is the area assessed can be known with fair accuracy by taking the value of the land for which addition is made at the rate of Re. 1·8 per acre, which is an average figure for such land, as I have done in the statement below.

Pargana.	Area in holdings, 1326F.					Cultivated area.		Assessed.			
	Culti- vated.	Uncul- tivated.	Total.	Add for revenue free.	Total.	Average of 12 years.	1325F.	Khalsa.	Revenue free.	Add for land thrown out of cultiva- tion.	Total.
Bhukarheri ..	40,382	5,147	45,529	1,586	47,115	49,151	45,296	44,898	1,586	911	47,390
Bhuma Sambal- hera.	25,801	12,012	37,813	27	37,840	38,956	35,412	36,867	27	1,191	38,085

The Settlement Officer states in paragraph 27 of his rent-rate report that, since in 1326F. which was a year of drought the fallow areas were much above normal, it would be necessary to value a large proportion of fallow in holdings in order to reach the cultivated area of 1325 F., which he considered a fair area to assess; and he estimated that proportion as 7/8ths. The above statement shows however that the area assessed is slightly greater than the whole holdings area. The reason is that in many poor villages above the Ganges high bank the cultivated area has been going down for some time, and much of the land which has fallen out of cultivation has been excluded from holdings. It has been necessary to make additions on this account in order to provide a fair and even basis for a 30 years' settlement, and the assessed area is therefore 4,700 acres above the cultivated area of 1325F. It is however less by 2,700 acres than the average cultivated area of the last 12 years. Since the rent-paying area, which is that which is normally assessed, always includes a proportion of uncultivated land, the area assessed, which I have compared above with the cultivated area of different periods, is strictly moderate, and the additions made for land out of cultivation are fair.

3. *Rates and valuation.*—The valuation and therefore the assessment of a mahal depend very largely on the rates held to be suitable for application thereto; and I criticized the assessments of Purchhapar on the ground that "the circle rates have been found applicable in too large a proportion of the villages, and more use might with advantage have been made of modified rates." The same is the case here. The Settlement Officer defends his action in paragraph 4 of his present report on the ground that the elaborate soil classification adopted provides for ordinary differences in quality, while more marked distinctions between different villages are made by the division into assessment circles. In theory no doubt a soil classification, if sufficiently careful and elaborate, should provide for all differences of quality in a given tract, but in that case there would be no necessity for circles at all (these are always fixed after—not before—soil classification and therefore do not directly influence it); and all Settlement Officers of experience know that in practice it is impossible to meet all those variations of soil,

irrigation, population, management and skill which affect rents, and which must be taken into consideration in fixing the rates, by any classification however careful and minute. Moreover one of the primary objects of the classification is to distinguish between the superior and inferior soils within the village, and in doing so, the object of making the classification in one village to agree entirely with that of another is frequently lost sight of.

4. In this particular tract as in Purchhapar there is great variety in the rent-paying capacity of different villages, and this has not been properly brought out by differentiation of the rates. I have come across numerous instances in which the rates should have been modified.

For instance Kakrala in the *Bhur* circle on the Bijnor road has $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of its area irrigated by flow, and $\frac{1}{5}$ th of its cultivated area under sugar. The rate of non-occupancy tenants is Rs. 20.44. The rate of occupancy tenants is Rs. 5.09 (or less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th) and it sublets at Rs. 18.8 per acre. The *Bhur* circle rates applied, which afford no enhancement in these inadequate rents of occupancy tenants, are quite clearly too low for the village.

Rasulpur, Kassuta and Baruki form a group of villages, where the rates of this circle are too low and have not been modified in assessment.

The case of Tirola, a village in the Canal circle of pargana Bhuma Sambalhera, may also be quoted. This village has 379 acres irrigated out of a cultivated area of 393 acres. One-third of its area is under cane, and it has a large resident population of *Jats*. The non-occupancy rents are three times the valuation by circle rates, and the non-occupancy rental assessed is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the valuation. Obviously the village is much above average, and the rates should have been enhanced for application to it.

Nonikhera is a village in this pargana which belongs geographically to the Canal circle. It has been placed in the *Bhur* circle, and the rates of that circle which have been applied without change are obviously too low for it.

Jarwar in the same pargana is one of several examples in the other direction. It is a poor village of which only $\frac{1}{8}$ th is irrigated. It lies between two villages where the circle rates have been reduced though in one case not sufficiently. The rents of non-occupancy tenants are only 20 per cent. above the valuation by standard rates, and those of occupancy tenants are $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the valuation, so that in order to come up to the valuation they would have to be raised by 50 per cent. in this very poor village. The Settlement Officer seeing this has reduced the valuation by 5 per cent. for application to occupancy tenants' land, in order to avoid the large enhancement of rents, but the reduction is not sufficient. The rates themselves should have been reduced for application to this village by at least $\frac{1}{8}$ th.

There is no doubt whatever that the assessment would have been more satisfactory, if more use had been made of modified rates as provided by rule 23 (4) of the Settlement Circular.

The Settlement Officer remarks in paragraph 9 of his report that in the Canal circle throughout the actuals are below the estimates, partly because the modification of the rates has generally been in a downward direction. The fact is that the modification referred to is not a real modification, but in villages where the special class J1 minus W or J2 minus W has been constituted, the determination of special rates for application thereto. The corresponding soils J1 plus W and J2 plus W have seldom, if ever, been constituted.

5. *Assets*.—The Settlement Officer has explained the variations from the estimate in occupancy and non-occupancy rents. The grain-rented land has been rightly assessed at a somewhat lower standard than the circle rates, because it is in this tract generally situated in the inferior villages and the inferior soils.

As to *sayar* I agree with the Settlement Officer that waste land is always worth something to the *zamindar* for grazing, and should be assessed accordingly. He has not however been always consistent in his treatment of these assets.

6. Except in the Canal circle the assets worked out above the estimates for the reasons given by the Settlement Officer in paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 of his report. The excess was some Rs. 8,000. Also it was not necessary for the reasons given in paragraph 16 to take as revenue so low a proportion of assets as had been proposed. Where the enhancement was little or nothing and the rates were, as is usually the case, easy for the village, a larger proportion was taken, while in the cases of considerable enhancement with many proprietors or excessive enhancement with any proprietor, a proportion as low as 40 per cent. has been proposed. To this the Board's sanction is requested.

The revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer is Rs. 5,500 higher than the estimate, and yields an increase of 30·53 per cent., or 3 per cent. more than that estimated. The only tract, however, where the enhancement is great is the best portion of the two parganas, that is to say, the Canal circle of Bhukarheri, the enhancement in which is 44 per cent. In the corresponding circle of Bhuma Sambalhera it is only 23, while it is 33 and 35 in the *Bhur* circles of the two parganas, and 10 per cent. only in the Ganges high bank circles. In the Ganges *khadir*, all of which is at present under short-term settlements, there is little change for the tract as a whole, though the variation in individual villages is considerable.

7. *Short-term settlements.*—The Settlement Officer has in this report at my request included lists of villages now under short-term settlements, with his proposals for their treatment, and also lists of other villages in which a short-term settlement is recommended for various reasons. He proposes very considerable changes. Shortly the case is as follows.

The main portion of the *khadir* situated in this tract, though not so water-logged and therefore so uncertain as the swamp area of Gordhanpur, has always been recorded as precarious. It was previously to last settlement under a quinquennial settlement. Mr. Miller in paragraph 17 of his assessment report on the Ganges *khadir* recommended a 30 years' or at least a 15 years' settlement. The Commissioner's comment was of a general nature. He said: "I do not think it would be safe to go beyond 15 years for the other areas in which hitherto the period has been only 3 to 5 years." And the Board agreed that "it would be sufficient to grant a settlement for 15 years."

Accordingly this main portion of the *khadir* was settled for 15 years. But in the case of 10 villages named in paragraph 29 of the Settlement Officer's report the settlement was made quinquennial on the *zamindar's* application. The *jamias* assessed on all these villages at and since last settlement and the Settlement Officer's proposals for their present treatment in each case are shown in parts C and D of Appendix VI to his report. I have added a column showing my own recommendations, and attached the statement to my own report as Appendix I. The Settlement Officer has proposed in the case of ten specially precarious villages (18 *mahals*) a five years' settlement (see part D), and in the case of the other 34 villages (65 *mahals*) he has proposed to retain the 15 years' period (see part C). I have been carefully through the assessment statements, which show the past history of all these villages, with the object of recommending as long a period of settlement as possible; and find a certain number in which the cultivation is so very variable that a long-term settlement could only be granted either at a sum which could not be realized from the village, or at the sacrifice of the interests of the State. Reasons for this opinion in each case have been recorded in the assessment notes and a copy of those notes is attached to this note as Appendix II. It is true that the villages are generally small, that their owners live and own property on the upland, and could probably pay the revenue assessed; but so long as it is not recognized that the assessment is an average assessment based on the assets of past years, the owners are in equity entitled to a reduction whenever the revenue cannot be paid from the produce of

the village. I have therefore proposed a five years' settlement in 7 villages (14 mahals) out of part C. Those villages are as follows—

Aurangzebpur,
Bhikhanpur,
Batrari,
Jaggu Jamalpur,
Mujahidpur,
Nasirpur,
Ranjitpur.

I also approve of a five years' settlement as proposed by the Settlement Officer in the villages shown in part D, with the exception of Hajipur *khadir* where the conditions are sufficiently stable for a long-term settlement.

In the villages not proposed for quinquennial settlement the question remains as to what term should be fixed. From what I have said above it appears that at last settlement the Settlement Officer preferred a 30 years' settlement; but in view of the past history of the tract 15 years was considered a safer period. On full consideration I can see no benefit in a 15 years' settlement. Circumstances change so rapidly that if it be assessed on existing assets, it will certainly be either inadequate or excessive in 10 years and probably in 5; while if it be assessed on average assets it may just as well be for 30 years as for 15. The Settlement Officer has in mahals where he proposes a 15 years' settlement assessed on existing assets, including new fallow in holdings even in grain-rented, and adding where he considered it necessary something for land out of cultivation. In cases where the present cultivated area is above normal he has not allowed for a possible or rather probable fall. Where he has proposed a five years' settlement he has sometimes valued uncultivated land and sometimes omitted it. It may be noted that these *khadir* villages were not affected by the drought of 1323F. It seems to me, however, necessary to draw a clear distinction between villages of which the cultivated area varies greatly and those in which the area varies little, and to assess them on different principles. I have therefore in the former cases proposed as already stated a five years' settlement, modifying the revenue where necessary in order to fit it strictly to existing assets; and in the latter case I have adjusted the revenue where necessary to a figure which is roughly half the average assets recorded in past years and accepted for future years. In those mahals I recommend that the assessment be sanctioned for 30 years but that it be open to any *zamindar* who prefers it to take a five years' settlement at the proposed *jama*.

8. After the *khadir* villages dealt with above the case of the *khadir* mahals of villages on the high bank has to be considered. They have been hitherto settled for 30 years—the same term as the upland mahals. The Settlement Officer says that there is no reason to treat them differently from the low land to which they properly belong, and he proposes in the case of the six southern villages of Bhukarheri which are shown in part A of Appendix VI to settle them for 15 years, and for the villages to the north in the neighbourhood of Solani river and for those to the south which he says lie in the neighbourhood of Alampur *jhil* he proposes a five years' settlement (Part B). Now the reason why these *khadir* mahals of upland villages have always been settled for 30 years appears from paragraph 22 of the Senior Member's note on the assessment report of tahsil Jansath at last settlement. It is that most of these mahals are small areas of land of little value actually and in comparison with the parent mahal, and not subject to fluvial action, and any increase or decrease of assets which could possibly take place would not make any serious difference to the valuation of the whole mahal. The only two *khadir* mahals of an appreciable size were those of Sikri and Illahbas, and in these cases also it was not considered necessary to make the settlement quinquennial. The same considerations still prevail, and the general rule should be to settle these mahals for 30 years like the upland. I have been through the statements carefully and can find no reason for any exception to the rule.

9. There remain certain mahals on the upland in villages Illahbas and Sukartar which are at present in a highly deteriorated condition, and in which the Settlement Officer recommends a five years' settlement. On existing assets a fair assessment for the term of settlement could be made, and I therefore agreed that a five years' assessment is necessary, but I have in each case reduced the *jama* to fit strictly the existing assets. These villages are still on the downward grade.

10. *Alluvial mahals*.—The question of the villages to be classed as alluvial has been carefully considered by the Settlement Officer, and I have no changes to propose in his classification. In the arrangement of the roster of alluvial mahals the proposals in his paragraph 30 will receive due consideration

11.—*Changes of jama proposed*—Many of the alterations recommended by me are in the short-term mahals, and have been made for the reasons explained in the preceding paragraphs. Other alterations are due to the cause enumerated in paragraph 7 of my note on Purchhapar. All the proposed alterations are shown in Appendix III. The changes made as in Purchhapar have been made chiefly in order to avoid inequalities of treatments of mahals in the same village. In some cases the modification of the rates which I have thought necessary has affected the assessments. But the alterations made are very small, and since some are in the upward and some in the downward direction they to a great extent balance each other. The result is a slight increase in the upland, and a slight decrease in the lowland tract. The net decrease in the final *jama* of each pargana is shown below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Pargana Bhukarheri	...	172	10	0
Pargana Bhuma Sambalhera	..	583	4	0

12. I have not thought it worth while to delay these proposals, by analysing the changes I have recommended, and recalculating the *jama* of those villages in each circle which will be settled for 5 or for 30 years. It would take some time since I have no staff competent for the work. If the Board accept my proposals, considerable simplification will result, as villages with 15 years' settlement will disappear altogether, and the only villages other than alluvial to be settled for five years will be the upland villages Illahbas and Sukartar, the 7 villages of part C named in paragraphs 8, and 9 out of the 10 villages listed in part D.

13. The Settlement Officer in his paragraphs 20 to 25 and the connected appendices explains his proposals for short-term settlements, and compares the *jamas* which have been imposed at and since last settlement on the villages concerned; but a connected account of the tract and its history has not been given, nor has the past history of individual villages been traced in the assessment notes. The rates as already stated have not been modified in sufficient instances, nor has sufficient attention been paid to the comparison of the figures of different mahals. These defects I have endeavoured to remove by the alterations (small in themselves) which I have recommended. But the classification of soils has been done on a sound system and with great care and accuracy, and it affords a very reliable indication of the respective values of different mahals of the same village, and as a rule of different villages in the same tract. This classification and the complete information statistical and otherwise of the present condition of the village given in the assessment note and statements form the basis of a sound assessment, and that which is reported herewith may be confidently recommended for sanction.

14. *Objections*.—The assessment statements in accordance with the new rules remained on the table in the Settlement office for a month and 50 objections have been filed. Orders have been passed on all the objections, and in 15 cases reductions were recommended, not I think in any instance on account of any new fact brought forward by the objector, but for the general reasons referred to in paragraph 12 of this note.

S. H. FREMANTLE,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.—SHORT TERM SETTLEMENT—PART A.

Mahals formerly settled for 30 years, now proposed for 15 years' settlement.
Pargana Bhukarheri.

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement	Jama now proposed	Commissioner's proposals.
	<i>Ganges full-term circle, pargana Bhukarheri</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhuapur ..	Khadir ..	20	35	45
Daryabad ..	Ghair Daiyan Khadir ..	20	11/4	15
	Musammât Sundra Khadir.		2/3	2/3
	Musammât Parbatî Khadir.		1	2/3
	Total ..	20	14/12	20
Daryapur ..	Amir Husain Khadir ..	5	1	5
	Muhammad Husain Khadir.	5	1	5
	Total ..	10	2	10
Ilahbas ..	Ghair Daiyan Khadir ..	230	85	75
	Sunder etc. Khadir ..		75	75
	Total ..	230	160	150
Kari ..	Imam Ali Khadir ..	1	1	Very small and no cultivation worth mentioning since last settlement. All may pay Rs. 1 each.
	Tafazzul Husain Khadir	1	1	
	Amir Singh Khadir ..	1	1	
	Tajammul Husain Khajora Khadir.	1	1	
	Tajammul Husain Kakrauli Khadir.	1	1/14	
	Total ..	5	5/14	5
Khatpaur ..	Phulla Khadir ..	2	2/3	2/3
	Mahajanani Khadir ..	5	2/3	2/3
	Amir Husain Khadir ..	5	5	5
	Total ..	12	10	10
	Grand total ..	297	227/10	240

All to be settled for 30 years.

APPENDIX I—PART B.

Mahals formerly settled for 30 years, now proposed for 5 years' settlement.

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement.	Jama now proposed.	Commissioner's proposals.	
	<i>Canal circle, Bhukarheri</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhukarheri	.. Khadir ..	80	80	150	For 30 years
	<i>Bhur circle, Bhukarheri.</i>				
Sikri	.. Khadir ..	150	85	65	For 30 years.
	<i>Ganges full-term circle.</i>				
Illahbas	Ghair Daiyan Bangar ..		65	50	For 5 years.
	Rohan ..	380	42/8	30	
	Parbati ..		37/8	30	
	Total ..	380	145	110	
Sukartar (non-alluvial)	Gomti Das ..	55	20	7/8	For 5 years.
	Shib Lal ..	50	15	7/8	
	Parbati ..		30	15	
	Sundar ..	275	30	15	
	Ghair Daiyan ..		35	10	
	Total ..	380	130	55	
Sukartari	.. Khadir ..	55	12/8	20	For 30 years.
	<i>Ganges full-term, pargana</i>				
	<i>Bhuma Sambalhera.</i>				
Haidarpur	.. Khadir ..	10	10	10	All for 30 years.
Kalianpur Jalalpur	Ghair Daiyan Khadir ..	80	50	80	
	Sangam Lal Khadir ..	5	10	20	
	Total ..	85	60	100	
Muhammadpur Mungar.	14 Biswas Khadir ..	40	10	10	All for 30 years.
	6 Biswas Khadir ..	12	10	10	
	Total ..	52	20	20	
Nizampur	Lachhman Das Khadir	5	2/8	3	All for 30 years.
	Musammatt Parbati Khadir.	5	2/8	2/8	
	Zakir Husain Khadir ..	5	1	2/8	
	Sirajul Husain Khadir	3	1	1	
	Marahmat Husain Khadir.	2	1	1	
	Total ..	20	28	10	

APPENDIX I—PART B.

Mahals formerly settled for 30 years, now proposed for 5 years' settlement—(concluded).

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement	Jama now proposed.	Commissioner's proposals.	
	<i>Ganges full-term, pargana Bhuma Sambalhera.—(concluded).</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Qasimpur Khola ..	Khadir ..	30	10	10	All for 30 years.
	5 Biswas Khadir ..	5	1	1	
Samana ..	Jwala Prasad Khadir ..		2/8	3	
	Bihari Lal Khadir ..	5	1	2	
	Durga Prasad Khadir ..		1	2	
	Total ..	10	5/8	10	
	Ghair Daiyan Khadir ..	15	15	15	All for 30 years.
Sheopuri ..	Musammat Aftab Begam Khadir.	10	10	10	
	Jauhri Mal Khadir ..	3	2/8	2/8	
	Total ..	28	27/8	27/8	
	Ali Baksh Khadir ..	25	5	15	All for 30 years.
	Jamaliyat Ali Khadir ..	20	2/8	10	
Ikhera ..	Ghair Daiyan Khadir ..		7/8	2/8	
	Jwala Prasad Khadir ..	30	5	1/4	
	Muhammad Husain Khadir.		1	1/4	
	Total ..	75	21	30	
Tikola ..	Khadir ..	10	20	20	
Tigarpur ..	Khadir ..	50	25	25	
	Grand Total, both parganas.	1365	679/8	662/8	

APPENDIX I—PART C.

Mahals formerly settled for 15 years and again proposed for a 15 years' settlement.

Mauza.	Mahal	Jama of last settlement.	Jama of intermediate settlement made in—			Jama now proposed	Proposed by Commission	
			1905F	1910F	1914F			
	<i>Pargana Bhujarkhe, Ganges short term or etc.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	All to be settled for 30 years except those marked 5 years.
Dhanuwalla (non alluvial)	Kesri Mal ..	1,185	1,710	870	350	
	Ghair Dayan ..					500	40	
	Jawahar Kuar ..					870	810	
	Nihal Singh ..					175	160	
	Sheo Singh ..					195	180	
	Total ..					1,570	1,460	
Jalalpur Beia ..	Jwala Prasad ..	950	1,110	800	800	
	Durga Prasad ..					800	250	
	Bihari Lal ..					250	250	
	Total ..					1,850	1,300	
Miranwalla	70	60	65	60	
	Total Pargana ..	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,860	3,015	2,820	
	<i>Pargana Bhuma Sambarkhe, Ganges short term or etc.</i>							
Ahmadwalla ..	Ghair Dayan ..	180	60	150	115	70	60	
	Bushan Sahas ..					130	130	
	Rakhya Begam ..					130	130	
	Total ..					330	320	
Aurangzebpur ..	Piyari Begam ..	10	10	5	5	For 5 years.
	Kulsum ..	10	..	..	10	10	10
	Total ..					15	15	
Bahadurpur ..	Bihari Lal ..	140	125	115	115	
	Wilayat Husain ..	20	..	..	15	15	15
	Total ..					130	130	
Behi Naubaramad	5	5	1	1	
Bhikanpur ..	Mubarak Husain ..	28	33	50	25	For 5 years.
	Imtiazun-Nisa ..	4	..	..		5	5
	Total ..					55	30	
Buthari ..	Mubarak Husain ..	35	40	12/8	20	For 5 years.
	Imtiazun Nisa ..	5	..	..	5	5	5
	Total ..					17/8	25	
Chakaisenpur ..	Kulsum ..	35	20	2 / 2	26/12	
	Piyari Begam ..	35	..	..	40	75	75
	Total ..					101/12	101/12	
Faridpur	125	180	170	170	
Fausawala ..	Kesri Mal ..	167	160	145	145	
	Sheo Prasad ..	83	..	..	115	55	55
	Total ..					200	200	
Huseinpur ..	Kulsum ..	100	100	120	120	
	Piyari Begam ..	90	..	..	90	105	105
	Total ..					225	225	
Hatiwalla (non-alluvial)	75	20	60	45	155	135	
Inayat Khanpur ..	Kulsum ..	10	5	5	5	10	10	
	Piyari Begam ..	10	5	5	5	10	10	
	Total ..					20	20	
Jaggi Jamalpur ..	Wilayat Husain ..	7	5	5	5	For 5 years.
	Bihari Lal ..	49	..	..	10	42/8	42/8
	Total ..					47/8	47/8	

APPENDIX I—PART C.

Mahals formerly settled for 15 years and again proposed for a 15 years' settlement—(concluded).

Mauza	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement	Jama of intermediate settlement made in—			Jama now proposed.	Proposed by Commissioner	
			1305F	1310F.	1314F			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rg.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jaitpur Gursiwala ..	Pargana Bhuma Sambhara Ganges not term (could)							
	Ghair Daryan ..	175	50	175	150	70	70	
	Ilai Pr sid ..					90	60	
	Junya Begam ..					30	40	
	Total ..					100	170	
Jaitpur Nila ..	Wilayat Husain ..	20	..	..	25	20	20	
	Piyari Lal ..	140	..	..	180	180	180	
	Total ..					200	200	
Jamalpur Khadar ..	..	30	..	..	50	15	65	
Khera (non-alluvial) ..	Mubarak Husain ..	230	125	175	160	140	120	
	Imtiazun Nisa ..	80			10	11/4	10	
	Total ..					151/4	130	
Lalpur (non-alluvial) ..	Muhammad Ali Khan ..	200	..	..	170	95	95	
	Juraj Singh ..					2/3	2/8	
	Total ..					97/8	97/8	
Muhammadpur Munger ..	..	75	..	..	100	180	160	
Majumdar (non-alluvial) ..	Mubarak Husain ..	150	125	170	160	110	110	
	Imtiazun Nisa ..	20			10	1/4	6/4	
	Total ..					110/4	116/4	For 5 years.
Mamapur Puzi ..	Ilai Lal ..	11	..	..	15	75	85	
	Wilayat Husain ..	8	..	..	1	2/8	2/8	
	Total ..					37/8	37/8	
Mugampur ..	Wilayat Husain ..	50	..	..	60	70	70	
	Piyari Lal ..	50	..	..	70	70	70	
	Total ..					140	140	
Nasirpur ..	Kulsum ..	75	..	..	60	52/8	4	
	Alai Husain ..	50	..	..	120	60	16	
	Total ..					162/8	55	For 5 years.
Nawalpur (non-alluvial) ..	Nihal Chand ..	200	..	..	200	200	200	
	Muhammadi Husain ..	200	..	..	170	200	200	
	Total ..					400	400	
Nityanandpur ..	Bihari Lal ..	7	..	..	5	2/3	2/8	
	Wilayat Husain ..	1	..	..	1	1	1	
	Total ..					3/8	3/8	
Parklotaampur ..	Bihari Lal ..	21	..	..	15	160	120	
	Wilayat Husain ..	9	..	..	5	6/4	5	
	Total ..					166/4	125	
Rharwa (non-alluvial) ..	..	160	70	120	120	120	120	
Rajapur (non-alluvial) ..	Niaz Ahmad ..	450	..	..	800	170	170	
	Mahmudi Husain ..					180	180	
	Total ..					350	350	For 5 years.
Sari Khadar ..	Wilayat Husain ..	3	..	..	10	10	10	
	Bihari Lal ..	21	..	..	40	80	70	
	Total ..					90	80	
Sultanpur Asampur ..	..	200	..	..	350	430	430	
	..	5	..	..	5	5	5	
	Total Pargana ..	8,788	8,208	8,608	8,945	4,992/8	4,055	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	5,936	5,408	5,708	6,525	7,807/8	6,875	

APPENDIX I.—PART D.

Mahals formerly settled for 15 years, now proposed for 5 years' settlement.
Non-alluvial.

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement	Jama of intermediate settlement made in—			Jama now proposed.	Commissioner's proposals.	
			1905F.	1910F.	1914F.			
	<i>Pargana Bhukarhe i, Ganges short term circle.</i>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Hajipur Khadir	20	50	40 0 0	40 0 0	For 30 years.
Mansurpur ..	..	35	..	..	45	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Total Pargana ..	55	55	55	95	45 0 0	50 0 0	
	<i>Pargana Bhuma Sambalhe a, Ganges short term circle.</i>							
Alampur ..	Muzaffar Ali Khan ..	250	100	150	160	220 0 0	220 0 0	All for 5 years.
	Kesri Mal ..					100 0 0	5 0 0	
	Total ..					320 0 0	225 0 0	
Aluwala ..	..	75	..	..	80	20 0 0	20 0 0
Gaonri (non-alluvial) ..	Shanumul Hasan ..	700	..	..	450	17 8 0	15 0 0
	Amir Haidar ..					45 0 0	40 0 0	
	Riazul Hasan ..					200 0 0	200 0 0	
	Wahajul Hasan ..					50 0 0	40 0 0	
	Saful Hasan ..					18 4 0	15 0 0	
	Ghair D n ..					55 0 0	55 0 0	
	Total ..					383 12 0	365 0 0	
Jahagwala ..	Kalyan Singh ..	200	60	100	130	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bansi Singh ..					21 4 0	21 4 0	
	Ghair Daryan ..					27 8 0	40 0 0	
	Total ..					63 12 0	76 4 0	
Jafarabad	10	55	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Shahpur ..	..	80	..	..	50	41 4 0	41 4 0
Ujahl kalon (non-alluvial) ..	..	150	..	..	50	30 0 0	30 0 0
Ujahl khurd (non-alluvial) ..	..	100	50	65	50	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Total Pargana ..	1,515	1,175	1,340	1,015	874 12 0	773 8 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,570	1,280	1,395	1,110	919 12 0	823 8 0	

APPENDIX II.

Copy of Commissioner's remarks on the village assessments of villages in Ganges short term circle, pargana Bhuma Sambalhera.

Aurangzebpur.—Present assets are 32 at most. Till recently they were over 100. Assessments should be for 5 years.

Bhikanpur—Circle rates are suitable. Assets till 1321F. valued between 140 and 280. Cultivated area between 50 and 140. Present cultivated area only 6. In 1324-25F. *nil*. A five years' settlement seems necessary.

Butrari.—There was a considerable amount of cultivation in 1314-15 but none now. Assessment should be for 5 years. *Sayar* assets are at least 50 of which about 40 in the first mahal.

Jaggu Jamalpur-Mahal Biharilal.—Cultivated area (for the whole village) was 10 acres (or less) at last settlement and from 1314 to 1318F. It varies much, and may after a few years easily go as low again. In these circumstances progressive *jamas* are unsuitable. A five years' *jama* on existing assets is required.

Majahalpur-Mahal Mubarik Hussain.—The assessment (in both mahals) is on existing assets, while cultivation and rental are only 2/5ths of what they were in the years 1315-1318F. I would assess as proposed but for 5 years.

Nasirpur.—Cultivation varies enormously. Was at 200 acres or over from 1314 to 1318F., 95 acres in 1325F., and sunk in 1326F. to 23 acres all in the Sayyid mahal. In view of the decline in population (*vide* Settlement Officer's note) it is uncertain when the village will recover. Hence the assessment of 70 acres in Sayyid mahal and 46 acres in Vaishya mahal—total 116 acres—is not I think justified unless a 30 years' settlement is to be given. I would assess for 5 years on existing assets.

Ranjitpur.—Cultivated area was above 300 acres from 1316 to 1320F. and assets about 1,300. Cultivated area has gone down gradually and is now only 114. The area assessed is 163, on which assets 650 have been estimated, including *Sayar*. *Jama* was 450 till at the mid settlement revision it came down to 300. The same amount is proposed now for 15 years. It is in view of past figures too low for a 30 years' settlement, and I think 15 years must be left here.

On reconsideration I think the assessment which is on present assets should be for 5 years only.

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner.

Serial number.	Village.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	PARGANA BHUKARHERI.								
	I—Canal Circle.								
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
$\frac{1}{3}$	Belra	Baigi	80 0 0	75	75	75	85	85	85
$\frac{1}{5}$	Do.	Ramji Das	57 0 0	60	60	60	65	65	65
$\frac{2}{17}$	Bhukarheri ..	Partap, son of Tarif ..	367 0 0	380	380	380	400	400	400
$\frac{2}{19}$	Do.	Diwan Singh ..	329 0 0	440	510	580	440	500	550
$\frac{2}{25}$	Do.	Jahangir	153 0 0	160	160	160	170	170	170
$\frac{2}{31}$	Do.	Baldeo Singh ..	59 0 0	55	55	55	60	60	60
$\frac{2}{33}$	Do.	Nathu Singh and Than Singh.	172 0 0	190	190	190	200	200	200
$\frac{2}{39}$	Do.	Partap, son of Amir Singh	70 0 0	100	115	115	95	110	110
$\frac{2}{40}$	Do.	Ghairdaiyan as Ghasita	121 0 0	120	120	120	130	130	130
$\frac{2}{41}$	Do.	Sis Ram as Ghasita ..	104 0 0	105	105	105	110	110	110
$\frac{2}{43}$	Do.	Bhawani Singh as Desa	106 0 0	85	85	85	100	100	100
$\frac{2}{44}$	Do.	Khadir	30 0 0	80	80	80	150	150	150
$\frac{2}{45}$	Do.	Bati Ram	258 0 0	260	260	260	270	270	270
$\frac{2}{49}$	Do.	Narpat	224 0 0	225	225	225	240	240	240
$\frac{3}{52}$	Bhopa	Kundan Lal	1,136 0 0	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,850	1,850	1,850
$\frac{3}{54}$	Do.	Ghair Daiyan	1,182 0 0	1,950	1,980	1,980	1,900	1,900	1,900
$\frac{3}{55}$	Do.	Sri Ram Das	225 0 0	390	400	450	400	430	430
$\frac{5}{60}$	Kakrauli	Mehndi Husain	1,334 0 0	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,700	1,700	1,700
$\frac{5}{67}$	Do.	Shamimul Hasan ..	127 0 0	130	130	130	140	140	140
$\frac{5}{69}$	Do.	Zafar Hasan	103 0 0	130	155	175	130	160	160
$\frac{7}{75}$	Muhammadpur Majra..	Radha Kishan	367 0 0	490	550	600	500	540	550
$\frac{8}{79}$	Malpura	Gopal Singh	322 0 0	410	410	410	370	370	370
$\frac{8}{80}$	Do.	Badam Singh	321 0 0	330	330	330	340	340	340
$\frac{8}{81}$	Do.	Kafi Charan	263 0 0	270	270	270	285	285	285
$\frac{8}{82}$	Do.	Chandi Prasad	229 0 0	250	260	280	230	260	260
$\frac{8}{83}$	Do.	Naimi Prasad	138 0 0	140	140	140	145	145	145
$\frac{8}{84}$	Do.	Jahangir Singh	98 0 0	105	105	105	115	115	115

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued).

Serial number.	Village.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	PARGANA BHUKARHRI—(continued).								
	I—Canal Circle—(concl'd.).		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11 94	Raipur	Baigi	16 0 0	27/8	27/8	27/8	25	25	25
11 96	Do.	Kesho Das	20 0 0	32/8	32/8	32/8	30	30	30
12 100	Sikandarpur ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	966 2 7	600	650	650	620	620	620
12 103	Do.	Mukhtar Ali ..	98 11 0	125	150	150	140	140	140
12 105	Do.	Tungal Singh ..	55 0 0	62/8	62/8	62/8	65	65	65
14 122	Tissa	Musammat Parbati ..	49 0 0	65	80	90	80	80	80
14 133	Do.	Ghulam Qasim ..	117 0 0	140	140	140	150	150	150
		Total, Canal circle I ..	8,702 13 7	11,532/3	11,622/8	12,002/8	11,700	11,935	12,025
	II—Bhur Circle.								
2 10	Barauki	Jhabba Lal	98 0 0	155	155	155	160	160	160
3 15	Bera Sadat ..	Umdatunnisa ..	303 0 0	280	280	280	300	300	300
4 21	Bera Thera ..	Baqat Raza	555 0 0	400	400	400	420	420	420
4 23	Do.	Niadar	122 0 0	120	120	120	130	130	130
4 28	Do.	Ohhajja	112 0 0	110	110	110	120	120	120
6 31	Chachrauli ..	Parmanand	281 0 0	240	240	240	255	255	255
6 32	Do.	Narpat	174 0 0	180	180	180	200	200	200
6 33	Do.	Ghair Daiyan ..	152 0 0	180	180	180	140	140	140
6 34	Do.	Nawal	102 0 0	100	100	100	110	110	110
6 36	Do.	Kura	92 0 0	95	95	95	100	100	100
6 37	Do.	Khazan	92 0 0	85	85	85	95	95	95
6 39	Do.	Badam	61 0 0	60	60	60	65	65	65
6 40	Do.	Rai Singh	62 0 0	60	60	60	65	65	65
6 44	Do.	Phul Kunwar ..	103 0 0	100	100	100	110	110	110
6 45	Do.	Bijai Singh ..	103 0 0	105	105	105	110	110	110
7 46	Chaurawala ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	2,083 0 0	2,670	2,790	2,790	2,650	2,750	2,750
7 49	Do.	Jai Dayal	243 0 0	230	230	230	300	300	300
8 55	Danlatpur ..	Umed Singh ..	188 0 0	240	235	235	250	240	240
8 57	Do.	Umed Singh ..	188 0 0	230	270	270	240	235	235

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued).

Serial number.	Village.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
PARGANA BHUKARHERI—(continued).									
II—Bhur Circle—(concl'd.).									
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9 58	Dheraheri ..	Kesho Das ..	478 0 0	650	650	650	630	630	630
10 67	Gadla ..	Ishaq Hussain ..	242 0 0	340	340	340	330	330	330
11 70	Kakrals ..	Jag Ram ..	121 0 0	120	120	120	130	130	130
11 71	Do. ..	Bhagwana ..	105 0 0	110	110	110	115	115	115
13 77	Kasauli ..	..	699 0 0	970	1,130	1,380	1,000	1,200	1,400
14 78	Khokni ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	1,052 0 0	1,340	1,550	1,750	1,300	1,500	1,700
14 79	Do ..	Amir Hajdar ..	112 0 0	150	150	150	165	165	165
15 84	Kishanpur ..	Zorawar Singh ..	141 0 0	225	225	225	210	210	210
15 85	Do. ..	Umrao Singh ..	140 0 0	145	145	145	155	155	155
15 86	Do. ..	Jai Diyal Singh ..	140 0 0	150	150	150	160	160	160
15 87	Do. ..	Mangat Rai ..	141 0 0	190	220	250	170	230	230
15 89	Do. ..	Raza Ali ..	123 0 0	185	185	185	175	175	175
17 101	Morna ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	240 0 0	270	270	270	250	250	250
18 103	Nalhera ..	Do. ..	1,552 0 0	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
19 105	Nalheri ..	..	894 0 0	1,310	1,390	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400
20 108	Nirgajni ..	24 Biswas ..	169 0 0	240	260	260	250	250	250
25 134	Sikri ..	Khadir ..	150 0 0	35	35	35	65	65	65
26 138	Yusufpur ..	Fateh Husain ..	130 0 0	135	125	125	130	130	130
Total, Bhur circle ..			11,473 0 0	14,365	15,220	15,500	14,575	15,310	15,790
III—Ganges full term circle.									
1 2	Bhuapur ..	Khadir ..	20 0 0	35	35	35	45	45	45
2 3	Daryabad ..	Ghair Daiyan Bangar..	323 0 0	200	200	200	250	250	250
2 5	Do. ..	Mst. Parbati Bangar ..	75 0 0	70	70	70	75	75	75
2 6	Do. ..	Mst. Sundar Bangar ..	75 0 0	70	70	70	75	75	75
2 7	Do. ..	Ghair Daiyan Khadir..	15 0 0	11/4	11/4	11/4	15	15	15
2 9	Do. ..	Mst. Parbati Khadir ..	3 0 0	1	1	1	2/3	2/3	2/3
3 13	Daryapur ..	Amir Husain Khadir ..	5 0 0	1	1	1	5	5	5
3 14	Do. ..	Muhammad Husain Khadir ..	5 0 0	1	1	1	5	5	5

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued).

Serial number	Village.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
PARGANA BHUKARHERI—(continued)									
III—Ganges full term circle—(consolid.).				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5 17	Illahbas ..	Ghair Daiyan Bangar ..	181 0 0	65	65	65	50	50	50
5 18	Do. ..	Do. Khadir..	124 0 0	85	85	85	75	75	75
5 20	Do. ..	Roban ..	119 0 0	42/8	42/8	42/8	30	30	
5 21	Do. ..	Parbati ..	80 0 0	37/8	37/8	37/8	30	30	30
6 22	Kuri ..	Tafazzul Husain Bangar	110 0 0	130	130	130	120	120	120
6 24	Do. ..	Tajammul Husain Kakrauli Bangar.	135 0 0	160	160	160	150	150	150
6 25	Do. ..	Amir Singh Bangar ..	70 0 0	90	100	100	90	90	90
6 31	Do. ..	Tajammul Husain Kakrauli Khadir.	1 0 0	1/14	1/14	1/14	1	1	1
7 34	Kharpaur ..	Phulu Bangar ..	110 0 0	125	125	125	120	120	120
8 40	Shukartar ..	Gomti Das ..	55 0 0	20	20	20	7/8	7/8	7/8
8 41	Do. ..	Shib Lal ..	50 0 0	15	15	15	7/8	7/8	7/8
8 42	Do. ..	Parbati ..	101 6 0	30	30	30	15	15	15
8 43	Do. ..	Sundar ..	100 0 0	30	30	30	15	15	15
8 44	Do. ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	74 0 0	35	35	35	10	10	10
9 46	Shukartari ..	Khadir ..	55 0 0	12/8	12/8	12/8	20	20	20
Total, Ganges full term			1,876 0 0	1,268/10	1,278/10	1,276/10	1,218/8	1,218/8	1,218/8
IV—Ganges short term circle.									
1 1	Dhuri Wala ..	Kazri Mal ..	412 0 0	370	370	370	350	350	350
1 2	Do. ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	343 0 0	430	470	500	430	400	400
1 3	Do. ..	Jawabir Kunwar ..	290 0 0	330	330	330	310	310	310
1 4	Do. ..	Nihal Singh ..	218 8 0	175	175	175	160	160	160
1 5	Do. ..	Sher Singh ..	193 8 0	195	195	195	180	180	180
3 8	Jalalpur Bera ..	Durga Prasad ..	160 0 0	230	270	300	230	250	250
3 9	Do. ..	Bihari Lal ..	200 0 0	280	280	280	250	250	250
4 10	Kalyanpur ..	Sah Ram Ratan ..	102 8 0	70	70	70	80	80	80
4 11	Do. ..	Thakur Das ..	43 0 0	35	35	35	40	40	40
5 12	Mansurpur ..	..	45 0 0	5	5	5	10	10	10
6 18	Miranwala ..	..	60 0 0	65	65	65	60	60	60
Total, Ganges short term			2,174 8 0	2,165	2,265	2,325	2,100	2,170	2,150

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner. — (continued).

Serial number.	Village.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	PARGANA BHUKARNERI - (concluded).								
	V.- Alluvial circle.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 2	Aki Kheri w/ Mutwali	Ajodhia Prasad ..	100 0 0	110	110	110	150	120	120
4 7	Dhariwala (Alluvial new)	Ghair Daiyan ..	57 0 0	85	85	85	75	75	75
5 11	Firozpur Alluvial ..	Sundar	40 0 0	15	15	15	20	20	20
5 12	Do. ..	Parbati	55 0 0	11/4	11/4	11/4	20	20	20
6 13	Hajipur Baramda ..	.. ..	100 0 0	85	85	85	100	100	100
8 17	Inohhawala ..	.. ..	1 0 0	5	5	5	15	15	15
10 24	Kalayanpur (Alluvial old).	Sah Ram Ratan ..	17 8 0	12/8	12/8	12/8	20	20	20
10 25	Ditto ..	Thakur Das ..	4 0 0	2/8	2/8	2/8	5	5	5
11 26	Ladpur Latifpur ..	.. ..	5 0 0	5	5	5	10	10	10
13 27	Nurullahpur Khaku ..	.. ..	5 0 0	5	5	5	20	20	20
22 43	Shukartar ..	Sundar	7 0 0	23/12	23/12	23/12	20	20	20
22 44	Do. ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	15 0 0	25	25	25	20	20	20
22 46	Do. ..	Shib Lal	7 0 0	15	15	15	10	10	10
		Total, Alluvial portion..	418 8 0	400	400	400	455	455	455
	Abstract of all totals.								
	Total of Canal circle I		8,702 13 7	11,532/8	11,522/8	12,002/8	11,760	11,935	12,075
	Total of Bhur circle II		11,478 0 0	14,365	15,220	15,600	14,575	15,819	15,790
	Total of Ganges full term circle III ..		1,876 0 0	1,208/10	1,278/10	1,278/10	1,213/8	1,213/8	1,213/8
	Total of Ganges short term circle IV ..		2,174 8 0	2,185	2,305	2,325	2,100	2,150	2,150
	Total of Circle V Alluvial		418 8 0	400	400	400	455	455	455
	Total, Pargana		24,689 13 7	29,751/2	30,956/2	31,806/2	20,108/8	21,663/8	21,833/8

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner--(continued).

Serial number	Village:	Mahal.	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
PARGANA BHUMA SAMBALHERA.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Canal circle									
5 18	Kanthora ..	Gulam Husan ..	214 0 0	210	210	210	230	230	230
6 20	Do ..	Kanhai Lal ..	318 0 0	320	310	320	340	340	340
8 39	Mubinkpur ..	Ali Husain ..	157 0 0	160	160	160	180	180	180
8 41	Do ..	Ghar Daryan ..	126 0 0	135	135	135	140	140	140
11 54	Sobanjai ..	Ditto ..	135 0 0	180	160	180	170	170	170
11 60	Do ..	Khaso Ram ..	126 0 0	160	160	160	180	150	180
12 68	Thola ..	Uddi ..	73 8 0	60	60	60	70	70	70
	Total ..		1,155 8 0	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,280	1,280	1,280
II—Bhu circle.									
1 2	Bluma ..	Ghar Daryan ..	498 0 0	525	525	525	540	540	540
1 3	Do ..	Bhagwan Sahai ..	392 0 0	470	470	470	460	460	480
1 4	Do ..	S Biswas ..	193 0 0	210	210	210	220	220	220
2 9	Chunila ..	Ghar Daryan ..	728 12 0	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,100	1,100	1,100
2 12	Do ..	Sibtain Husain ..	64 0 0	85	85	85	90	90	90
4 19	Hashampur ..	Durga Prasad ..	23 0 0	27/8	27/8	27/8	25	25	25
4 21	Do ..	Bihari Lal ..	22 0 0	27/8	27/8	27/8	25	25	25
4 37	Do ..	Ramabhai ..	264 0 0	265	265	265	280	280	280
4 38	Do ..	Nazir Husain ..	123 0 0	180	180	200	185	185	185
5 45	Jamulpur Bangar ..	Durga Prasad ..	111 0 0	150	180	200	180	180	180
5 47	Jarwar ..	..	1,010 0 0	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,800	1,800	1,800
7 43	Katya ..	Ghar Daryan ..	804 0 0	850	850	850	770	770	770
7 49	Do ..	Falhu ..	251 0 0	300	300	300	320	320	320
7 50	Do ..	Har Prasad ..	159 0 0	275	275	275	255	255	255
7 51	Do ..	Kanhai Lal ..	94 0 0	140	140	140	185	185	185
7 52	Do ..	Mauli Dhar ..	72 0 0	85	85	85	80	80	80
8 53	Rao Sarai ..	Mustafa Ali ..	560 0 0	680	700	720	690	750	750

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued).

Serial number.	Village.	Mahal	Current revenue	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	PARGANA BHUMA SAMBATHERA.—(continued). II.—Bhumi circle—(concluded).		Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8/57	Kheri Sarai ..	Mohamdi Hasan ..	261 0 0	340	340	340	320	330	330
8/58	Do ..	Saiyid Hasan ..	260 0 0	325	345	345	330	330	330
8/59	Do ..	Nazir Hasan ..	270 0 0	335	335	335	330	330	330
9/60	Majhera ..	Saidan ..	900 0 0	1,210	1,240	1,240	1,200	1,200	1,200
9/68	Do ..	Mubarak un Nsa ..	30 0 0	47/8	47/8	47/8	45	45	45
9/71	Do ..	Ashraf Ali ..	20 0 0	27/8	27/8	27/8	2	25	25
10/72	Makhanpur ..	Har Prasad ..	50 0 0	75	85	95	85	85	85
10/78	Do ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	121 0 0	175	175	175	165	165	165
12/78	Noni Kheta ..	..	1,750 0 0	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,500
14/85	Qasimpur Bluma ..	Jwala Prasad ..	254 0 0	320	380	440	320	380	380
14/86	Do ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	158 0 0	220	260	300	220	270	270
14/87	Do ..	Bharu Lal ..	158 0 0	220	260	290	220	270	270
	Sambalhera ..	Baqar Husain ..	188 0 0	205	225	225	210	210	210
	Do ..	Husain Ali ..	55 0 0	90	90	90	85	85	85
	Do ..	Zahur Husain ..	127 0 0	140	140	140	150	150	150
	Do ..	Kedar Nath ..	312 0 0	500	530	550	500	530	530
	Do ..	Amal Nath ..	312 0 0	440	500	550	450	490	530
	Sikandarpur ..	Nathu Mal ..	305 0 0	350	350	350	450	450	450
	Tanthera ..	Zinda Ali ..	475 0 0	640	640	640	600	600	600
	Do ..	Tafazzal Husain ..	270 0 0	395	410	410	390	390	390
	Do ..	Abd Husain ..	280 0 0	380	400	400	380	380	380
	Do ..	Shadr Ram ..	95 0 0	105	105	105	110	110	110
	Do ..	Bande Hasan ..	75 0 0	75	75	75	80	80	80
	Tarheri ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	214 0 0	280	280	280	300	300	300
		Total ..	12,232 12 0	15,685	16,150	16,400	15,770	16,060	16,100
	III—Ganges full term circle								
	Kallapur Jasmaour ..	Sengam Lal Bangar ..	80 0 0	100	110	120	110	110	110
	Do ..	Har Prasad ..	351 0 0	450	450	450	460	460	430

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(continued).

Serial number	Village	Mahal	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years	Second five years	Final.	First five years	Second five years.	Final
	PARGANA BRUMA SAMUDHERA—(contd.). III.—Ganges full term circle—(coreld.)		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29	Kallapur Jasmaour ..	Ghair Daiyan Khadir ..	80 0 0	50	50	50	80	80	80
10	Ditto ..	Sangam Lal Khadir ..	5 0 0	10	10	10	20	20	20
20	Nizampur ..	Sirajul Hasan ..	150 0 0	150	190	190	150	180	180
29	Do. ..	Lachhman Das Khadir	5 0 0	2/8	2/8	2/8	3	3	3
31	Do. ..	Zakir Husain Khadir ..	5 0 0	1	1	1	2/8	2/8	2/8
42	Samana ..	Five Bhowas Bangar ..	115 0 0	140	140	140	180	180	180
46	Do. ..	Ditto Khadir ..	5 0 0	1	1	1	3	3	3
47	Do. ..	Jwala Prasad Khadir ..	3 0 0	2/8	2/8	2/8	3	3	3
48	Do. ..	Bihari Lal Khadir ..	1 0 0	1	1	1	2	2	2
49	Do. ..	Durg Prasad Khadir ..	1 0 0	1	1	1	2	2	2
50	Sheopuri ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	150 0 0	195	195	195	180	180	180
55	Sikhrana ..	Ali Bakhsh Bangar ..	100 0 0	180	180	180	200	200	200
54	Do. ..	Do. Khadir ..	25 0 0	5	5	5	15	15	15
56	Do. ..	Jamiat Ali Khadir ..	20 0 0	2/8	2/8	2/8	10	10	10
58	Do. ..	Ghair Daiyan Khadir ..	13 0 0	7/8	7/8	7/8	2/8	2/8	2/8
57	Do. ..	Jwala Prasad Khadir ..	7 0 0	5	5	5	1/4	1/4	1/4
58	Do. ..	Muhammad Hussain Khadir.	5 0 0	1	1	1	1/4	1/4	1/4
72	Tikola ..	Khalaf Begam ..	74 0 0	70	70	70	75	75	75
		Total ..	1,380 0 0	1,415	1,425	1,435	1,480/8	1,480/8	1,480/8
	IV.—Ganges short term circle.								
2	Alampur ..	Kosri Mal ..	15 0 0	100	100	100	5	5	5
7	Bhikampur ..	Mubarak Husain ..	10 0 0	50	50	50	25	25	25
14	Buttari ..	Ditto ..	40 0 0	12/8	12/8	12/8	20	20	20
11	Govuri ..	Shamimul Hasan ..	33 0 0	17/8	17/8	17/8	15	15	15
11	Do. ..	Amir Haidar ..	80 0 0	45	45	45	40	40	40
11	Do. ..	Wahajul Hasan ..	33 0 0	50	50	50	40	40	40
11	Do. ..	Saiful Hasan ..	16 0 0	16/4	16/4	13/4	15	15	15
14			18 0 0	100	100	100	125	125	125

APPENDIX III.

List of alterations recommended by Commissioner—(concluded).

Serial number.	Village.	Mahal.	Current revenue.	Revenue proposed by Settlement Officer.			Revenue recommended by Commissioner.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
	PARGANA BHUMA SAMBALHERA—(conold.). IV.—Ganges short term circle—(conold.).		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16 34	Ishaqwala ..	Ghair Daiyan ..	89 0 0	27/8	27/8	27/8	40	40	40
19 39	Jaitpur Gursewala ..	Har Prasad ..	56 0 0	70	80	90	60	60	60
19 40	Ditto ..	Jilya Begam ..	43 0 0	80	80	80	40	40	40
22 44	Khera ..	Mubarik Husain ..	150 0 0	140	140	140	120	120	120
22 45	Do. ..	Imtiazunnisa ..	10 0 0	11/4	11/4	11/4	10	10	10
28 55	Nasirpur ..	Musammat Kulsum ..	60 0 0	82/8	82/8	82/8	45	45	45
28 56	Do. ..	Afzal Husain ..	120 0 0	80	80	80	10	10	10
31 61	Parkhotampur ..	Bihari Lal ..	15 0 0	100	130	160	60	90	120
31 62	Do. ..	Wilayat Husain ..	5 0 0	6/4	6/4	6/4	5	5	5
34 67	Burai Khadir ..	Bihari Lal ..	40 0 0	60	70	80	70	70	70
18 37	Jaggu Jamalpur ..	Bihari Lal ..	10 0 0	27/8	42/8	42/8	42/8	42/8	42/8
		Total ..	980 0 0	1,026/4	1,121/4	1,196/4	797/8	827/8	857/8
	V.—Alluvial circle Ganges short term.								
8 9	Khanjahanpur ..	..	50 0 0	50	50	50	30	30	30
18 24	Shabbirwala ..	..	75 0 0	75	75	75	50	50	50
		Total ..	125 0 0	125	125	125	80	80	80
	Abstract of all totals.								
	Total of Canal circle I ..	..	1,155 8 0	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,280	1,280	1,280
	Total of Bhur circle II ..	..	12,262 12 0	15,685	16,150	16,400	15,770	16,660	16,100
	Total of Ganges full term circle III ..	..	1,830 0 0	1,415	1,425	1,435	1,480/8	1,480/8	1,480/8
	Total of Ganges short term circle IV ..	..	980 0 0	1,026/4	1,121/4	1,196/4	797/8	827/8	857/8
	Total of Ganges short term, Alluvial circle V ..	..	125 0 0	125	125	125	80	80	80
	Total Pargana ..	..	15,803 4 0	19,476/4	20,046/4	20,381/4	19,408	19,728	19,793

FROM

H. A. LANE, Esq., I.C.S.,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
MUZAFFARNAGAR,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER,
MEERUT DIVISION, MEERUT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the assessment report of parganas Bhukarheri and Bhuma Sambalhera, in triplicate, together with the mahulwar assessment register and aggregate assessment statements of the tract

2. The office copy of the rent-rate report and a copy of the map of the tract as desired in your letter no. 3377, dated the 20th September, 1920, is also herewith submitted.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. LANE, I C S,

Settlement Officer.

Assessment Report of Parganas Bhukarheri and Bhuma Sambalhera, tahsil Jansath.

1. Parganas Bhukarheri and Bhuma Sambalhera contain 750 mahals, of which the assessment statements are submitted with this report.

2. In appendix I will be found the circle rates sanctioned for the tract, which are given here for facility of reference.

3. Appendix II shows by assessment circles details of assets of revenue-paying land and the revenue proposed upon them together with the figures estimated in the rent-rate report.

4. Assets are arrived at in the usual manner. Circle rates have been modified in all cases in which I found at inspection that circumstances demanded modification. In your covering note on the assessment report of the two Northern parganas criticism is made of the infrequency of these modifications. They are not more frequent in this tract. The soil classification intricate in itself is further elaborated by the application of numerous plus and minus sub-divisions. The divisions into assessment circles meets the more marked distinctions in quality between villages and in a tract of this nature with clearly defined natural and artificial characteristics the quality of each soil class within an assessment circle shows little variation from village to village. In fact it would seem that considering the uniformity in the variations of natural characteristics in the tract, numerous modifications of circle rates would indicate an inadequate or careless soil classification.

5. Occupancy rentals where inadequate have been corrected at circle or modified rates, where excessive have been reduced to a level varying with circumstances between 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. above rates, and where already above rates but not excessive have been accepted. The occupancy assets are therefore somewhat above the estimated figure, which was calculated at circle rates.

6. The non-occupancy assets are based on average collections where they are faithfully recorded; but where collections are not written up, I have been guided by the general level of acceptance in villages of the circle where the figures are correct. The result is that it has been found unnecessary to reject so high a proportion of the recorded non-occupancy rentals as allowed for in the liberal estimate of the rent-rate report.

7. Sir and khudkasht show little divergence from the estimate, but the grain-rented area in the Ganges circle is nearly 10 per cent. below the estimate, which was framed at rates. The grain-rented areas have been treated leniently, special care being taken to avoid assessing to revenue a larger area than can be relied upon to come under cultivation in normal circumstances.

8. Sayar has been treated in the manner described in paragraph 4 of the assessment report of parganas Purchhapar and Gordhanpur, which has resulted in an excess of Rs. 1,120 over the estimate, and an addition of Rs. 4,218 has, owing to drought in the year of record, been made for land temporarily out of cultivation to bring the area to be assessed to revenue up to the normal cultivated area. Deductions differ little from the estimate.

9. The above remarks dealing with assets apply to all circles except the canal, where the actuals are throughout below the estimate. In this circle the modification of rates has generally been in a downward direction, and more allowance for instability has been made than was provided for in the estimate, which here was put at 15 per cent. of the demand as against 20 per cent. elsewhere.

10. In the whole tract net assets amount to Rs. 4,32,423 against an estimated figure of Rs. 4,24,606. The excess approximates closely to the amount anticipated the estimate being framed on safe lines.

11. The total revenue proposed is Rs. 1,98,703-12-0, giving an enhancement of Rs. 46,472-5-0. The estimated revenue amounted to Rs. 1,93,194. There is thus an excess of about Rs. 5,500 over the estimate, which is shared by all circles except the canal, where there is a small deficit. This is attributable to the causes already mentioned in discussing assets.

12. The area assessed to revenue cannot be stated accurately, owing to the additions made to assets for land temporarily out of cultivation. These are made usually on the basis of collections and always without any elaborate calculation of the actual area in deficiency in 1326 which justifies them.

It is for this reason that I omitted to state the area assessed to revenue in my assessment report of parganas Purchhapar and Gordhanpur and it is for the same reason that the figures given in paragraph 2 of your covering note on that assessment report must necessarily be only approximate.

The actual total figure for the whole tract is however of little importance, provided that the assessments are fair, and on this point the assessment statement may be allowed to speak for themselves. I have throughout based the assessments on the normal cultivated areas. The method of valuing seven-eighths of fallow mentioned in the rent-rate report was intended solely for the purposes of the estimate and has of course not been followed at actual assessment.

13. In appendix III the revenue-free areas are shown. The total nominal jama assessed is Rs. 7,102; the figures call for no special comment.

14. Appendix IV gives the increase proposed in the jama and the progressions allowed. The enhancement on the whole tract amounts to Rs. 46,472-5-0 or 30·53 per cent. Of this Rs. 30,395-13-0 falls upon pargana Bhukarheri giving a rise of 32·77 per cent. and Rs. 16,076-8-0 on pargana Bhuma Sambalhera, which amounts to 27·03 per cent. The lowland of the whole tract receives a small decrease of 1·65 per cent. while the revenue of the part of it lying in pargana Bhuma Sambalhera is increased by 5·78 per cent.

Of the assessment circles only the canal circle of pargana Bhukarheri receives a heavy enhancement, amounting to 44 per cent.; the increase in the Bhur circle is 32·89 per cent. and 35·82 per cent. in the Northern and Southern parganas respectively. The revenue of the tract comprising the Ganges circle is increased a little more in pargana Bhuma Sambalhera than it is decreased in the other pargana.

15. Progressions have been allowed wherever the rules permit, unless the co-sharers are so numerous that no appreciable relief would result. The actual figures are shown in the statement.

16. Appendix V shows the percentage of assets taken as revenue and the incidence of the revenue on the total and cultivated areas.

The percentage of revenue on assets is 45·83 in pargana Bhukarheri, 46·15 in pargana Bhuma Sambalhera, and 45·95 in the whole tract. The figures vary little from circle to circle. Generally speaking, 45 per cent. has been taken as the usual level in bhairachara mahals and 46 per cent. in those held by more substantial proprietors. Where however this level gives a reduction in revenue for no other reason than the lenience of the rates, a higher percentage has been taken; and where a crushing enhancement of the jama results revenue is assessed as low as 40 per cent. The sanction of the Board is requested to the percentage in all cases where it falls below 45 per cent.

17. The incidence of the revenue on the different areas gives a fair indication of the quality of the circles and of the tract in general. The incidence on the average cultivated area is shown as well as on the cultivated area of the year of record. The former series of figures give a fairer test of the character of the assessment than the latter, as the cultivated area of the year of record was well below normal owing to severe drought. The figures of the average cultivated area are therefore taken for purposes of comparison.

18. Throughout the tract the incidence of the proposed jama on the average cultivated area is 2·28 against 1·75 of the expiring jama; the corresponding figures on the total area are 1·19 and ·91. The difference between these two sets of figures indicates the extent of barren and fallow land in the tract; and the low incidence of 2·28 on the average cultivated area of the proposed revenue shows that the tract generally is among the less rich parts of the district.

19. Pargana Bhukarheri, which is on the whole the superior pargana, gives an incidence of 2·35 on average cultivated area against 2·18 of pargana Bauma Sambalhera. The natural superiority of the former pargana is confined to the upland proper and is reflected in the relative figures of the canal and Bhur circles, viz., 3·63 and 2·18 for Bhukarheri against 3·49 and 1·95 for Bhuma Sambalhera. On the other hand the Ganges circle is somewhat better in the Southern than in the Northern pargana, and here again the incidences reflect the natural quality, viz., 1·72 and 2·31 for the full term and short term areas of Bhuma Sambalhera as against 1·60 and 2·20 for the corresponding tracts of Bhukarheri.

The incidence of revenue on cultivation in the alluvial tracts is misleading owing to the presence of a comparatively substantial amount of siwai income.

20. Appendix VI gives lists of mahals for which a short term settlement is proposed, and shows changes since last settlement. It is divided into the following parts:—

- (a) Mahals formerly settled for 30 years, now proposed for a 15 years' settlement.
- (b) Mahals formerly settled for 30 years, now proposed for a 5 years' settlement.
- (c) Mahals formerly settled for 15 years, now proposed for 15 years' settlement again.
- (d) Mahals formerly settled for 15 years, now proposed for 5 years' settlement (non-alluvial).
- (e) Mahals formerly settled for 15 years, now proposed for 5 years' settlement (alluvial).
- (f) Mahals formerly alluvial, now proposed for 15 years' settlement.
- (g) Alluvial mahals added to the district since last settlement by changes of the Ganges main stream.
- (h) Mahals alluvial at last settlement, and now treated as alluvial again.

21. The mahals formerly settled for 30 years for which a short term settlement is now proposed are mainly the Khadir mahals of villages on the Ganges high bank. There is no reason to treat them differently from the remainder of the lowland to which they physically belong. Their locality determines whether a 5 or 15 years' settlement is proposed. In the Northern section of the tract in the neighbourhood of the Solani, and in the Southern section by the large Alampur Swamp conditions are specially liable to variation and I do not consider a settlement safe for a longer period than 5 years. In the central section conditions are more stable and a 15 years' settlement is proposed.

22. In this list are also included the upland mahals of the villages of Illahbas and Shukartar. These have fallen entirely out of cultivation, but the phase will probably prove only temporary, and after one period of 5 years it may be possible to give a settlement for the remainder of the 30 years.

23. Mahals formerly settled for 15 years and now proposed to be brought on to the 5 years' list fall under two heads, viz., non-alluvial and those which owing to the approach of the river should now be treated as alluvial. The former comprise villages where conditions are specially precarious, or there is on the increase, or a change in circumstances appears probable in the near future. The latter mahals are situated in localities where the Ganges is setting westwards and has now approached so close to the old alluvial line that the margin of safety is insufficient.

24. In all the above cases I have with reluctance reduced the period of settlement proposed, confining the change to mahals where it appears absolutely necessary for safety. Paragraph 29 shows the need of caution in proposing settlement for a long period in the lowland.

25. The list of mahals in which the period of settlement is maintained at 15 years comprises the bulk of the lowland. For part of the village of Kalyanpur, which was formerly alluvial, a 15 years' settlement is now proposed, as the area is removed well beyond the range of fluvial action.

26. The alluvial mahals which have been added to the district since last settlement by the movement of the Ganges eastwards are shown in a separate list. These lie almost entirely in a compact block in the northern part of the tract. The years are given in which they first became part of this district.

27. The old alluvial mahals which are maintained on the alluvial register are also shown separately.

28. In all the above lists wherever an intermediate settlement or settlements have been made the revenue imposed at each assessment is shown. The revenue history of each mahal since last settlement can thus be seen at a glance. The figures are not of sufficient importance to require detailed discussion. They may be left to speak for themselves.

29. The villages included in the following list deserve a word of special mention:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jaitpur Gursiwala. | 6. Ahmadwala. |
| 2. Khera. | 7. Alampur. |
| 3. Majahadpur. | 8. Hatyawala. |
| 4. Baharwa. | 9. Inaiyat Khanpur. |
| 5. Ujiali Khurd. | 10. Ishaqwala. |

These villages were originally proposed at the last settlement for a 15 years' period, but on representation being made to Government by the proprietors the period was reduced to 5 years. This arrangement continued till 1314 when a 15 years' settlement was again given. These villages are now treated according to the circumstances of each.

30. To prevent congestion of work to the district staff it is desirable that the re-settlement of short term mahals should fall due in a different year in this tract from parganas Gordhanpur and Purchhapar. I therefore recommend that in mahals for which a 5 years' settlement is proposed the first period be 6 years, and in those for which a 15 years' settlement is proposed the first period be 16 years. The period of the 5 years' settlement will then expire on the 30th June, 1927, 1932, 1937 and so on, and for 15 years' mahals on the 30th June, 1937. In mahals Gordhanpur and Purchhapar the corresponding dates will be 1926, 1931, 1936. This arrangement will facilitate the work of the Collector in the task of re-settlement.

H. A. LANE, I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Circle rates.

Soils.				Canal.	Bhur.	Ganges full term.		Ganges short term
						Bhukar-heri.	Bhuma Sambal-hera.	
Kachiana ..	..	..	..	12.0	10.0	9.0	8.5	..
Goera ..	{	Wet ..	..	10.0	8.5	8.0	7.0	..
		Dry ..	..	7.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	..
Jungle I	{	Wet ..	..	8.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	..
		Dry ..	..	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	..
Jungle II	{	Wet ..	..	7.2	6.0	5.0	4.5	..
		Dry ..	..	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	..
Jungle III	..	Wet ..	..	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	..
Bhur ..	..	..	..	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	..
Khadir Kachiana	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.5	6.5
Khadir Falez	..	Dry ..	..	7.5	..	5.0	5.0	5.0
Khadir I	..	Dry ..	..	..	..	4.0	4.0	4.0
Khadir II	..	Dry ..	..	..	..	2.6	2.6	2.6
Khadir Dhan	..	Dry ..	..	..	..	2.2	2.2	2.2
Khadir III	..	Dry ..	..	1.7	..	2.0	2.0	2.0

III. *Assessed Revenue.*

Ganges short term Bhukarhori.				Ganges short term Bhuma Sambhalhara.				Total.			
Non-alluvial.		Alluvial.		Total.		Non-alluvial.		Alluvial.		Total.	
Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
7,685	1,668 0 0	150 0 0	1,409	1,818 0 0	1,409	962 0 0	5 0 0	967 0 0	658	2,32,900 0 0	2,30,864
500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,004 0 0	9,210
7,985	1,668 0 0	150 0 0	1,409	1,818 0 0	1,409	962 0 0	5 0 0	967 0 0	658	2,40,904 0 0	2,40,074
2,597	2,087 0 0	856 0 0	2,520	2,948 0 0	2,520	2,176 0 0	421 0 0	2,597 0 0	2,128	1,21,486 0 0	1,17,680
1,949	21 0 0	21 0 0	18	21 0 0	18	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	33	29,433 0 0	30,391
729	32 0 0	125 0 0	157	157 0 0	157	6,527 0 0	313 0 0	313 0 0	382	18,357 0 0	18,445
1,585	2,458 0 0	2,340 0 0	4,679	4,798 0 0	4,679	6,527 0 0	205 0 0	6,732 0 0	7,594	19,789 0 0	20,821
240	288 0 0	20 0 0	298	308 0 0	298	215 0 0	5 0 0	220 0 0	205	4,905 0 0	5,011
14,995	6,549 0 0	3,491 0 0	9,281	10,040 0 0	9,281	10,211 0 0	636 0 0	10,847 0 0	10,945	4,34,174 0 0	4,33,372
..	196 0 0	655 0 0	1,000	851 0 0	1,000	959 0 0	974 0 0	1,938 0 0	1,000	3,120 0 0	2,000
..	130 0 0	..	..	130 0 0	..	304 0 0	..	304 0 0	..	4,218 0 0	..
14,995	6,875 0 0	4,143 0 0	10,287	11,021 0 0	10,287	11,474 0 0	1,610 0 0	13,084 0 0	11,945	4,41,912 0 0	4,34,372
528	8 0 0	..	85	8 0 0	85	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	73	9,439 0 0	9,766
528	8 0 0	..	85	8 0 0	85	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	73	9,439 0 0	9,766
14,467	6,967 0 0	4,146 0 0	10,246	11,018 0 0	10,246	11,414 0 0	1,610 0 0	13,084 0 0	11,872	4,32,423 0 0	4,24,605
6,582	3,165 0 0	1,909 6 0	4,662	5,074 6 0	4,662	5,167 4 0	787 8 0	5,904 12 0	5,402	1,98,703 12 0	1,93,194
..	2,874 8 0	2,601 8 0	..	5,476 0 0	..	4,651 0 0	467 0 0	5,408 0 0	..	1,51,304 7 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427 0 0	..
..	2,874 8 0	2,601 8 0	..	5,476 0 0	..	4,651 0 0	457 0 0	5,408 0 0	..	1,52,431 7 0	..
..	+290 8 0	-692 2 0	..	-401 10 0	..	+516 4 0	-19 8 0	+496 12 0	..	46,472 5 0	..

		Canal.				Bhur.				Ganges full term.			
		Bhukarheri.		Bhuma.		Bhukarheri.		Bhuma.		Bhukarheri.		Bhuma.	
		Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.
Occupancy	Rs. a. p.	68,180 0 0	Rs. 68,824	Rs. a. p. 24,147 0 0	Rs. 25,948	Rs. a. p. 64,084 0 0	Rs. 62,270	Rs. a. p. 57,753 0 0	Rs. 56,646	Rs. a. p. 8,080 0 0	Rs. 7,479	Rs. 7,971	Rs. 279
Exproprietary	Rs. a. p.	4,104 0 0	4,596	1,348 0 0	1,893	739 0 0	793	1,544 0 0	1,688	..	..	..	..
Total	Rs. a. p.	72,284 0 0	73,420	25,495 0 0	27,781	64,763 0 0	63,063	59,297 0 0	58,334	8,080 0 0	7,479	8,250	..
Non-occupancy	Rs. a. p.	38,864 0 0	38,712	8,450 0 0	8,068	45,275 0 0	43,906	22,528 0 0	21,185	8,929 0 0	8,569	8,902	..
Sir	Rs. a. p.	19,053 0 0	12,388	3,051 0 0	3,541	5,949 0 0	6,074	6,294 0 0	6,108	288 0 0	370	1,649	..
Khandkrasht	Rs. a. p.	6,317 0 0	6,619	2,101 0 0	2,331	4,392 0 0	4,586	3,903 0 0	3,740	268 0 0	201	735	..
Grain related	Rs. a. p.	249 0 0	587	82 0 0	98	1,711 0 0	1,738	3,945 0 0	3,687	1,106 0 0	1,087	1,671	..
Teat free and favoured tenure	Rs. a. p.	887 0 0	987	752 0 0	852	1,081 0 0	1,147	1,046 0 0	1,200	86 0 0	82	226	..
Total	Rs. a. p.	1,24,834 0 0	1,27,324	89,967 0 0	42,661	1,23,161 0 0	1,20,264	96,601 0 0	94,104	13,792 0 0	12,788	15,332	..
Added for—	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sayar ..	Rs. a. p.	..	..	59 0 0	..	60 0 0	..	11 0 0	..	65 0 0	..	141	..
Land thrown out of cultivation	Rs. a. p.	..	..	78 0 0	..	120 0 0	..	836 0 0	..	1,384 0 0	..	1,361	..
Total assets	Rs. a. p.	1,24,839 0 0	1,27,334	40,104 0 0	42,661	1,23,341 0 0	1,20,264	97,448 0 0	94,104	16,341 0 0	12,788	16,334	..
Deductions for sir and khandkrasht	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improvement—	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total deductions	Rs. a. p.	3,587 0 0	3,791	1,166 0 0	1,174	2,068 0 0	2,052	2,116 0 0	1,969	87 0 0	114	407	..
Not assets	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excess of ..	Rs. a. p.	1,21,252 0 0	1,23,543	38,988 0 0	41,487	1,21,283 0 0	1,18,153	95,932 0 0	92,185	15,154 0 0	12,674	16,427	..
Expiring jama	Rs. a. p.	65,782 8 0	66,212	18,012 8 0	18,576	55,327 8 0	53,773	44,040 0 0	41,921	6,965 2 0	5,767	7,697	..
Over's rate	Rs. a. p.	38,481 11 0	..	14,503 0 0	..	41,488 0 0	..	32,425 12 0	..	6,876 0 0	..	7,076	..
Total	Rs. a. p.	38,682 11 0	..	14,569 0 0	..	41,638 0 0	..	32,425 12 0	..	6,962 0 0	..	7,076	..
Amount of increase or decrease	Rs. a. p.	+17,099 18 0	..	+3,448 8 0	..	+13,624 8 0	..	+11,614 4 0	..	+8 2 0	..	+532	..

APPENDIX III.

Assets and nominal revenue of revenue-free mahals and plots.

		Canal.		Bhur.				Ganges full term Bhukarheri (plots).	Total.		
		Bhukarheri (plots)	Bhuma Sambal-hera (plots).	Bhukarheri.		Bhuma Sambal-hera.	Mahals.		Plots.	Total.	
				Mahals.	Plots.	Plots.					
		Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.							
Non-occupancy	..	665	..	754	5,771 0 0	70	426	754	6,982	7,686	
Occupancy	..	986	13 0	497	2,811 0 0	14	227	497	4,051	4,548	
Exproprietary	..	34	..	..	58 0 0	..	85	..	177	177
Sir	..	250	8 0	36	620 0 0	15	77	36	970	1,006	
Khudkasht	..	87	..	29	814 0 0	69	76	29	1,046	1,075	
Grain rented	..	42	..	..	24 0 0	4	114	..	184	184
Rent free	..	7	..	..	81 0 0	..	..	..	88	88
Total	..	2,071	21 0	1,316	10,179 0 0	172	1,005	1,316	13,448	14,764	
Sayar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land out of cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gross assets	..	2,071	21 0	1,316	10,179 0 0	172	1,005	1,316	13,448	14,764	
Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	..	82	1 0	16	352 0 0	20	15	16	470	486	
Net assets	..	1,989	20 0	1,300	9,827 0 0	152	990	1,300	12,978	14,278	
Proposed jama	..	984	9 8	650	4,919 8 0	69	470	650	6,452	7,102	
Expiring jama	..	685	7 0	412	3,008 0 0	84	400	412	4,184	4,596	
Owner's rate	..	..	..	102	680 0 0	..	..	102	680	782
Total expiring jama	..	685	7 0	514	3,688 0 0	84	400	514	4,864	5,378	

APPENDIX IV.

Increase proposed in the jama and progressions allowed.

Circle	Expiring revenue plus owner's rates	Proposed reve- nue	Amount of increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Progression allowed.			
					Initial	Intermediate.	Final.	
<i>Bhutarhari.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Canal	30 years ..	3,845 11 0	55,702 8 0	+17,049 13 0	+44.11	54,342 8 0	55,282 8 0	55,702 8 0
	5 " ..	+201 30 0 0	80 0 0	+50 0 0	+166.66	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
	Total ..	38,481 11 0	55,782 8 0	+17,099 13 0	+44.20	54,422 8 0	55,362 8 0	55,782 8 0
Bhur	30 years ..	41,548 0 0	55,242 8 0	+13,759 8 0	+33.17	52,247 8 0	54,112 8 0	55,242 8 0
	5 " ..	+140 150 0 0	85 0 0	-65 0 0	-43.33	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0
	Total ..	41,498 0 0	55,327 8 0	+13,694 8 0	+32.89	52,332 8 0	54,197 8 0	55,327 8 0
Ganges full term.	30 years ..	5,764 0 0	6,450 0 0	+686 0 0	+11.90	6,270 0 0	6,450 0 0	6,450 0 0
	15 " ..	+86 297 0 0	227 10 0	-69 6 0	-28.36	227 10 0	227 10 0	227 10 0
	5 " ..	815 0 0	287 8 0	-527 8 0	-64.72	287 8 0	287 8 0	287 8 0
	Total ..	6,876 0 0	7,965 2 0	+1,089 2 0	+15.84	6,785 2 0	6,965 2 0	6,965 2 0
Ganges short term	15 years ..	2,779 8 0	3,120 0 0	+340 8 0	+12.25	2,980 0 0	3,060 0 0	3,120 0 0
	5 " ..	95 0 0	45 0 0	-50 0 0	-52.63	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
	Total ..	2,874 8 0	3,165 0 0	+290 8 0	+10.10	3,025 0 0	3,105 0 0	3,165 0 0
Alluvial ..		2,001 8 0	1,909 6 0	-92 2 0	-4.61	1,909 6 0	1,909 6 0	1,909 6 0
Total Ganges short term including alluvial.		5,476 0 0	5,074 6 0	-401 10 0	-7.33	4,934 6 0	5,014 6 0	5,074 6 0
Total pargana ..		92,326 11 0	1,23,149 8 0	+30,823 13 0	+33.49	1,18,474 8 0	1,21,539 8 0	1,23,149 8 0
Total upland ..		86,813 11 0	1,17,670 0 0	+30,857 5 0	+35.55	1,13,135 0 0	1,16,120 0 0	1,17,670 0 0
Total low land ..		6,008 0 0	5,479 8 0	-528 8 0	-8.79	5,389 8 0	5,419 8 0	5,479 8 0
<i>Bhuma Sambalika.</i>								
Canal ..		14,589 0 0	18,012 8 0	+3,423 8 0	+23.64	17,947 8 0	17,997 8 0	18,012 8 0
Bhur ..		32,425 12 0	44,040 0 0	+11,614 4 0	+35.82	42,580 0 0	43,465 0 0	44,040 0 0
Ganges full term.	30 years ..	6,705 0 0	7,390 0 0	+685 0 0	+10.22	7,300 0 0	7,380 0 0	7,390 0 0
	5 " ..	370 0 0	207 0 0	-163 0 0	-44.06	207 0 0	207 0 0	207 0 0
	Total ..	7,075 0 0	7,597 0 0	+522 0 0	+7.42	7,507 0 0	7,587 0 0	7,597 0 0
Ganges short term.	15 years ..	6,836 0 0	4,292 8 0	-2,543 8 0	-37.20	3,982 8 0	4,167 8 0	4,292 8 0
	5 " ..	1,015 0 0	874 12 0	-140 4 0	-13.82	874 12 0	874 12 0	874 12 0
	Total ..	4,651 0 0	5,167 4 0	+516 4 0	+11.10	4,857 4 0	5,082 4 0	5,167 4 0
		787 0 0	737 8 0	-50 8 0	-6.37	737 8 0	737 8 0	737 8 0
		5,408 0 0	5,904 12 0	+496 12 0	+9.18	5,594 12 0	5,769 12 0	5,904 12 0
		59,477 12 0	75,554 4 0	+16,076 8 0	+27.08	73,699 4 0	74,819 4 0	75,554 4 0
		58,689 12 0	69,442 8 0	+10,753 8 0	+18.33	67,897 8 0	68,842 8 0	69,442 8 0
		5,778 0 0	6,111 12 0	+333 12 0	+5.78	5,801 12 0	5,976 12 0	6,111 12 0
		1,51,804 7 0	1,98,703 12 0	+46,899 5 0	+31.00	1,92,173 12 0	1,96,358 12 0	1,98,703 12 0
		+427 1,40,018 7 0	1,87,112 8 0	+46,867 1 0	+33.22	1,81,032 8 0	1,84,962 8 0	1,87,112 8 0
		+427 11,786 0 0	11,591 4 0	-194 12 0	-1.65	11,141 4 0	11,396 4 0	11,591 4 0

APPENDIX V.

Percentage of assets and incidences of proposed revenue.

Circles		Number of mahals.	Expiring revenue plus owner's rate.	Net assets.	Proposed revenue.	Percentage of proposed revenue on net assets.	Incidence on present total area of final expiring revenue.	Incidence on present total area of proposed revenue.	Incidence on present cultivated area of final expiring revenue.	Incidence on present cultivated area of proposed revenue.	Incidence on average cultivated area of final expiring revenue.	Incidence on average cultivated area of proposed revenue.	
			Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.								
Pargana Bhukarheri.	Canal	135	38,481 11 0	1,21,252	55,782 8 0	46.05	1.91	2.74	2.68	3.86	2.52	3.63	
	Bhur { 30 years ..	179	+201 O.R. 41,843 0 0	1,21,096	55,242 8 0	45.62	1.80	1.79	2.01	2.65	1.64	2.18	
		5 " ..	1	+140 O.R. 150 0 0	187	85 0 0	45.45	14	.08	2.94	1.67
	Total	140	41,493 5 0 +140 O.R.	1,21,283	55,327 8 0	45.62	1.82	1.74	2.01	2.65	1.66	2.18	
	Ganges full term. { 30 years ..	21	5,764 0 0	14,047	6,450 0 0	45.92	.87	.98	2.53	2.79	1.47	1.81	
		15 " ..	16	+86 O.R. 297 0 0	487	227 10 0	46.74	.20	.15	3.80	2.53	2.56	1.96
		5 " ..	9	815 0 0	620	287 8 0	46.37	.43	.15	90.55	31.94	2.71	.95
	Total, Ganges full term	46	6,876 0 0 +86 O.R.	15,154	6,965 2 0	45.96	.69	.70	2.88	2.68	1.60	1.00	
	Ganges short term. { 15 years ..	11	2,779 8 0	6,764	3,120 0 0	46.12	.65	.73	1.81	2.03	2.00	2.24	
		5 " ..	2	95 0 0	108	45 0 0	43.69	.82	.15	10.55	5.00	1.98	.94
Total, Ganges short term	13	2,874 8 0	6,867	3,165 0 0	46.09	.68	.70	1.86	2.05	1.99	2.20		
Alluvial	46	2,801 8 0	4,146	1,909 6 0	46.05	.14	.10	2.83	2.08	2.78	3.04		
Total pargana	380	92,926 11 0 +427 O.R.	2,68,702	1,22,149 8 0	45.83	1.09	1.45	2.32	3.06	1.78	2.35		
Pargana Bhuma Sambhalheri.	Canal	68	14,569 0 0	38,938	18,012 8 0	46.26	2.16	2.66	3.27	4.05	2.82	3.49	
	Bhur	182	32,425 12 0	95,332	44,040 0 0	46.19	1.12	1.53	2.02	2.75	1.43	1.95	
	Ganges full term. { 30 years ..	52	6,705 0 0	15,991	7,390 0 0	46.21	.65	.72	2.34	2.58	1.57	1.72	
		5 " ..	25	870 0 0	436	207 0 0	47.48	.14	.09	46.25	25.83	2.78	1.58
	Total	77	7,075 0 0	16,427	7,597 0 0	46.26	.55	.59	2.46	2.64	1.87	1.72	
	Ganges short term. { 15 years ..	56	2,636 0 0	9,527	4,292 8 0	45.06	.24	.28	1.81	2.14	2.38	2.81	
		5 " ..	16	1,015 0 0	1,887	874 12 0	46.86	.18	.11	2.71	2.34	1.43	1.24
	Total	72	4,651 0 0	11,414	5,167 4 0	45.27	.20	.22	1.91	2.17	2.08	2.81	
	Alluvial	27	757 0 0	1,610	737 8 0	45.80	.07	.07	11.83	11.52	5.29	5.16	
	Total pargana	371	59,477 12 0	1,63,721	75,554 4 0	46.15	.72	.92	2.31	2.98	1.72	2.18	
Total whole tract	751	1,51,804 7 4 0 +427 O.R.	4,32,423	1,98,703 12 0	45.95	.91	1.19	2.31	3.01	1.75	2.23		

APPENDIX VI.

SHORT TERM SETTLEMENTS.

PART A.

*Mahals formerly settled for 30 years now proposed for 15 years' settlement,
pargana Bhukarheri.*

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement.	Jama now proposed
	<i>Ganges full-term circle.</i>	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhupur	Khadir	20	35 0 0
Daryabad	Ghairdaiyan khadir .. ..	..	11 4 0
	Musammat Sundar khadir .. ..	..	2 8 0
	Ditto Parbati do. .. ..	..	1 0 0
	Village Total	20	14 12 0
Daryapur	Amir Husain khadir	5	1 0 0
	Muhammad Husain khadir	5	1 0 0
Illahbas	Ghairdaiyan khadir .. ..	..	85 0 0
	Sundar khadir .. ..	..	75 0 0
	Village Total	230	160 0 0
Kari	Imam Ali khadir	1	1 0 0
	Tafazzul Husain khadir	1	1 0 0
	Amir Singh khadir	1	1 0 0
	Tajammul Husain Khajera khadir	1	1 0 0
	Ditto Kakrauli do.	1	1 14 0
Kharapur	Phulki khadir	2	2 8 0
	Mahajnan khadir	5	2 8 0
	Amir Husain khadir	5	5 0 0
	Grand Total	297	227 10 0

APPENDIX VI—(continued).

PART B.

Mahals formerly settled for 80 years' now proposed for 5 years' settlement.

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement	Jama now proposed.
	<i>Canal Circle Bhukarheri.</i>	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bhukarheri	Khadir	30	80 0 0
	<i>Bhur Circle Bhukarheri.</i>		
Sikri	Khadir	150	85 0 0
	Ghairdaiyan Bangar .. ..	..	65 0 0
Illahbas	Rohan .. ..	..	42 8 0
	Parbati .. ..	..	37 8 0
	Village Total	380	145 0 0
	Gomti Das	55	20 0 0
	Shib Lal	50	15 0 0
Sukartar (non-alluvial)	Parbati .. ..	..	30 0 0
	Sundar	275	30 0 0
	Ghairdaiyan .. ..	..	35 0 0
	Village Total	380	180 0 0
Shukartari	Khadir	55	12 8 0
	<i>Ganges full term P. Bhuma Sambhalera</i>		
Haidarpur	Khadir	10	10 0 0
Kailanpur Jalalpur	Ghairdai khadir	80	50 0 0
	Sangam Lal	5	10 0 0
Mohammadpur Mungar	Fourteen biswas khadir	40	10 0 0
	Six biswas khadir	12	10 9 0
	Lachman Das khadir	5	2 8 0
	Musammam Parbati	5	2 8 0
Nizampur	Zagir Hasan khadir	5	1 0 0
	Sirajul Hasan khadir	3	1 0 0
	Marahmat Husain khadir	2	1 0 0
Qasimpur Khola	Khadir	30	10 0 0
	Five biswas khadir	5	1 0 0
Samana	Jwala Prasad .. ..	..	2 8 0
	Bihari Lal khadir	5	1 0 0
	Durga Prasad khadir .. ..	..	1 0 0
	Village Total	10	5 8 0
	Ghairdai khadir	15	15 0 0
Sheopuri	Musammam Aftab Begam khadir	10	10 0 0
	Jauhari Mal khadir	3	2 8 0
	Ali Bakhsh khadir	25	5 0 0
	Jamaiyat Ali khadir	20	2 8 0
Sakhera	Ghairdayan khadir .. ..	..	7 8 0
	Jwala Prasad khadir	30	5 0 0
	Mohammad Husain khadir .. ..	..	1 0 0
	Village Total	75	21 0 0
Tikola	Khadir	10	20 0 0
Tiparpur	Do.	50	25 0 0
	Grand Total	1,365	679 8 0

APPENDIX VI—(continued).

PART C.

Mahals formerly settled for 15 years and again proposed for a 15 years' settlement.

Mauza	Mahal	Jama of last settlement.	Jama of Intermediate settlement made in—			Jama now proposed
			1905 F	1910 F.	1914 F	
	<i>Pargana Bhula heri Ganges short term circle.</i>			Rs	Rs	Rs a. p.
Dhariwala (non-alluvial)	Kesari Mal .. ..	..	..	..	..	370 0 0
	Ghaidaiyan .. ..	..	..	..	..	500 0 0
	Jawahar Kaur	1,185	..	..	1,710	330 0 0
	Nihal Singh .. ..	..	..	..	..	175 0 0
	Sher Singh .. ..	..	..	..	..	195 0 0
Jalalpur Bera ..	Jwala Singh .. ..	..	..	..	..	800 0 0
	Durga Prasad	950	..	..	1,1 0	300 0 0
	Behari Lal .. ..	..	..	..	..	280 0 0
Miranwala ..	.. ..	70	..	..	60	65 0 0
	Grand Total ..	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,880	3,015 0 0
	<i>Pargana Bhuma Sambalhera Ganges short term circle</i>					
Ahmadwala ..	Ghaidaiyan .. ..	..	..	..	..	60 0 0
	Bishan Sahai	180	60	150	115	180 0 0
	Rakhya Begam .. ..	..	..	..	..	130 0 0
Aurangzebpur ..	Piyari Begam	10	..	..	10	5 0 0
	Kalsum	10	..	..	10	10 0 0
Bahadurpur ..	Behari Lal	140	..	..	125	115 0 0
	Wilayat Husain	20	..	..	15	15 0 0
Behi Naubaramad ..	.. ..	5	..	..	5	1 0 0
Bhikanpur ..	Mubarak Husain	28	..	..	33	50 0 0
	Imtiyaz-un-nisa Begam	4	..	..	..	5 0 0
Buttari ..	Mubarak Husain	35	..	..	40	12 8 0
	Imtiyaz-un-nisa	5	..	..	5	5 0 0
Chakarsenpur ..	Kalsum	35	..	..	20	26 12 0
	Piyari Begam	35	..	..	40	75 0 0
Faridpur ..	.. ..	125	..	..	180	170 0 0
Hahsawala ..	Kesari Mal	167	..	..	180	145 0 0
	Sheo Prasad	88	..	..	115	55 0 0
Husainpur ..	Kalsum	100	..	..	100	120 0 0
	Piyari Begam	90	..	..	90	105 0 0
Hatiawala (non-alluvial)	.. ..	75	20	60	45	155 0 0
Imtiyaz Khanpur ..	Kalsum	10	5	5	5	10 0 0
	Piyari Begam	10	5	5	5	10 0 0
Jaggu Jamalpur ..	Wilayat Husain	7	..	..	5	5 0 0
	Behari Lal	49	..	..	10	42 8 0

APPENDIX VI—(continued).

PART C—(concluded).

Mahals formerly settled for 15 years and again proposed for a 15 years' settlement.

Manza.	Mahal	Jama of last settlement	Jama of Intermediate settlement made in—			Jama now proposed.
			1805 Fash.	1810 Fash.	1814 Fash.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.
Jaitpur Cursiwala .	Ghardaiyan	175	50	175	150	70 0 0
	Har Prasad					90 0 0
	Jilya Begam					30 0 0
Jalalpur Nila .	Wilayat Husain	20	..	..	25	20 0 0
	Piyare Lal	140	..	..	180	180 0 0
Jamalpur Khadir ..	.. ..	80	..	..	50	65 0 0
Khera (non-alluvial) ..	Mubarik Husain	230	125	175	150	140 0 0
	Imtiaz-un-nisa	90			10	11 4 0
Lalpur (non-alluvial) ..	Mohammad Ali Khan	200	..	..	130	95 0 0
	Jairaj Singh					2 8 0
Mahmudpur Mungar ..	.. ..	75	..	..	100	160 0 0
Majahadpur (non-alluvial)	Mubarik Husain	150	125	170	150	110 0 0
	Imtiaz-un-nisa	20			20	6 4 0
Mominpur Faizu ..	Behari Lal	21	..	..	15	35 0 0
	Wilayat Husain	9	..	..	1	2 8 0
Muqampur ..	Afzal Husain	20	..	..	60	70 0 0
	Piyari Begam	50	..	..	70	70 0 0
Nasirpur ..	Kulsum	75	..	..	60	82 8 0
	Afzal Husain	50	..	..	120	80 0 0
Nawalpur (non-alluvial)	Nihal Chand	100	..	..	200	200 0 0
	Mohamdi Husain	200	..	..	150	200 0 0
Nitriya Nandpur .	Behari Lal	7	..	..	5	2 8 0
	Wilayat Husain	1	..	..	1	1 0 0
Parkhotampur .	Behari Lal	21	..	..	15	160 0 0
	Wilayat Husain	3	..	..	5	6 4 0
Raharwa (non-alluvial)	.. ..	160	70	120	120	120 0 0
Ranjitpur (non-alluvial)	Niaz Ahmad	450	..	..	300	170 0 0
	Mohamdi Husain					130 0 0
Saras Khadir ..	Wilayat Husain	3	..	..	10	10 0 0
	Behari Lal	21	..	..	40	80 0 0
Shah .. ..	.. ..	200	..	..	350	430 0 0
Sultanpur Azampur ..	.. ..	5	..	..	5	5 0 0
Total		3,783	3,203	3,603	3,645	4,292 8 0
Grand Total		5,988	5,403	5,808	6,525	7,007 8 0

APPENDIX VI—(continued).

PART D.

Mahals formerly settled for 15 years now proposed for 5 years' settlement, non-alluvial.

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement.	Jama of Intermediate settlement made in—			Jama now proposed
			1905 Fasl.	1910 Fasl.	1914 Fasl.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Pargana Bhukarheri Ganges short term.</i>					
Hajipur Khadir ..	..	20	..	..	50	40 0 0
Mansurpur ..	..	85	..	..	45	5 0 0
	Total ..	55	55	55	95	45 0 0
	<i>Pargana Bhuma Sambahera Ganges short term.</i>					
Alampur ..	Muzaffar Ali Khan ..	250	100	150	150	220 0 0
	Kestri Mal ..	75	..	..	80	100 0 0
Aluwala ..	..					20 0 0
	Shamimul Hasan ..					17 8 0
	Amir Haidar ..					45 0 0
	Beazul Hasan ..	700	..	..	450	200 0 0
Gaonri (non-alluvial)	Wahajul Hasan ..					50 0 0
	Safidul Hasan ..					16 4 0
	Ghairdaiyan ..					55 0 0
	Kalyan Singh ..					15 0 0
Ishaqwala ..	Bansi Singh ..	200	60	160	130	21 4 0
	Ghairdaiyan ..					27 8 0
Jafarabad ..	..	10	..	..	55	1 0 0
Shahpur ..	..	80	..	..	50	41 4 0
	..	150	..	..	50	30 0 0
Ujiali kalan (non-alluvial).	..	100	50	65	50	15 0 0
Ujiali khurd (non-alluvial).	..					
	Total ..	1,515	1,175	1,340	1,015	874 12 0
	Grand Total ..	1,570	1,230	1,395	1,110	919 12 0

APPENDIX VI—(continued).

PART E.

Mahals formerly settled for 15 years now proposed for 5 years' settlement, alluvial.

Mauza.	Mahals.	Jama of last settlement.	Jama of Intermediate settlement made in—			Jama now proposed.
			190 Fasli.	1910 Fasli.	1914 Fasli.	
	<i>Pargana Bhuma Sambalhera Ganges short term.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dharampur ..	New alluvial	280	..	..	110	75 0 0
Gokulpar Ohhipar (new alluvial).	Misri Singh	100	..	..	100	30 0 0
	Ghairdaiyan					45 0 0
Hatiawala ..	New alluvial .. ..	..	..	..	..	Included in old alluvial.
Latpur (new alluvial) ..	Mohammad Ali Khan .. ..	..	..	..	120	42 8 0
	Jai Raj Singh .. ..	..	..	..	10	2 8 0
Raharwa ..	New alluvial	Included in old alluvial.	70	120	120	30 0 0
	Total ..	330	400	450	460	225 0 0
	<i>Pargana Bhukarheri Ganges short term.</i>					
Dhariwala new (alluvial).	Kesri Mal	1,185	..	..	550	120 0 0
	Ghairdaiyan				400	85 0 0
	Jawahir Kunwar				330	30 0 0
	Nihal Singh				230	13 2 0
	Sher Singh				200	5 0 0
	Total ..	1,185	1,185	1,185	1,710	253 2 0
	Grand Total ..	1,515	1,585	1,635	2,170	478 2 0

APPENDIX VI—(continued).

PART F

Mahal formerly alluvial now proposed for 15 years' settlement.

Mauza	Expiring jama	Proposed jama.
	Rs a p	Rs.
Kalyanpur ..	148 8 0	105

PART G.

Alluvial mahals added to the district since last settlement by changes of the Ganges main stream.

Mauza.	Mahal	Year in which added to the district.	Jama of the Intermediate settlement made in—				Jama now proposed.
			1910F.	1915F.	1920F.	1925F.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs a
Bhagwatipur ..	Sabz safed ..	1325	..	..	..	5	7 8
..	Surkh ..	1325	..	..	..	1	2 8
Hajipur Baramda ..	..	1307	110	70	100	100	85 0
Inchhawala Baramda ..	Surkh ..	1325	..	..	..	13	12 8
	Safed ..	1325	..	..	..	75	60 0
	Uda ..	1325	..	..	..	55	55 0
	Asmani ..	1325	..	..	..	6	5 0
	Zangari ..	1325	..	..	..	1	1 0
Lukadari ..	Zard ..	1325	..	..	..	5	1 0
	..	1307	50	50	30	30	40 0
Musharfabad ..	Sabz ..	1325	..	..	..	60	100 0
	Safed ..	1325	..	..	..	50	65 0
	Zard ..	1325	..	..	..	2	60 0
Mohanpur ..	..	1325	..	..	..	1	1 0
Nurullahpur Khaku ..	..	1808	5	5	5	5	5 0
Parkhotampur ..	Sabz ..	1325	..	..	..	1	1 0
..	Zard ..	1325	..	..	..	1	1 0
Shahjahanpur ..	..	1809	25	35	35	50	15 0
	Total ..	..	200	160	170	460	517 8

APPENDIX VI—(concluded).

PART H

Mahals alluvial at last settlement and now treated as alluvial again.

Mauza.	Mahal.	Jama of last settlement	Jama of Intermediate settlement made in—					Jama now proposed.	
			1905F	1910F.	1915F	1920F	1925F		
	<i>Pargana Bhukarhet</i>	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs a	Rs	a.
Aki Kheri .. {	Ghairdayan .. {	120	120	175	300	95	115 0	120	9
Dhanwala alluvial .. {	Ajudhya Prasad .. {	15	40	40	70	30	80 0	110	0
Firozpur .. {	Sundar .. {	100	175	175	80	15	40 0	15	0
Happur Jahangirpur .. {	Parbati .. {	..	..	..	100	55	55 0	11	4
Inchawala .. {	Anup Singh .. {	130	130	250	250	140	20 0	80	0
Kalyanpur .. {	Ahmad Husain .. {	25	10	15	1	85	25 0	13	12
Ladpur Latifpur .. {	Ghairdayan .. {	160	150	250	250	35	20 0	12	8
Mahmudpur Dungar. .. {	Sah Ram Ratan .. {	20	50	50	50	1	1 0	5	0
Majispur .. {	Thakur Das .. {	30	1	1	1	5	5 0	42	8
Nurullahpur .. {	Ram Chandra Das .. {	80	100	120	15	6	5 0	5	0
Sheopuri .. {	Chandra S khar .. {	50	10	85	80	15	25 0	25	0
Shukartar .. {	Ghairdayan .. {	50	23	23	20	25	10 0	20	0
	Parbati .. {	10	19	15	30	7	7 0	23	12
	Sundar .. {	10	26	26	10	5	15 0	25	0
	Gomti Das .. {	10	10	15	10	2	2 0	5	0
	Shib Lal .. {	10	22	22	10	5	7 0	15	0
Total ..		1,140	1,436	2,602	2,317	1,715	1,892 8	1,188	12
<i>Pargana Bhuma Sambalhera</i>									
Chalaur ..	..	100	50	160	50	40	100 0	75	0
Dharampur (old alluvial) ..	..	50	50	60	10	1	1 0	Included in new alluvial.	
Gaonri (alluvial) ..	..	100	100	180	10	10	10 0		
Hastawala (alluvial) ..	..	30	30	30	30	10	5 0		
Khanjahanpur ..	..	40	15	15	15	50	10 0	50	0
Kharakbali .. {	Behari Lal .. {	9	9	9	9	5	5 0	5	0
	Wilayat Husain .. {	1	1	1	1	1	1 0	1	4
Khera (alluvial) .. {	Mubarak Husain .. {	17	15	15	15	25	25 0	20	0
	Imtiaz un nsa .. {	16	2	2	2	1	1 0	1	4
Majhadpur ..	..	16	16	16	16	40	20 0	20	0
Nawalpur (alluvial) .. {	Mohamdi Husain .. {	50	5	70	10	3	10 0	5	6
Riharwa (alluvial) .. {	Nihal Chand .. {	60	10	50	25	1	5 0	10	0
Rampur Thakra ..	..	65	60	70	75	35	10 0	Included in new alluvial.	
Ranjitpur .. {	Nizam Ahmad .. {	50	25	50	15	15	40 0		
	Mohamdi Husain .. {	..	1	1	1	35	60 0		
Shabbirwala ..	..	30	30	30	30	7	7 0	10	0
Sheikhupur Chammra ..	..	30	30	30	30	75	25 0	75	0
Ujiali Kalan ..	..	75	75	75	40	35	50 0	80	0
Ujiali Khurd (alluvial) ..	..	50	25	75	50	15	10 0	20	0
Total ..		748	549	1,009	504	328	501 0	512	8

No. 212-R./I—175 OF 1921.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 9th May, 1921.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, no 926/XII—149B (n), dated the 18th March, 1921, being the Board's report on the revenue administration of the United Provinces for the year ending the 30th September, 1920

OBSERVATIONS.—The rains of 1919, though beginning somewhat late and in the western districts ending too soon, were on the whole very favourable and in marked and gratifying contrast to the deplorable monsoon of 1918. The weather of the winter of 1919-20 was also on the whole beneficial, as good rain fell at Christmas in the tracts where it was most needed. Public health was good and there was no return of the influenza epidemic which doubled the death-roll in 1918-19. Conditions were thus favourable to a recovery from the disasters of the preceding year, but there was some ground to fear that the energy and resources of the cultivator might have been so impaired as to render him unable to respond fully to the invitation of favouring seasons. Happily these fears proved unfounded. A full *kharif* was sown and very nearly a normal *rabi*, and as, fortunately, a good average yield was obtained from both crops, the agricultural population was once more in a strong and satisfactory position at the end of the *rabi* harvest. The effects of the preceding season were, however, still visible. It is reasonable to suppose that the areas sown would have been not merely full but well above the normal, had not the influenza epidemic in the preceding winter swept away many thousands in the prime of life; while straitened means compelled many cultivators to resort to the coarser varieties of grain as being cheaper to buy and less expensive to cultivate. The financial gain from the area actually sown was thus less than it might have been.

2. The continued increase in the number of new masonry wells constructed is again a cause for satisfaction, but the fact, that the number of such wells actually in use declined slightly, appears to indicate that new constructions still only serve to balance the number of wells which for some cause or other are abandoned.

3. The results of the quinquennial cattle census were disappointing. Bulls and bullocks were found to have decreased by three per cent. and cows and cow-buffaloes by two per cent. The Board of Revenue are doubtless correct in offering as a partial explanation a probable high mortality during the two bad seasons of 1915 and 1919 among worn-out beasts whose disappearance need not be regretted. But young stock also declined, and though here, too, the poor monsoon of 1918 many have caused exceptional mortality among young calves, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there has been a general and serious decline in the provincial stocks of working, milking, and breeding cattle. The protection of cattle from disease and in times of fodder scarcity, and the encouragement of cattle-breeding are evidently matters in which great advances are still possible and the importance of which it would be hard to overestimate.

4. Prices remained very high throughout the year and undoubtedly favoured the producer, both in field and factory. But they hampered trade in general and the deficiency of rolling-stock accentuated the difficulties of producer and distributor alike.

5. The season being generally favourable, relief, from the current revenue demand was needed only in tracts suffering from local calamities, which, fortunately, were few. But it was found necessary to remit over eight lakhs of revenue which had been suspended in the previous year. The collection of the real demand was satisfactory.

6. The collection of the demands under the Agricultural Loans and Improvements Acts was also satisfactory, if three districts in the Agra division be excluded. Here the large outstanding balances are obviously due to past lack of care in making advances and of proper arrangements to ensure that advances, when made, were applied to the purposes for which they were taken. The Board of Revenue remark that under such circumstances there is a danger that much of the money will be wasted. Stronger criticism would have been justified. Where advances are made without proper care and supervision, the cultivator is demoralised rather than benefited. The distribution of a substantial amount under Act XII was clearly justified to enable cultivators to recover from the setback of the previous season, but it is permissible to doubt the wisdom of disbursing over seven lakhs under Act XIX in a year in which the demand for irrigation was slight. Much of the money was probably diverted to other ends.

7. Litigation under the Agra Tenancy Act again showed a heavy increase, which would be more serious, were there no prospect of relief to the courts in the near future. The total of institutions rose from 419,878 to 470,586. The increase occurred mainly in suits for arrears of rent and for ejectment on grounds other than decreed arrears of rent. The rise in the former class of suit was a natural result of the difficulties which tenants had experienced in meeting their engagements in the previous season and may reasonably be regarded as a temporary phenomenon. There is a further regrettable rise in ejectment suits, which is shared by practically every district. The Governor in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue that this is probably due to the fact that the landlords have been unable in recent years to obtain enhancements of occupancy rents in proportion to the increased value of produce. He hopes that when the Revised Tenancy Act which, while conferring security of tenure, will provide machinery for adequate enhancements of rents passes into law, there will be a sharp decline in ejectment suits. Although this relief will be balanced to some extent by a rise in enhancement suits, it seems on the whole reasonable to anticipate that the pressure of rent work will diminish.

8. Suits and applications in Oudh declined as a whole, but there was an abnormally large increase in the number of notices for ejectment and corresponding increase in suits to contest ejectments. There was also a large increase in applications for assistance to eject. No doubt the same causes operated in Oudh as in the province of Agra. The Commissioner of Fyzabad has also stated that the object of the large majority of notices in his division was to obtain *nazrana*. Discontent among the tenantry came to a head shortly after the close of the year under review and there was a regrettable outbreak of disorder in three districts. The Bill for the amendment of the Oudh Rent Act is at present under the consideration of Government and will shortly be introduced. The Governor in Council trusts that with the extension of reasonable security of tenure to the tenants, combined with facilities for the landlord to obtain fair enhancements of rent at reasonable periods, the good feeling which has so long subsisted between the landlords and tenants in the province of Oudh will be restored.

9 His Excellency in Council notes with satisfaction that although there was a very large increase in the number of cases for disposal in the courts of Assistant Collectors, both in Agra and Oudh, the number of cases disposed of was also very much larger than in the previous year. There was consequently only a comparatively small increase in the pending file in Agra and an actual decrease in Oudh. While, however, this result is gratifying, the Governor in Council cannot but recognize that the quality of much of the work of Assistant Collectors is not satisfactory. He cannot accept the opinion of the Board of Revenue, as at present constituted, that the present methods of training of Assistant Collectors are suitable and adequate. As a matter of fact, Assistant Collectors receive little or no instruction in the methods of trying suits, framing issues, laying the burden of proof and writing judgments. While conceding that the main cause of the deficiencies in procedure is excess of work, His Excellency in Council considers that a special course of instruction will probably obviate many of these defects. The matter is under the consideration of the Government, and the Board of Revenue will be further addressed on the subject.

10. The appellate work increased in both Collectors' and Commissioners' courts. The accumulation of arrears in the latter is particularly a matter for serious concern. Provision has been made in the budget for the appointment of an Additional Commissioner throughout the year and not, as stated by the Board of Revenue, for a short time only. This officer is at present in Gorakhpur, but he will be available later in the year for assistance to other Commissioners. It is difficult to forecast at present the effects of the contemplated revision of the Tenancy and Rent Acts. Government fully recognize the importance of the matter and will, if necessary, in future afford more extensive relief to Commissioners by the appointment of Additional Collectors to hear appeals.

11. The Governor in Council notes with peculiar gratification the tribute which is paid to the work of Honorary Assistant Collectors. The Commissioner of Lucknow states that the work of these gentlemen is superior to that of the permanent staff and practically every district officer acknowledges the valuable services which they have rendered. His Excellency in Council has noted the names of gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 39 of the Board's review to whom, in particular, thanks are due.

12. The number of partitions pending has increased substantially and it cannot be said that there has been any improvement in the quality of the work. The Board have clearly indicated the characteristic defects which are common in partition work throughout the province. For some of these the remedy lies in the hands of partition officers, and the Board have shown on what lines improvement is to be sought. Government note with approval the appointment of two special partition officers in charge of the entire partition work of their respective districts. They trust that this system will be extended where staff is available. But the main evil is the fragmentation, which hitherto has been the usual outcome of partition and which results in economic evils of the most serious nature. It is regrettable that owing to the defects of the existing law the chief results of the Board's insistence upon compactness has been the substitution of imperfect for perfect partitions. A radical remedy, as the Board suggest, can only be found in legislation. The problem is one which bristles with difficulties, the greatest of which is the existence of old incompact partitions, the disturbance of which will be fraught with the greatest difficulties. The Government are pledged, in the

first instance, to deal with the revision of the Oudh Rent Act and the Tenancy Act, but they recognize that the amendment of the Land Revenue Act must be faced in the near future.

His Excellency in Council desires to express his deep appreciation of the work done by the Board of Revenue and all officers subordinate to it, who have faced with their customary determination and efficiency the constantly-increasing burden of work.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, for the information of the Board.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

No. 1042/XV.
RESOLUTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 7th May, 1921.

IN view of the expanding needs of the province in various spheres of national life, it is desirable that as many Indians should be sent abroad for training as can be done consistently with the demand for such men and with the financial resources of the province.

2. The question has been under the consideration of the Government for some time and His Excellency the Governor acting with his Ministers has now decided to appoint a committee to examine and report on the question of Government scholarships tenable abroad. The committee will examine the question of the number of scholarships that should be offered every year, the terms on which and the subjects of study for which they should be offered, their duration and value and any other connected matter that may suggest itself to the committee. The committee will be constituted as follows :—

- (1) Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, on special duty, Chairman.
- (2) Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., I.S.O., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
- (3) Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (4) Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Director of Industries, United Provinces.
- (5) Mr. G. Clarke, F.I.C., F.C.S., Director of Agriculture, United Provinces.
- (6) Mr. C. A. King, Principal and University Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Benares Hindu University.
- (7) Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., PH.D., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (8) Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, University Professor of Modern Indian History.
- (9) Dr. Said-uz-Zafar Khan, M.B., CH.B., D.T.M., Professor, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
- (10) Miss Nicholls, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
- (11) Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.Sc., M.L.C., of the Servants of India Society, Allahabad.
- (12) Saiyid Nabi-ullah, Bar.-at-Law, Lucknow.
- (13) Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, B.Sc., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (14) Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., I.E.S., Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education.

3. The committee will submit their report by the end of August. The Chairman will fix the dates and places of meeting.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 7th May, 1921, is published for general information.—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths	Seizures	Deaths.
Allahabad district ..	1	4	9	17	...	.
Allahabad city ...	.	...	...	2	...	1
Almora district ...	...	...	84	109	...	.
Azamgarh district ...	6	7	22	26	7	3
Bahraich district ...	...	.	288	275	3	2
Ballia district ..	58	77	5	4	...	...
Banda district .	...	...	35	17	8	1
Basti district ...	35	18	323	219	14	...
Benares city .	..	.	11	6	1	1
Cawnpore district ..	3(b)	24(b)	...	..	..	1
Cawnpore city ..	...	...	.	1	...	...
Etawah district		.		4	.	..
Fatehpur district .	2	2	6	3		.
Fyzabad district ...	...		27	18	...	.
Fyzabad city ..	...	...	.	2	..	
Garhwal district ...	..	...	..	19	...	..
Ghazipur district ...	2	2	...	...	...	.
Gonda district ...	1	1	1,128	550	.	...
Jalaun district ...	...	...	..	...	4	.
Jaunpur district ...	...	...	7	4	..	...
Jhansi district ..	.	..	7	4	...	..
Kheri district ...	..	...	43	39	.	
Lucknow city ...	.	...	4	4	1	.
Moradabad district ...	..	...	12	12	.	...
Naini Tal district ...	..	...	30	92	..	.
Pilibhit district ..	1	1	81	87	..	...
Rae Bareilly district ...	42	25	8	3	...	.
Saharanpur district ...	...	..		(a)21	...	..
Sultanpur district ..	15	10	39	28	.	...
Total .	166	174	2,171	1,566	38	9

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 12th May, 1921

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces

(a) Of previous week.

(b) Includes 3 seizures and 24 deaths of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 2002/VI—937.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 11th May, 1921.

READ—

The triennial report on the lunatic asylums in the United Provinces for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920

OBSERVATIONS.—There has been a decrease in the number of patients under treatment in the asylums of the province during the last three years. The actual number at the close of the year 1917 was 1,516, whereas in 1920 it stood at 1,362. The number of admissions during the year 1918, viz. 521, was higher than any recorded during the last nine years and is due to the admission of overseas military insanes. During the period under review a total of 52 European and Eurasian lunatics, confined in the asylums of the province, were transferred to the European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi.

2. The death-rate rose from 8.66 in 1915—17 to 12.21 during the triennium under report. This increase is due principally to the influenza.

epidemic of 1918. It is noticeable that out of 59 deaths in 1920 in the Benares asylum, no less than 10 were attributable to hook-worm infection. The matter is receiving careful attention. Although the daily average of sick during 1918—20 was 238·93 as compared with 180·20 in the previous triennium, Government notes with satisfaction that the percentage of cures has risen from 33·84 to 48·43.

3. The total expenditure during the period under review amounted to Rs. 7,33,906 as compared with Rs. 5,54,750 during the previous three years. The increase appears to be mainly due to the general rise of prices and the increase of pay given to the subordinate establishment in accordance with the general revision of pay sanctioned by Government in 1920.

It is observed with satisfaction that profits on asylum industries and receipts from paying patients show a considerable increase during the period under review.

4. The last report drew attention to the necessity of re-roofing the barracks at the Benares asylum. This work has now been completed. A new cook-house has also been constructed, but is reported to be unsatisfactory. The other main building works carried out during the period under review were the conversion of the old cook-house at the Agra asylum into 12 cubicles for the hospital and the re-flooring of four barracks. The new hospital cells are, however, found to be quite unsuitable and will be replaced by cubicle barracks as soon as funds permit. An entirely new cook-house is another urgent need. At the Bareilly asylum a system of *pukka* drains to carry off storm-water has been undertaken at a cost of Rs 6,872 and iron cages at a cost of Rs 2,976 have been constructed for the five wells. A new cook-house has also been constructed but an addition to this is necessary and will be carried out as soon possible.

5. The report is an entirely satisfactory one and the thanks of Government are due to Colonels Mactaggart and Close and to the Superintendents who have been in charge of the asylums for their successful administration. Government is also indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodwright and Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, who were in charge of the Bareilly and Benares asylums for some years and who have now retired, and takes this opportunity of acknowledging the excellent work done by them for those asylums.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

C. H. B. KENDALL,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

No. 1122/XV—342.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 14th May, 1921.

The following is published for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers.

JAGDISH PRASAD,

*Secretary to Government United Provinces.**Report of the United Provinces Students' Advisory Committee from
1st April, 1920 to 31st March, 1921.*

THE year under report has seen a most important change in the conduct of the Students' department in England. The Committee is grateful to Dr. Arnold for his courtesy in his dealings with all correspondence directed to him in the past. The Students' department is now a branch of the High Commissioner's office in London, and the Committee feels assured that the interests of students from these provinces will be well looked after by that office.

It has been a great disappointment to many students that Oxford and Cambridge are to be so full in October, 1921, that several intending candidates for admission have had their applications rejected. The year has been marked by various new regulations and changes in conditions prevailing in English institutions. The chief of these are as follows :—

1. *The cost of living* has so increased in England that Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge will not admit a man unless he can guarantee that he can afford from £350 to £400 a year. Non-collegiate students require at least £300. In London, and elsewhere too, there is need for increased allowances.

2. *The London University* requires—

(a) That students should join in the October term.

(b) That applications for admission should be made before 1st May in each year.

(c) That students should not leave India till they have heard that they have actually been admitted.

3. *The standard for the new Ph.D degree, at Cambridge, is very high.* Only those who have done research work, or high work akin to it, will be admitted to study for the degree by the *Research Board* which controls the examination.

4. *The Forestry classes at Oxford* are only open to selected probationers for the Indian Forest service or the higher branches of the Native States forestry services.

5. *Certificates accompanying applications for admission to all institutions* should state the subjects in which the candidate has passed in each examination and the marks he has obtained in each subject. Such certificate should be officially signed by the Registrar of the University in the case of University examinations, and by the proper authority in the case of other examinations.

6. *Applications for admission* should clearly state what the applicant wishes to do in England, and what subjects he desires to study.

7. *The Scottish Universities—*

- (a) Candidates have to fill in a form termed—“*Application for attestation of fitness.*” This has to be accompanied by a fee of five shillings
- (b) Every candidate has to sit for an examination in English.
- (c) There is now no special preliminary examination for medicine. Students must take the ordinary preliminary in Arts and Science.
- (d) Glasgow cannot for some time admit any more engineering students, as the classes will be full ; but, in future, applications for admission must be on special forms, and must be made before the 1st May preceding the October in which admission is sought.

8 It cannot be borne in mind too clearly that institutions in England do not recognize the Matriculation examination of an Indian University, or the School Leaving certificate, or such as sufficient for admission. The Intermediate examination is the least examination accepted, and Cambridge requires that a first class should have been obtained in it and that one of the subjects taken should have been Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian or Pali. Oxford only admits a B.A. or B.Sc. An Indian over 19 years of age who has passed the Matriculation examination of an Indian University may apply to substitute an examination before a Board of Examiners for the London Matriculation.

The Advisory Committee in these provinces is being reconstructed so as to include experts and men lately returned from England who are well acquainted with up-to-date requirements in Western institutions. Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad, is President of the Committee. The Executive Committee is also being reformed in order to include the best experts available. The statistics at the end of the report will show how the work of this department has increased.

Amongst the activities of the year have been the publication of a small pamphlet giving information useful to members of the Committee and to students. We have also been in communication with Canadian Universities, and Toronto and Halifax have both written saying they would admit Indian students on the same conditions as to qualifications as are recognized by English Universities. Bona-fide students will readily be allowed to land in Canada.

The annual meeting of the Committee was held on Saturday, 20th November, 1920. The minutes of that meeting have already been printed and circulated.

The Committee is an advisory body, and as such does most useful work. Students who go to England without consulting the Secretary, or a member of the Committee, find themselves in difficulties, and waste weeks and months in England, because they have not known what conditions to fulfil before going, or what certificates to take with them. The statistics will show how very widely information and advice is sought by students. The Committee cannot be held responsible for disappointment in case of failure to gain admission to any

particular University or Institution. The Committee can help a man with full advice, and ensure that he fulfils all necessary conditions, and takes with him all necessary certificates. The High Commissioner's office in London will press all claims for admission. But it must be remembered that the number of candidates from all over the Empire seeking admission to British institutions is far in excess of vacancies in each year. It must also be remembered that British institutions will, under the circumstances, give preference to those having the highest qualifications. A graduate, for example, will be preferred to one who has only passed the Intermediate. Men would be wise to realize that though Oxford and Cambridge are ideal, the smaller and more modern Universities offer an excellent and up-to-date education, and their degrees are fully recognized for admission to the Imperial services. It would also be wise for some candidates to accept the welcome now extended to Indians by Toronto and Halifax.

There are Professors in the Indian Educational Service who have Canadian degrees.

This year, like last, has been marked by a large number of applications for information about education in Japan and America. Professor MacPherson of the Ewing College at Allahabad, who is returning to America this year, has kindly offered to take any intending students with him, and to make all arrangements for them in America.

There have been applications for information about training concerning which the students' handbook is silent, e. g., training in the manufacture of glass, the art of printing cotton stuffs, and the manufacture of sugar. The High Commissioner's office has kindly obtained information for us about printing, and it is hoped that we may soon know where the arts of glass and sugar can be fully learnt,

As the lists of the members of the General and Executive Committees are being revised they are not added to this report.

The Heads of 200 schools, and 30 colleges are corresponding members of the Committee.

R. K. SORABJI, M A. (OXON.),

Secretary.

Table showing the approximate number of enquiries made in writing, and the courses in respect of which they were made:—

Number.	Name of courses for which advice was taken.	Number of students who applied in writing for information.
1	Bar	19
2	Indian Civil Service	25
3	Forestry	4
4	Engineering	29
5	Agriculture	8
6	America and Japan	63
7	Passport for the above places	4
8	Medicine	38
9	Indian Medical Service	1
10	Cambridge Locals	16
11	Technology	3
12	Commerce	3
13	Industry	1
14	Research	1
15	General enquiries	169
	TOTAL	384

This does not represent the actual number of letters written, for several letters were written to each enquirer in the course of the correspondence.

Personal enquiries and interviews during the year have numbered three hundred.

The following table shows the number of students who actually sent their certificates to England through the Secretary, and probably sailed, and the careers they have selected —

Number.	Name of course.	Number of students who sent their certificates through the Secretary and probably sailed for England.
1	Cambridge University degree	4
2	Cambridge University degree and Indian Civil Service	2
3	History	2
4	Bar	2
5	Indian Civil Service and Bar	1
6	Indian Civil Service	2
7	Medicine	4
8	Engineering	6
9	B.A. degree and diploma in Journalism	1
10	B.A. degree in honours (afterwards) Indian Educational Service.	1
	TOTAL	25

R. K. SORABJI, M.A. (OXON.),

Secretary.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 14th May, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district ...	1	3	14	9	...	1
Allahabad city ...	...	...	...	19	...	1
Almora district ...	...	...	310	219	...	...
Bahraich district ...	...	...	469	343	...	1
Ballia district ..	35	58	20	20	...	...
Benares district ...	...	...	28	17	...	...
Benares city ...	...	...	4	3	1	1
Banda district ...	...	...	37	24	...	...
Basti district ...	24	12	306	201	8	2
Cawnpore district ...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore city ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fyzabad district ...	...	...	106	73	...	...
Fyzabad city ...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Ghazipur district ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Gonda district ...	...	...	1,024	629	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	43(b)	43(b)	142(c)	247(c)	...	...
Jaunpur district ...	...	...	13	8	...	...
hansi district ...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Kheri district ...	...	...	209	193	...	...
Lucknow district ...	...	...	11	11	...	...
Lucknow city ...	...	...	6	4	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district	...	...	...	...	1	...
Naini Tal district ...	...	...	135	185	...	...
Pilibhit district ...	3	3	20	12	...	...
Saharanpur district ...	...	...	...	(a)7	...	...
Sultanpur district ...	...	...	31	22	...	...
Rae Bareli district ...	43	20	3	4	...	...
Unao district ...	...	...	30	30	4	4
Total ...	153	148	2,925	2,285	14	11

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 19th May, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.

(b) Includes 37 seizures and 34 deaths of previous week.

(c) Ditto 38 ditto 95 ditto.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part, in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 749/III—198.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nain Tal, the 20th May, 1921.

READ—

Resolution passed by the Legislative Council, United Provinces, at the Council meeting held at Lucknow on the 6th April, 1921, to the effect that "This Council recommends to the Local Government to remove the disability imposed on the Intermediate or Matriculation examination in the matter of employment under Government."

READ also—

Resolution no. 567/III.—154, dated the 10th May, 1909, laying down the general rules of qualification for appointment to Government service and the subsequent resolutions that have been published on the subject

Observations.—The Government accepted the resolution moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th April, 1921. The Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct that from the date of the issue of this resolution the disability in the matter of employment under Government imposed on candidates whose only educational qualification is that they have passed the Intermediate or Matriculation examination shall be removed. The present rule giving preference to the holders of the School-Leaving Certificate over those who have passed the Matriculation or Intermediate examination of the Allahabad University has been

amended accordingly. The examinations of all other universities established by law in the United Provinces have also been placed on an equality with those of the Allahabad University as qualifications for admission to Government service.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

ORDERED also that copies of it be sent to all Heads of departments, Commissioners of divisions, and District Officers, United Provinces, for information and communication to officers having power to make appointments.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 12th May, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	17	7	...	...
Allahabad city	7	...	...
Almora district	210	169	...	...
Azamgarh district ...	1	1	6	2	8	2
Bahraich district	352	283	4	3
Ballia district ..	1	7	32	25	...	...
Banda district	45	25	8	1
Basti district ...	45	37	346	262	4	...
Benares district	26	10	..	...
Benares city	11	6	1	1
Fyzabad district	59	47	...	...
Fyzabad city	11	4	...	...
Garhwal district	68	...	...
Ghazipur district	43	13	...	...
Gonda district	935	684	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	3	3	25	34	8	4
Jaunpur district	2	...	...
Kheri district	173	91	...	...
Lucknow district	5	5	...	...
Lucknow city	8	9	...	1
Naini Tal district	53	98	...	...
Pilibhit district	11	8	...	...
Rae Bareli district	49	27	...	...
Saharanpur district	3(a)	...	...
Sitapur district	1(a)	1(a)	...	...
Sultanpur district	50	48	..	...
Total ...	50	48	2,473	1,938	33	12

DATED LUCKNOW:

The 26th May, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
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may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 1231/XV.

RESOLUTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 23rd May, 1921.

1. In G. O. no. 356/IX—24, dated the 10th July, 1920, district boards were invited to embark with Government assistance on a scheme for the expansion of education amongst the depressed classes. The main features of this scheme were as follows :—

- (i) That the boards should appoint a supervisor of schools for the depressed classes, on suitable pay with travelling allowance, to stimulate a demand for education among these classes and to make recommendations to the boards for the maintenance of, or grant-in-aid to, special schools under rules 8 and 93 of the district board educational rules. The intention was that the supervisor (e.g., a selected assistant master of a middle school or head master of a primary school) should visit communities of the depressed classes and explain to them the advantages of education for their children and how to proceed in order to start a special school under the rules referred to ; that he should forward their applications with his recommendations to the Deputy Inspector for submission to the board and also assist them in securing a teacher.

- (ii) That the boards should start aided schools for children of the depressed classes wherever a managing body or *panchayat* of a particular caste of the depressed classes could guarantee a suitable building and an attendance of not less than 20 children by the end of the year. It was proposed that the grant-in-aid should amount to the full salary of the teacher, *plus* a sum of Rs. 20 per annum for contingent expenses and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 30 for initial equipment.
- (iii) That on the results of the upper primary examination the boards should award scholarships to children of the depressed classes who are willing to proceed to Vernacular Middle school with a view to becoming teachers. The boards were informed that the rates for these scholarships should be Rs. 6 per mensem, that they should be tenable for 33 months (i.e., for 12 months in classes V and VI and nine months in class VII) and that they should be granted under an agreement between the boy's parent or guardian and the board to the effect that the boy on completing the Middle school course would serve as a teacher in a recognized school for the depressed classes for at least three years.

2. All district boards, except five, have agreed to take advantage of the scheme and have submitted proposals. These have been revised on the following principles :—

- (i) The pay of the supervisor (including travelling allowance) has been fixed at a uniform rate of Rs. 600 per annum.
- (ii) In order to determine the number of aided schools which the boards could be expected to establish successfully, the number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes was taken as a guide and the districts of the province were divided into three classes on this basis. A maximum number of aided schools was allotted to each district according to its class and the boards have been allowed the number of aided schools for which they have asked up to the maximum determined by this scale. Rupees 14 per mensem was taken as the average pay of a teacher in a school for the depressed classes.
- (iii) Scholarships have been allotted on a consideration of the number of boys belonging to the depressed classes who passed the upper primary examination in 1920.

3. Details of the grants to be given to the boards to give effect to the scheme will be announced through the Commissioners of divisions. The recurring grants have been calculated under four main heads: (1) cost of supervisor, (2) grant-in-aid for teachers' salaries, (3) grant-in-aid for contingencies, and (4) scholarships. In addition there is a non-recurring grant for the equipment of new schools. These grants are subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) Boards are not permitted to divert them to any other purpose.
- (ii) Government reserve the right to reduce the amount of assistance given in 1922-23 and future years by the amounts by which the boards fail to work up to their allotments for 1921-22. Savings thus effected will be diverted as non-recurring grants to other boards. At the end of the year 1922-23 the recurring grants of boards which

failed to work up their programmes may be reduced and the funds thus released diverted to boards which show that they are in a position to go beyond their sanctioned programme.

- (iii) If the appointment of the supervisor appears to Government not to be justified by results the assistance given on his account may be withdrawn, six months' notice of withdrawal being first given to the board.
- (iv) Although the cost of the supervisor has been calculated at a standard rate of Rs. 600 per annum and the pay of teachers in aided schools at an average of Rs. 14 per mensem, boards are permitted to fix the pay of the supervisor at a rate which will attract a suitable person for the work and may give as grants-in-aid for salaries amounts which will attract suitable teachers. They are not bound to the precise number of schools and scholarships shown in the sanctioned programme and may transfer funds between heads of the recurring grant.

4. It is proposed to amend the district board educational rules in order to afford the boards every facility to start schools for the depressed classes. Thus boards will be permitted to appoint untrained teachers as head masters of these schools and, with the approval of the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education, they may prescribe a special time table and curriculum for schools for the depressed classes. Boards will be permitted also to give pupils in schools for the depressed classes school books free of charge, provided the boards meet the cost from their own funds. The grant-in-aid rules will be made more elastic. Draft amendments to the district board rules to give effect to these proposals are being published.

5. The amount provided by the Local Government to give effect to the scheme during the current financial year is Rs. 80,000 recurring and Rs. 8,000 non-recurring. These sums will provide all districts which have agreed to accept the scheme with a supervisor and will enable them to establish a total of 240 additional schools and 120 scholarships for the depressed classes. If the present scheme is a success the Local Government will be prepared to receive from boards, which are able to go beyond their programmes, applications for additional assistance. The Government will be prepared also to assist boards as far as funds are available to expand education amongst the depressed classes by means other than those proposed in the present scheme. Thus, if a board is of opinion that a special vocational Middle school for the depressed classes would be a success and submits a well-considered scheme for such school, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of giving such a board further financial assistance.

6. It is not the intention of the present scheme that the boards should confine pupils of the lower castes to special schools. On the contrary every effort should be made by the boards and their officers to keep all schools open freely to all castes. Special schools for the depressed classes should be opened only for children of castes to whose presence in the ordinary schools other castes are irreconcilably opposed.

7. In conclusion, the Government would impress on the boards that the social and political progress of the province is largely dependent on the degree to which they can secure a rapid expansion of education among the depressed classes. The effort that can be made in this direction with the funds now placed at the

disposal of the boards is small compared with what they can attempt when they receive additional financial powers. But funds alone are not sufficient. The chief factor in the success of any programme for the uplift of the depressed classes is the personal sympathy with the movement shown by individual members of the board, district inspecting officers, and teachers.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also, that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

No. 1233/XV.

RESOLUTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 23rd May, 1921.

1. The Local Government have, for some time, had under consideration the question of the expansion of female education. Various lines of advance have been explored and definite steps will be taken in every direction in which progress is possible.

2. In regard to the primary education of girls, district boards were invited to adopt a forward policy on the understanding that Government would bear half of the cost, recurring and non-recurring. Thirty-two boards have agreed to accept the scheme on this condition. Expenditure will be incurred under five main heads as follows : —

- (i) *Pay of teachers.*—The chief cause of the backwardness of female education is the dearth of teachers. An obvious means of attracting to, and retaining in, the profession women who are competent and free to join it is to improve the pay. The present average pay of teachers in girls' primary schools is Rs. 11 per mensem. This is much too low. Conditions vary from district to district, and it would not, therefore, be desirable to prescribe uniform rates of pay for the whole province. The boards themselves are competent to say what are suitable rates. On the one hand these must be sufficient to make the teaching profession attractive, on the other hand, they must not be extravagant and so retard the rate at which it will be possible for the boards to expand education. The Government have accepted the rates proposed by the boards. These were necessarily of a somewhat indefinite character. When the boards come actually to recruit teachers it may be necessary for them to alter the scales of pay proposed. They are free to do so. But Government would impress on them that before opening new schools they should pay their present staff adequately. Discontent amongst the present teachers retards recruitment to the profession. It is desirable also that, before opening new schools, the boards should staff adequately schools already established.

- (ii) *Grants-in-aid*.—In the opinion of the majority of the boards the present conditions under which grants can be given to aided schools are too rigid. The rules will accordingly be amended to enable the boards to aid all schools which give genuine instruction, even of a very elementary kind. In the opinion of Government grants-in-aid should be on a more generous scale than at present, and accordingly the assistance now to be given to boards includes provision for increased grants to aided schools.

Stipends and allowances in training classes—The stipends and allowances at present given to students in training and their guardians are Rs. 6 per mensem and Rs. 4 per mensem, respectively. These are not sufficient to attract students. The Government have, therefore, approved of revised rates, namely Rs 10 per mensem for stipends and Rs. 5 per mensem for allowances, and the boards were asked to adopt these rates in submitting their proposals for expansion.

- (iv) *Contingencies*.—Some boards have represented that an increase under this head will be necessary. Government agree with them. Progress in the past has been hampered because schools have been badly equipped and inadequately supplied with funds for servants and conveyance. Provision has, therefore, been made in the programme for assistance towards contingent charges.

- (v) *Buildings and equipment*.—Boards were asked to submit proposals for non-recurring expenditure also, on the understanding that they would pay half the additional expenditure involved. Their proposals under this head have been sanctioned in full.

3. The total sum set apart during the current financial year to give effect to the above proposals is Rs. 62,000 recurring and Rs. 1,03,000 non-recurring. These amounts will be distributed amongst the thirty-two boards that have agreed to bear half the total cost of the programme. The precise amounts allotted to boards will be announced through Commissioners of divisions. The grants have been calculated as follows:—

- (i) The boards' proposals under the head "Pay of teachers" have been accepted and Government will bear half the additional cost involved. As stated in paragraph 2(i) above, boards are free to alter details, if changes are found to be necessary or desirable. Before finally adopting concrete programmes for revision of pay and additional staff boards should consult the Circle Inspectress.

- (ii) Grants-in-aid have been estimated at a uniform rate of Rs. 15 per mensem single-teacher school. Government will contribute half the difference between the total cost estimated at this rate and the boards' present expenditure on grants-in-aid.

- (iii) Stipends and allowances have been calculated as explained in paragraph 2(iii) above. Government will contribute half of the cost of additional stipends and allowances and of revising the rates for existing stipends and allowances.

- (iv) The extra expenditure on contingencies has been calculated at a uniform rate of Rs. 40 per annum per teacher in board schools. Towards this sum Government will contribute Rs. 20 per annum.

The grants under each of the above four heads for the current year have been calculated for nine months only.

- (v) As already stated, the boards' proposals for expenditure on buildings and equipment have been accepted in full and Government will contribute half of the expenditure.

4. The grants to be allotted to the boards are subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) Half of any additional expenditure under the scheme should come from the boards' own funds and half should be debited to the Government grant.
- (ii) The boards are free to transfer funds between the four heads: (1) pay of teachers, (2) grants-in-aid, (3) stipends and allowances, and (4) contingencies of the recurring grant.
- (iii) The grant given in 1922-23 may be reduced by the unexpended portion of the Government grant for 1921-22 and the funds thus released redistributed as non-recurring grants to boards according to their needs and to the progress made by them in carrying out their programmes.
- (iv) At the end of 1922-23 the recurring grants may be reduced in the case of boards that have failed to work up to their programmes and the funds thus released distributed as recurring grants to other boards.
- (v) At the end of 1921-22 and 1922-23 boards will be required to submit a progress report showing their non-recurring expenditure during these years on buildings and equipment for girls' schools. At the end of 1922-23 the Government contribution to a board may be reduced by the unexpended portion of the grant for buildings and equipment and the funds thus released redistributed to boards which are in need of additional funds.

5. Many boards have asked for assistance towards scholarships in girls' schools. The proposals made by the boards are based on varying principles. The Government are, therefore, unable to accept them in their present form, but a scheme will be prepared on principles which will treat all boards alike, and if funds are available, grants will be made to give effect to it.

6. The boards were informed that all restrictions, under the educational rules, which tend to hamper the spread of female education would be withdrawn, and they were asked to submit amendments to the rules. The Government have approved of the majority of these and they will be duly notified. In the meantime the boards may assume that the following changes will be made:—

- (1) Co-education should, subject to age restrictions, not be discouraged where local opinion is in favour of it.
- (2) Under rule 98, the limit of 20 will be reduced to 15.
- (3) Where no certificated teacher is available a superannuated male teacher or a woman who is able to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic may be employed.
- (4) No tuition fee should be charged in girls' schools or, in the case of girls reading in boys' schools, and the board may provide girls with free books and stationery provided it meets the cost from its own funds.
- (5) Grants-in-aid may be given to schools even when they do not teach beyond the lower primary stage.

- (6) The board may give a grant-in-aid to an aided school towards equipment contingencies and repairs to buildings in addition to a salary grant equivalent to the full salary of the teacher employed.
- (7) The pay of teachers in girls' schools maintained or aided by the board should be fixed by the board according to the resources of the board and to local conditions, to the qualifications and experience of the teachers and the work required of them. A special allowance should be given to the head mistress of a school to which a training class is attached.

7. Additional expenditure and liberal rules will avail little, unless there is some local enthusiasm for female education. Wherever there are signs that some local interest in the education of girls has been aroused, the board should endeavour to give it corporate stability by appointing local advisory committees for girls' schools; where possible one or more members of the committee should be women. The Government attach value to the experiment made at Bara Banki, where a district inspectress was appointed to inspect schools to make recommendations regarding the opening of new schools and to stimulate a demand in the district for female education. Several boards have proposed to follow the example of the Bara Banki board. Persons suitable for the work of a district inspectress are not easy to find. If any board has a suitable lady in view, application for assistance towards her salary and travelling allowance may be made to Government through the Director of Public Instruction.

8. The proposals outlined in this resolution mark a departure in the policy of Government in regard to the expansion of female education under the boards. In the past the functions of Government were confined mainly to guiding the boards, controlling their expenditure, setting a standard in its model schools, and assisting in the provision of teachers. The grants now being made are, it is hoped, the beginning of a policy of systematic financial assistance from provincial funds. How far it will be possible to extend this policy depends on funds available and on the boards themselves. If they can demonstrate that the teachers whom they have proposed in their programmes are forthcoming and that in other respects they can give practical effect to their schemes, and are prepared to find from local funds an amount equivalent to the Government grant they will justify a bolder financial policy in regard to female education. The Government are fully conscious of the difficulties of the boards' task. The dearth of teachers is an obstacle not easy to surmount. But personal endeavour by each member and officer of the board to do his utmost to make the scheme a success will have a marked cumulative effect and will at least demonstrate that local authorities are determined fully to do their part in the spread of female education.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also, that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 14TH MAY, 1921.

No. 1053.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th May, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India have had under consideration representations made by Provincial Civil Service officers holding Indian Civil Service posts as to the adequacy of the remuneration admissible to them under paragraph 1 (2) (a) of the Home department resolution no. 1260 (Establishments), dated the 24th June, 1920. With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India are pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for paragraph 1 (2) (a) of the resolution in question :—

“(2) (a) The initial pay of an officer promoted from the Provincial Service will on each occasion of his promotion be fixed on the superior time-scale at the lowest stage which exceeds the substantive pay last enjoyed by him in the regular line of the Provincial Service by not less than Rs. 300 a month, or the stage of the superior scale for the 10th year of service in the Indian Civil Service (Rs. 1,275), whichever is greater. In addition, he will be allowed to count towards increments any period during which he may have previously officiated in a listed post. Provided that in no case will a Provincial Service officer draw a higher pay than that to which an officer of the Indian Civil Service of the same number of years' service would be entitled under the superior time-scale.”

2. The following amendments shall be made in paragraph 1 (2) (b) of the same resolution :—

(i) For the words “on permanent appointment” in line 2 read the words “when first permanently appointed.”

(ii) Omit the word “first” in line 3.

3. All the changes announced in this resolution will have effect from the 1st December, 1919.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the several departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this department for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that it be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. W. GWYNNE,

For Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 2326/VI—1088.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 27th May, 1921.

READ—

The annual report on the condition and management of the jails in the United Provinces for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of jails remained unchanged during the year under report. In response to the recommendations made by the Indian Jails Committee that convicts suffering from phthisis should not be sent to the Andamans, the District Jail at Sultanpur was adapted for the reception of cases of tuberculosis from the Andamans and from other jails of the province, and an assistant medical officer with special experience in treatment of the disease was appointed.

2. The number of prisoners of all classes who were admitted into the jails during the year under report was 77,593 as against 115,235 in the previous year, and the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was only 29,490 as compared with 41,989 in the previous year. This large fall is attributed to cheaper food, plenty of labour, and better wages. Three thousand five hundred and eighty-four prisoners were released in April, 1920, in honour of the visit of the Jail Committee to this province.

3. The number of youthful offenders admitted to jail shows a marked decrease, that is, from 103 to 60, which Government regards as highly satisfactory. Despite this fact, however, Government entirely agrees with the Inspector-General of Prisons that a prison is not a fit place for these boys and if corporal punishment without imprisonment does not suffice, convicting magistrates would be exercising a wise discretion if they sent them to a reformatory instead. Government notes with approval the excellent work which is being done at the Juvenile Jail. The remarks recorded by the several official and non-official visitors to the jail bear testimony to the earnestness and zeal which Rai Bahadur Mithan Lal has devoted to the responsible task of reformation of the young. Last year it was hoped that the much-needed expansion of the jail would be carried out before long. Building operations, however, have been postponed pending consideration of the recommendations of the Jail Committee, but it is hoped that the project for which a substantial sum of Rs. 1,20,000 has been allotted during the year will soon be under way.

4. Steps have been taken in the matter of imparting moral and religious instruction to prisoners in jails. In the Benares Central Prison lectures were given during the year by the local Temperance Committee and are said to have been a success. In the Juvenile Jail at Bareilly moral and religious teaching now forms a regular part of the daily curriculum. In the Gorakhpur District Jail sermons were given by the Salvation Army. A proposal is under the consideration of Government for the appointment of maulvis and pandits to deliver lectures on Sundays and festivals to prisoners in jails.

5. Eleven convicts escaped during the year under report as against 18 during the previous year, and seven were recaptured. The structural defects in the jails where escapes occurred have been remedied and the officials responsible have been suitably punished.

6. The total number of jail offences has risen from 23,311 in 1919 to 25,307 during the year under report. The increase was, however, chiefly due to minor offences, and it is satisfactory to note that in spite of this rise the number of serious offences committed by prisoners relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes fell from 23 to 11. There were only 22 cases of flogging as against 23 during the year 1919. Of the 22 prisoners flogged, 17 were habituals.

7. The cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners fell from Rs. 31,47,561 in the previous year to Rs. 27,36,657 in the year under report. This substantial decrease is mainly due to the fall in the number of prisoners. The jail deliveries in December, 1919 and April, 1920, had a marked effect in keeping down the jail population. The total cost per head of maintaining prisoners, however, rose from Rs. 100-13-9 to Rs. 110-5-0. The rise in establishment charges from Rs. 5,41,581 to Rs. 7,61,184 is chiefly due to the revision of the scale of pay of the subordinate establishment. It is satisfactory to note that the grain storage operations, resulted in a substantial saving of Rs. 1,07,242.

8. On account of the fall in the jail population there was a decrease of Rs. 16,494 in the cash profits made by jail factories, but the average cash earnings per head of the prisoners show a satisfactory increase. The total cash profit derived from the special industries carried on at the Agra Central Prison was Rs. 46,006 against Rs. 32,620 in 1919. This is the highest figure reached during the last 25 years and reflects great credit on the Superintendent, who has considerably increased the factory outturn during the year. As regards profit per head of prisoners employed in jail manufactures, Aligarh stands first with a profit of Rs. 180-6-0 per head, Lucknow coming second with a profit of Rs. 79-9-0 per head. Most of the profits at Aligarh were derived from a quinine factory.

9. The death-rate for the year shows an improvement, being 17.0 per mille against 24.4 in the previous year, but is still above the average for the seven years previous to 1918, the influenza year.

The Lucknow Central Prison shows a distinct improvement in health. The death-rate is only 6.0, which is a remarkably low figure considering that during the previous five years the average death-rate was 30.4. This marked decrease is attributed to improved sanitation of the jail and its surroundings. In the Allahabad District Jail, on the other hand, the health of the inmates has, during the past five years, been worse than the average. This is attributed to its location in a crowded area, but a new site has been selected outside the city and the question of the removal of the jail will now be taken up. The disease of tubercle of the lungs accounted for the highest number of deaths, namely 64. Every effort is being made to combat this disease and, as already stated, the jail at Sultanpur has been set aside for the reception of such cases.

10. As regards buildings, new quarters for warders and officials were constructed at the Lucknow Central Prison and at the Bulandshahr, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, and Shahjahanpur District Jails. The water-supply is reported to be still defective in many jails, and measures are being taken to improve matters as funds permit.

11. The Jail department has, like all other departments, received an increase of pay under the general scheme of revision. Male warders of the lowest grade now draw Rs. 20 per mensem and the hill allowance of certain officials attached to Pauri, Naini Tal, and Almora jails has been increased.

12. The Governor again notes with pleasure the good work done by the Indian jailors. The work of the European jailors was also satisfactory and the names of the officials, both European and Indian, specially mentioned for good work have been noted.

13. The work of the intra-mural guard continues to be unsatisfactory. It is anticipated, however, that the increased rates of pay lately sanctioned will attract a better class of men, and a marked improvement is reported to be noticeable already.

14. The Civil Assistant Surgeons and Indian Medical department officers who held charge of Central and District Jails are again reported to have done good work. The names of specially-mentioned officers have been noted.

15. The Jail Committee visited the Naini, Lucknow, Agra, and Bareilly Central Prisons, the Cawnpore District Jail and the Juvenile Jail at Bareilly. Their recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

16. The office of Inspector-General of Prisons was held by Major J. E. Clements, I.M.S., from the 18th April to the 23rd December, 1920, during the absence of the permanent Inspector-General on leave, and the thanks of Government are due to him and to Lieutenant-Colonel Woolley and also to those who worked under him for the successful administration of the department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

C. H. B. KENDALL,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE *SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA*,
DATED THE 21ST MAY, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

In supersession of Customs Circular no. V of 1911 it has been decided that, for the purpose of fixing the Tariff Valuation of Sugar imported into India, "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" should be accepted as the standard grade by reference to which the other grades will receive their values by means of fixed margins, namely:—

Beet crystals	..	..	..	..	..	To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 D. S. and above.
					Rs. a. p.	
Sugar, crystallized and soft, from Mauritius	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	lower.
Java 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	"
Java 15 Dutch Standard and under	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	"
Japanese and Formosan crystals	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	higher.
China crystals	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	"
Egyptian crystals	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	"

Returns have been received from October, 1920 and the average value of "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" for the seven months October, 1920 to April, 1921, is notified below:—

Description of sugar.	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1921.		IMPORTED SINCE 1st OCTOBER, 1920.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	Rs. a. p.	Cwt.	Rs. a. p.
Java 23 Dutch Standard and above	682,587	32 12 0	3,520,683	31 12 0

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:

The 18th May, 1921.

No. 1137.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In connection with the recommendation made by the Public Services Commission in the concluding sentence of paragraph 44 of Annexure X to their report, the Government of India have had under consideration the question of pensions to be granted to Barristers, Vakils, and Advocates of High Courts, and Pleaders of Chief Courts who, under the orders announced in paragraph 11 of the Home department resolution no. 2559, dated the 1st December, 1920, may be directly appointed to judicial posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service. With the approval of the Secretary of State, they are now pleased to direct that the pensions of these officers shall be regulated under articles 465-A., 474, 474-A., and 475-A. of the Civil Service Regulations. In the case of superannuation pensions, officers with not less than ten years' actual qualifying service will also be allowed as a special case the concession of adding to their qualifying service the actual period not exceeding ten years by which their age at recruitment exceeds 25 years. This concession will in almost every case enable officers recruited at the age of 35 years to earn a full pension, and those recruited at the age of 40 to earn the 25 years' pension by the time they reach the ordinary age of superannuation, and the maximum pension if they are allowed to serve until they are 60 years of age. The ordinary

rules which will apply to other forms of pension coupled with the special concession mentioned above for superannuation pensions will, the Government of India hope, be sufficiently attractive, especially as these officers will invariably be able to obtain, in the case of invalid and superannuation pensions, benefits from the additional pensions admissible under article 475-A. of the Civil Service Regulations.

The necessary additions and corrections to the Civil Service Regulations will be issued in due course.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Finance department for information and the issue of necessary additions and corrections to the Civil Service Regulations.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. W. GWYNNE,

For Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 28th May, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Almora district	202	148	...	...
Azamgarh district	43	35	...	1
Bahraich district	185	142	2	2
Ballia district ..	10	10	19	31	...	...
Banda district	101	41	7	3
Basti district	322	247	2	1
Benares district	12	8	...	...
Benares city	10	9	...	...
Fyzabad district	124	109	...	...
Garhwal district	84	...	...
Ghazipur district	174	59	...	...
Gonda district	915	781	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	8	4	131	181	7	...
Jhansi district	3	3	...	...
Kheri district	28	32	...	...
Lucknow district	1	1	...	...
Naini Tal district	2	5	...	...
Partabgarh district	9	...	...
Rae Bareli district	5	4	...	...
Saharanpur district	18(a)	...	...
Sultanpur district	43	28	...	...
Unao district	17	12	...	...
Total ...	18	14	2,337	1,987	18	7

DATED LUCKNOW :

The 2nd June, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 4 deaths of previous week.

NOTE.—In the return for previous week please read 21st for 12th in the heading of the return.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part, in order that it
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compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 1777E/259—1921.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

Dated Naini Tal, the 7th June, 1921.

ERRATA.

The following corrections should be made in the draft scheme for the transfer to local bodies of public works excluding Irrigation, appended to the Government of India, Public Works department, resolution no. 139—E.A., dated the 11th March, 1921, printed on page 252 of Part VIII of the *United Provinces Gazette* of the 30th April, 1921:—

Transfer the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 16, viz.—

“It has been represented by some Local Governments that the assumption of these powers involves undue interference with the board, but this is not the case under the proposals now made” to paragraph 20 in place of the present last sub-paragraph and *transfer* the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 20, viz.—

“Assistant Inspectors of Works should, when necessary, be attached to the Inspectors of Works. These assistants would come under the same rules as the Inspectors” to paragraph 14 as its last sub-paragraph.

By order,

H. M. WILLMOTT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 203/A—241.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 10th June, 1921.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor acting with his Ministers has been pleased to appoint the following for a period of two years, with effect from the 1st April, 1921, as members of the Board of Agriculture referred to in this Government's resolution no. 193/I—241, dated the 21st January, 1921.

In partial modification of the same resolution the Governor acting with his Ministers has also been pleased to decide that the Director of Agriculture shall be ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the Board :—

- (1) Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Chairman.
- (2) The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, Vice-Chairman.
- (3) Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh, M.L.C., of Meerut.
- (4) Thakur Kesri Prasad Singh, M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, of Fyzabad.
- (5) Mr. Masud-uz-zaman, M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, of Banda.
- (6) Mr. C. T. Allen, C.I.E., of Cawnpore.
- (7) Rai Lala Bishambhar Nath Bahadur, M.L.A., of Cawnpore.
- (8) Lieutenant Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E., M.L.C., of Gadia.
- (9) The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh, of Muzaffarnagar.
- (10) Lieutenant Raja Hukm Tej Partab Singh, M.L.C., of Partabner, Etawah.
- (11) The Chief Engineer to Government, Irrigation Branch.
- (12) The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces.
- (13) The Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.
- (14) The Principal, Agricultural College, Cawnpore.
- (15) Dr. A. E. Parr, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle, Aligarh.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

*Secretary to the Government, United Provinces.***OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.**

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 4th June, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	16(a)	26(a)	...	...
Allahabad city	10(a)	...	...
Almora district	166	148	...	...
Azamgarh district	60	57	2	2
Bahraich district	160	140	...	...

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Ballia district ...	2	7	20	43	...	...
Banda district	143	125	15	3
Basti district	448	339	1	1
Benares district	20	19	...	...
Benares city	9	8	...	...
Cawnpore city	5(a)	...	3(a)
Etawah district	1	...	...
Fyzabad district	120	101	...	...
Fyzabad city	9	8	...	...
Garhwal district	343	...	...
Ghazipur district	52	30	...	...
Gonda district	843	728	...	...
Gorakhpur district ...	12	5	114	140	...	...
Jaunpur district	30	24	...	...
Lucknow district	1	1	...	...
Lucknow city	5	5	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district	2	1	...	...
Naini Tal district	13	5	...	...
Pilibhit district	8	8	...	...
Sultanpur district	46	32	...	...
Unao district	59	22	...	...
Total ...	14	12	2,344	2,374	18	9

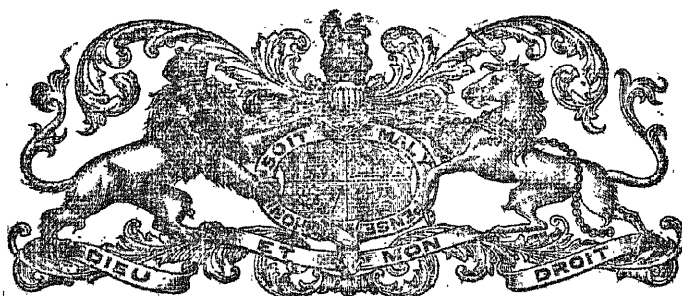
DATED LUCKNOW:

The 9th June, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 11th June, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	26(c)	58(c)	...	...
Allahabad city	6	...	...
Almora district	148	156	...	...
Azamgarh district	72	75	...	...
Bahraich district	365	305	20	12
Ballia district	33	58	...	...
Banda district	156	85	12	1
Basti district ...	26	15	410	375	12	7
Benares district	46	79	...	...
Benares city	26	17	2	2
Cawnpore city	12(b)	...	1(a)
Fyzabad district ...	(b)	...	189	133	...	...

(a) Of previous week.

(c) Includes three seizures and 18 deaths of previous week.

(b) Includes three deaths of previous week.

		<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Fyzabad city	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Garhwal district	...	...	...	...	166	...	...
Ghazipur district	...	...	...	330	189 $\frac{2}{1}$	...	...
Gonda district	...	...	...	556	479	...	...
Gorakhpur district	...	4	5	122	131	...	1
Hamirpur district	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
Jaunpur district	...	...	...	34	22	...	...
Jhansi district	...	...	...	4(a)	3(a)	...	...
Kheri district	...	...	...	35(d)	28(d)	...	...
Lucknow district	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Lucknow city	...	...	...	4	3	1	1
Partabgarh district	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Pilibhit district	...	...	...	6	4	...	...
Rae Bareli district	...	...	...	19	13	...	...
Saharanpur district	...	...	...	...	14(a)	...	...
Sultanpur district	...	...	...	62	44	...	...
Unao district	...	...	...	38	21	2	2
Total	...	30	20	2,697	2,500	49	27

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 16th June, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.

(d) Includes 16 seizures and 12 deaths of previous week.



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PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 18th June, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	46	63	...	2
Allahabad city	11	...	6
Almora district	87	43	1	...
Azamgarh district	48	48	...	...
Bahraich district	131	126	7	5
Ballia district	33	47	...	...
Benares district	62	46	...	...
Benares city	50	47	1	1
Banda district	224	183	21	6
Cawnpore city	5	...	7
Fatehpur district	30	14	...	...
Fyzabad district	144	116	...	...
		104a				

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Fyzabad city	1	1	...	...
Garhwal district	156	...	...
Ghazipur district	566	169	...	...
Gonda district	1,066	1,058	...	...
Gorakhpur district	201	273	...	...
Hamirpur district	6	3	...	...
Jhansi district	8	5	...	...
Jaunpur district	25	44	...	...
Kheri district	33	21	...	...
Lucknow city	3 b)	4	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district	1	...	...
Naini Tal district	1	3	...	...
Pilibhit district	7	5	...	...
Rae Bareli district	30	20	...	...
Saharanpur district	33(a)	...	...
Sitapur district	13	7	...	...
Sultanpur district	31	20	...	...
Unao district	5	3	...	...
Total	2,856	2,595	30	27

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 23rd June, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) of previous week.

(b) Includes one seizure of previous week.

No. 1060/XI—390-E.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

R E S O L U T I O N.

Dated Allahabad, the 13th June, 1921.

OBSERVATIONS.—The question of the improvement of the sanitary condition of Hardwar, as well as its expansion, has been engaging the attention of Government for a long time. As far back as 1912 several suggestions on the point were made in the press and elsewhere and the need for improvements in a most important centre of pilgrimage was fully realized. It was decided, however, to await the report of the Pilgrim Committee and then to appoint an advisory committee to enquire and report into the various recommendations made for the improvement of Hardwar. On the receipt of the Pilgrim Committee's report immediate action was impossible for lack of necessary funds and the appointment of the committee was therefore postponed. Government have since been considering the best method of attacking the problem. The creation of a Trust under the United Provinces Town Improvement Act of 1919 was suggested but after a discussion in which the Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh took part and in the result of which he concurred, it was decided that this step was not necessary inasmuch as there was no difference of opinion in regard to the main problems and the size of Hardwar hardly justified the creation of a Trust.

2. Government have now decided to appoint an advisory committee whose function will be to advise the municipal board of Hardwar as to the improvement and expansion of Hardwar and in particular as to the following matters :—

- (1) Schemes for electric and water supply, which have been sanctioned and projected.
- (2) Schemes for drainage and sewerage.
- (3) The question of the selection of nazul lands for pilgrims' shelters, for *dharamshalas*, and of the release of the remainder for private use.
- (4) The proposal to acquire land to the north of the town for purposes of expansion.
- (5) A proposed extension of the bathing platform from Har-ki pairi to Bhimgoda.
- (6) The improvement of the river-side road from Hardwar to Mayapur and Mayapur to Kankhal.
- (7) The regulation of building and rebuilding on sites not the property of Government.
- (8) The provision of stables for *ekka* and tonga ponies which are at present kept in an insanitary manner in the heart of the town.
- (9) The establishment of a new burning ghat.
- (10) The organization of the milk supply which is at present both bad and scarce.

(11) The working of the new terminal tax and the suitability of the schedules of rates.

3. The proposals of the committee should be as detailed and complete as possible and should comprise complete financial statistics showing the net and gross cost of the various proposals made.

4. The committee will consist of the following members:—

The sub-divisional officer of Roorkee, chairman.

The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh of Muzaffarnagar.

Pandit Anand Narayan, M.B.E., of Dehra Dun.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra of Lucknow.

Raja Lalita Prasad of Pilibhit.

Surji Babu of Hardwar.

Mahant Kanh Das of Hardwar.

The committee will assemble at Hardwar on such dates as the chairman shall determine and will make their own arrangements for taking in hand points on which their opinion is desired. The committee are at liberty to call for such evidence as they think fit and necessary to enable them to arrive at a conclusion on the points of enquiry and also to obtain the assistance and advice of officers of Government in matters relating to their departments.

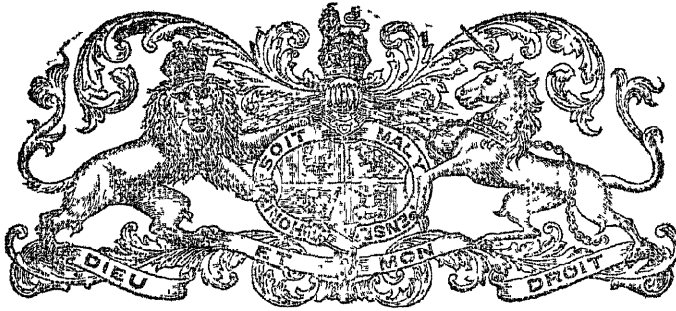
ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded for information to the chairman and other members of the committee, to the Commissioner of the Meerut division, and to the chairman of the municipal board of Hardwar for communication to the board.

ORDERED also that a copy be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.



Government Gazette.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 25th June, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad city	1	...	...
Allahabad district	22	23	...	2
Almora	55	64	...	...
Azamgarh	134	93	...	...
Bahraich	141	123	...	...
Ballia	49	89	...	...
Banda	136	134	...	...
Basti	220	155	1	1
Benares city	10	9	...	...
Benares district	85	87	...	...
Cawnpore city	2	...	1

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Cawnpore district	4	...	...
Fyzabad „	68	52	...	...
Garhwal „	179	...	...
Ghazipur „	449	150	...	...
Gonda „	484	431	...	...
Jaunpur „	9	10	...	...
Jhansi „	13	7	...	...
Kheri „	29	17	...	...
Lucknow city	11	11	...	...
Lucknow district	3	3	...	...
Partabgarh „	16(a)	...	...
Rae Bareli „	4	6	...	...
Saharanpur district	14(a)	...	...
Sitapur „	14	12	...	...
Sultanpur „	15	15	...	...
Unao „	1	1	...	...
Total	2,002	1,710	1	4

DATED LUCKNOW:

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

The 30th June, 1921.

Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.

No. 1551/XV—453.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 23rd June, 1921.

The following reports on the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and the Queen's College, Benares, for the year ending 31st March, 1921. are published for general information.

By order etc.,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 189/A—1 of 1921.

FROM

J. J. DURACK, Esq., M.A.,

PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

UNITED PROVINCES, ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, the 5th May, 1921.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Muir Central College for the year ending on the 31st March, 1921.

I.—STAFF.

1. Mr. J. J. Durack was appointed permanent Principal from the 5th May, 1920, *vice* Mr. W. A. J. Archbold, retired.

2. Mr. E. A. Radford was on leave combined with college vacation to 3rd November, 1920 and Mr. H. N. Randle officiated for him from the 17th July, 1920.

3. Messrs. Dunn and Lloyd proceeded on leave during the year. Mr. Randle officiated for Mr. Dunn from the 4th November, 1920. Mr. A. C. Mukerji officiated for Mr. Lloyd up to the 4th May, 1920. Mr. Lloyd, formerly Professor of English, has been appointed as Professor of History from 5th May, 1920; Mr. A. C. Mukerji was appointed to officiate as Professor of English in the post thus vacant and Mr. Karwal to officiate for Mr. Lloyd as Professor of History.

4. Dr. Woodland returned from long leave on the 29th November, 1920 and relieved Mr. D. R. Bhattacharya, who officiated for him during his absence.

5. Mr. P. K. Acharya succeeded Pandit Thakur Prasad Acharya, who retired from the 1st December, 1920 as Professor of Sanskrit.

6. Messrs. A. C. Banerji and Jagat Behari Seth were appointed temporary Professors of Mathematics and Physics respectively. The former joined the College on the 19th July, 1920 and the latter on 1st November, 1920.

7. Dr. Wali Mohammed, who has been appointed as Professor of Physics, has not yet joined his appointment. Mr. S. R. Bhargava of the Provincial Educational Service is officiating for him from the 28th June, 1920.

8. Mr. Damri Ojha, Superintendent, Government Hostel, resigned his post from the 31st October, 1920; Mr. P. N. Bhattacharya was appointed to succeed him.

9. Messrs. Amarnath Jha and Parmanand, additional temporary professors in the Provincial Educational Service, were made permanent.

10. A Provincial Educational Service Professorship to conduct the P.Sc. class was created, and Mr. N. G. Chatterji, late Demonstrator in the Chemistry department, was appointed to it from the 1st August, 1920. He held that post up to the 14th March, 1921, when he was relieved to join the post of Assistant Chemist of the Technological Institute at Cawnpore.

11. Messrs. R. N. Dey and Ramji Ram Saksena joined the college as temporary Professors in the Provincial Educational Service from the beginning of the session *vice* Messrs. A. C. Mukerji and G. D. Karwal, officiating in the Indian Educational Service.

12. Mr. K. A. Patwardhan, Demonstrator in the Biological department, resigned his post from the 21st July, 1920. He was in the first instance succeeded by M. Faiyaz Bahadur Khan, who worked up to the 30th September, 1920 and then by Mr. Rullia Ram Kashyapa from the 5th November, 1920.

13. Mr. J. W. Paul officiated for Mr. N. G. Chatterji as Demonstrator in the Chemistry department from the 20th September, 1920 and was made permanent as such from 14th March, 1921.

14. Mr. Moni John Mukerji, temporary Demonstrator in Botany, was relieved in the afternoon of the 12th July, 1920 to join his post in the Training college at Agra.

15. Mr. Chunni Lal Sahney, Demonstrator in the Subordinate Educational Service in the Physics department, is officiating in the Provincial Educational Services *vice* Professor S. R. Bhargava, officiating in the Indian Educational Service.

16. Mr. T. C. Sinha, Demonstrator in the Subordinate Educational Service in the Biological department, who was officiating in the Provincial Educational Service in the leave arrangement of Dr. Woodland, is now officiating for Mr. K. N. Bahl, on long leave. Mr. B. K. Das having consequently ceased to officiate in the Provincial Educational Service, is now working as Demonstrator in the Subordinate Educational Service *vice* Mr. T. C. Sinha.

17. Two temporary Demonstratorships in the Subordinate Educational Service were sanctioned for eight months this year and held by Babus Lakh Pat Rai and Rajendra Lal Mukerji.

18. Besides these, on account of two sections in the II year Science class, eight student Demonstratorships in the Subordinate Educational Service were also created, of which seven were filled up during the year under report.

II.—NUMBERS.

Statement showing the distribution of students among the several classes on the 31st March, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Class.	1919-20.	1920-21.
First year	165	102
Second year	113	177
Third year	100	88
Fourth year	112	111
Fifth year (M.A.)	10	12
Sixth year (M.A.)	11	12
Fifth year (M.Sc.)	8	19
Sixth year (M.Sc.)	8	9
Research	2	2
P.Sc. Class	21	24
Total	1550	556

Statement showing the number of students reading in the Arts and Science classes respectively in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 on the 31st March, 1921.

	1919-20.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1920-21.
	Arts.	Science.	Arts.	Science.
First year	103	62	55	47
Second do.	47	66	94	83
Third do.	57	43	43	40
Fourth do.	79	33	75	36
Fifth do.	10	8	12	19
Sixth do.	11	8	12	9
Research ... ..	...	2	...	2
P.Sc. ... ..	...	21	...	24
Total	307	243	196	260

Statement showing number of students in each subject in Post-Graduate classes.

		1919-20.		1920-21.	
		Previous.	Final.	Previous.	Final.
M.A. Previous and Final.	English	6	6	2	4
	History	2	...	...	2
	Arabic ... ..	...	...	1	...
	Persian	1	...	...	...
	Mathematics	1	3	3	3
	Sanskrit ... ..	...	2	...	1
	Political Economy ... ..	...	...	6	2
Research ... ..		...	...	...	...
Total		10	11	12	12
		1919-20		1920-21.	
		Previous.	Final.	Previous.	Final.
M.Sc. Previous and Final.	Chemistry	7	...	12	7
	Physics	1	2	1	1
	Mathematics ... ..	...	2	...	...
	Zoology ... ..	...	4	6	1
	Research	2	...	2	...
Total		10	8	21	9

Statement showing the distribution of students according to race and creed in the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 on the 31st March, 1921.

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Brahmans	146	156
Non-Brahmans (Hindus)	311	295
Muhammadans	77	87
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	13	7
Indian Christians	2	8
Parsis	1	3
Total	550	556

III.—ACCOMMODATION.

The distribution of the students in the various hostels is shown in the following table:—

Name of the hostel,	1919-20.	1920-21.
Government Hostel	56	49
Macdonnell do.	141	157
Muhammadan do.	70	58
Oxford and Cambridge Hostel	68	79
Anglo-Indian Hostel	8	3
Jain Hostel	5	4
Day-Scholars	202	206
Total	550	556

IV.—FINANCE.

Statement showing income of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, during the years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Items.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Tuition fee	49,533	51,924	Excluding grants for pay of establishment.
Government grants	2,43,185	2,52,946	
Ditto for buildings	12,749	21,615	
Total	3,05,467	3,26,495	

N.B.—The amount of tuition fee for 1920-21 does not include—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. College admission fee	418	0	0
2. Fines	547	9	0
Total	965	9	0

Statement showing expenditure of the Muir Central College during the years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Items.	1919-20.			1920-21.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
College tuitional ...	1,81,058	9	1	2,43,540	10	0	Increase due to revision of salary.
Other expenditure such as medical, clerical, hostel contingencies, laboratory allowance, etc.	62,126	13	2	66,218	15	3	
College new buildings ...	2,225	0	0	11,851	0	0	Increase due to construction of cycle sheds and enlargement of Biological Laboratory, etc.
Annual repairs ...	4,805	0	0	4,435	0	0	
College electric-supply ...	5,719	0	0	5,329	0	0	
Total ...	2,55,434	6	3	3,31,374	9	3	

V.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Statement showing expenditure on State, Government, Local, and University scholarships, prizes, and medals for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Items.	Number awarded—		Amount spent—	
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.
			Rs.	Rs.
Government scholarships	47	71	9,696	16,126
Local scholarships ...	58	53	4,004	4,544
Do. prizes ...	4	5	146	171
Do. medals ...	1	2	42	112
Sanwal Das stipend ...	2	3	164	224
Sir Charles Elliot scholarship.	1	1	210	210
Private scholarships ...	3	4	270	436
Lumaden scholarship ...	...	1		96

VI.—LIBRARY.

The details are as follows:—

Number of books in the College library on 31st March, 1921	...	12,045
Number of books purchased during the year 1920-21	...	356
Total	...	12,401

Number of books in the Chemical Library on 31st March, 1921	...	873
Number of books in the Biological Library on 31st March, 1921	...	776
Number of books in the Physical Library on 31st March, 1921	...	544

		Income	Expenditure.		
		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Library allowance	...	2,000	1,999	14	5
Journals	...	1,275	1,275	0	0
Books and instruments	...	225	221	14	0
Total	...	3,500	3,496	12	5

VII—BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Enlargement of Biological Laboratory in the Muir Central College	...	5,664	0	0
Providing drain and apron round the Muir Central College	...	238	0	0
Constructing sheds for 122 cycle, in the Muir Central College	...	3,442	0	0
Re-roofing eastern verandah of Muir Central College	...	2,507	0	0
Providing electric fans in Muir Central College	...	142	0	0
Providing four electric ceiling fans and wall plugs in the Muir Central College at Allahabad	...	1,070	0	0
Supply and erection of certain materials necessary to convert the 220-volt installation in the Muir Central College at Allahabad	...	2,407	0	0
Annual repairs to Muir Central College	...	4,385	0	0
Ditto to Superintendent's quarters, Government Hostel	...	50	0	0
Supply of current for electric installation in the Muir Central College at Allahabad	...	1,507	0	0
Annual repairs to and maintenance of electric installation in the Muir Central College, Allahabad	...	203	0	0

VIII—HEALTH.

The health of the students during the year under report has been satisfactory.

IX—CONDUCT.

In consequence of the non-co-operation movement there was, from time to time, considerable unrest amongst the students which interfered materially with their studies. I am of opinion that the students of this College made a serious effort to decide on the merits of the movement and did not allow themselves to be carried away by others. Only seven students withdrew on account of non-co-operation. The conduct of all was strictly proper. There was no attempt at intimidation or interference with examination candidates.

X.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The results may be tabulated as follows:—

		1919-20, number entered.	1919-20, number passed.	1919-20 Per cent.	1920-21, number entered.
F. A.	...	47	21	42.5	94
F.Sc.	...	66	34	51.5	83
B. A.	...	79	48	60.7	75
B.Sc.	...	33	29	88	36
M.A. Previous	...	10	6	60	12
M.Sc. do.	...	8	8	100	19
M.A. Final	...	11	7	63.6	12
M.Sc. do.	...	8	7	87.5	9

XI.—ATHLETICS.

College games have been carried on as usual.

There was decided improvement in games in the Macdonnell Hostel, which won the Cross Country Running Shield.

We have to acknowledge a generous gift of Rs. 500 from His Excellency the Governor to the Athletic Association. Four cups have been purchased from this fund and are named the Sir Harcourt Butler Cups.

The Muir College Ambulance Corps again won the Sir George Knox Challenge Shield.

XII.—MAGAZINE.

The College Magazine appeared regularly as in the previous year.

XIII.—SOCIETIES.

The Literary Union—President, the Principal; the Oriental Society—President, Professor M. H. Nasiri; the History Society—President, Professor G. D. Karwal; the Economic Society—President Professor A. R. Burnett Hurst, have met regularly.

The Scientific Society—President, the Principal, has been revived and held six meetings during the year. Papers were read by Messrs. R. N. Ghosh, A. C. Banerji (two) N. G. Chatterji, J. B. Seth, and Saligram Bhargava.

XIV.—GENERAL.

The work of the laboratories has been greatly hampered owing to shortage of water which is cut off by the municipality daily at about 11 a.m. An urgent request for an auxiliary supply was made to the Public Works department in November last and, I understand, all the plans were ready in December, but no work has yet been started and I am informed it is not likely to start before October next.

This is a very urgent matter and I would request you to have arrangements made in accordance with the plans by 17th July, 1921, if possible.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. J. DURACK, M.A.,

Principal,

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

No. C/82/III—5(1) OF 1921-22.

FROM—

P. S. BURRELL, Esq., M.A.,

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES,

TO—

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

UNITED PROVINCES, ALLAHABAD.

Dated Benares, the 19th May, 1921

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the Queen's College for the year ending 31st March, 1921.

NUMBERS.

2. The number of students on the rolls of the College was, on the above date 76, as against 82 on the corresponding date last year. Of these, 55 were Hindus, 20 were Muhammadans, and one was a Christian. There were 90 students in the early part of the session, but this number was reduced by withdrawals for various reasons, e.g., continual absence, sickness, shortage of attendance, joining the Benares Hindu University, and non-co-operation. The distribution of the students in classes was as follows :—

Sixth year class	...	...	...	...	2
Fifth ditto	..	...	...	...	...
Fourth ditto	...	...	...	...	17
Third ditto	...	...	...	...	5
Second ditto	...	..	...	..	29
First ditto	...	...		...	23
Total					76

The number of students would have been greater but for the departure of all but five out of 17 successful students in the Intermediate examination. The number of entries for the 1st year class was again small. Though 41 were accepted for admission, only 26 actually joined. I think there is no doubt that this is due to the supply of education of a cheaper kind at the Benares Hindu University.

CONDUCT

3. The behaviour of the students was satisfactory on the whole. Although the non-co-operation movement has agitated the public mind and especially affected Benares, our students as a body remained true to the traditions of the College for loyalty and good sense, and with the exception of three remained uncontaminated. I am afraid, however, that the mental disturbance produced by the movement has been inimical to the concentration of attention and the calm atmosphere requisite for profitable study.

STAFF.

4. The following changes took place in the staff :—

Mr. C. M. Mulvany took long leave from 3rd January, 1921, his place being taken temporarily by Mr. S. C. Deb.

Mr. R. L. Turner, on return from leave, was deputed to the Benares Hindu University in the capacity of Professor of Comparative Philology, with effect from 16th December, 1920.

Mr. O. J. Gardner has continued to officiate for him.

Mr. J. N. Banerji has officiated for Mr. Randle, transferred to the Muir Central College, on the 25th April, 1920.

Mr. Khurshed Ahmad took four months' privilege leave on the 9th December, 1920, Mr. Raj Kishore, M.Sc., being appointed in his place.

Babu Sarada Charan Chakravarti, returned from long leave on the 23rd April, 1920, whereupon Babu Anil Nath Ghosh reverted to his substantive post as Demonstrator in Chemistry, displacing Babu J. N. Dey who had been officiating for him.

Babu Surendra Nath Chatterji having been confirmed at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, on the 11th July, 1920, Mr. Sudhir Kumar Ghosh was appointed as Demonstrator in Physics.

M. Muhammad Himayatul Hasan, B.A., was appointed, on the 29th July, 1920, Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian, in place of Shamsululama M. Muhammad Abdul Jalil, who had retired from service at the end of March, and to whose services I made a reference in last year's report.

Babu Jagannath Prasad, Librarian, returned from long leave on the 1st May, 1920, and on the 1st October, was appointed Head Clerk, sub. *pro tem.*, being succeeded as Librarian by Pandit Gouri Shankar Shukul. In the interval Babu Jagat Narayan Srivastava, 2nd clerk, had officiated as Head Clerk from 1st June to 9th July and Babu Purnagri Prasad from 10th July to 30th September.

The death of Babu Sankata Prasad, who had been Head Clerk of the College for 13½ years, after a lingering illness, on the 3rd September, was a serious loss to the College. He had been in the department for 36 years and had been identified with the College and the School in various capacities during the whole of his service. He was a man with a rare sense of duty who always performed the day's work with faithfulness and efficiency, and his sterling character—upright, honourable, and straightforward—earned him the respect and confidence of all who worked with him.

HEALTH AND GAMES.

5. The health of the students was generally satisfactory. In games we have again been hampered by our small numbers, especially in cricket. This drawback was reflected in a diminished keenness.

SOCIETIES.

6. The meetings of the Literary and Scientific Society were fewer but well attended.

HOSTEL.

7. The number of boarders on the 31st March was 26, of whom 14 belonged to the Queen's College and 12 to the Sanskrit College. There was a mild case of small-pox in the Boarding-House, but necessary precautions were taken and the disease did not spread.

8. The results of the University examinations of 1920 were as follows :—

Examination.	No. sent up.	No. passed.
M.A. Previous	... 1	1
B.A.	... 13	5
B. Sc.	... 2	1 (in division I).
Intermediate	... 30	17 (including two in division I and seven in division II).

In the Intermediate examination five secured Government scholarships. In order of merit the 1st and 3rd places were obtained.

CHANGE OF STATUS.

9. The conversion of the College into an Intermediate college, which was announced in February, 1920, but which had been held in suspense pending the reconstitution of the Allahabad University, was decided on in Government resolution no. 637/XV—65 dated the 17th March, 1921, setting forth the reasons which have led to the decision. Thus closes a long chapter in the history of what the resolution describes as "one of the oldest and most distinguished educational institutions in the province," and thus "the old order changeth."

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. S. BURRELL, M.A.,

Principal, Queen's College, Benares.



Government Gazette.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 2nd July, 1921, is published for general information:—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	9	6	...	...
Almora	34	91	...	...
Azamgarh	43	47	...	...
Bahraich	128	121	8	6
Ballia	...	4	17	43	...	...
Banda	191	110	1	1
Busti	199	112	...	...
Benares city	11	10	1	1
Benares district	29	42	...	...
Cawnpore city	3	...	2
Cawnpore district	1
Fyzabad	31	22	...	...
Garhwal	176	...	...
Ghazipur	286	88	...	...
Gonda	215	207	...	...

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Gorakhpur district	125(a)	135(a)	...	...
Jaunpur „	12	12	...	...
Kheri „	29	13	...	...
Lucknow city	6	6	...	...
Lucknow district	1	1	...	...
Moradabad city	5	5	...	...
Rae Bareilly district	4	5	...	...
Saharanpur „	5(a)	...	...
Sitapur „	1	1	...	...
Sultanpur „	14	14	...	...
Unao „	2	2	...	...
Total ...	4	4	1,323	1,277	10	11

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 7th July, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 18TH JUNE, 1921.

No. 1131.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 16th June, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section 2 of section 30 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Part B of the resolution of the Government of India in the Home department, nos 713—734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June, 1913, as subsequently amended, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts, and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, namely :—

For entry 1 of item IX the following shall be substituted, namely :—

IX-1. Contracts relating to land belonging to Government }
situate in cantonments, if for periods exceeding twelve months in } By the Officer Commanding
each case. } the District.

ORDER—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to all Local* Governments

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.

† Foreign and Political, Army Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Railway, Legislative, Finance, Education, Financial Adviser, (Military Finance), and Industries.

() To Army department only.

[] To Foreign and Political department only.

The Supplement to the Gazette of India.

and Administrations and the several departments† of the Government of India for information and guidance, (with reference to its Office Memorandum no. 39764-1 (Q. M. G. 4), dated the 17th May, 1921), [and for communication to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan], and that it be also published in

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

C. H. B. KENDALL,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 542/IX—61.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The 5th July, 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the next session of the United Provinces Legislative Council, commencing on the 25th July, 1921, is published for general information.

A Bill to make better provision for local self-government in rural areas of the United Provinces.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL, 1921.

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A
BILL

TO

*Make better provision for local self-government in rural
areas of the United Provinces.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for local self-government in rural areas of the United Provinces; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained under sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act, to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the United Provinces
Local Self-Government Act, 19 .
Short title, extent, and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Local Government of the United Provinces.

(3) It shall come into force on the day of
19 .

District Boards Act, sec-
tion 2.

2. (1) The Acts mentioned in Schedule VII are hereby
repealed to the extent specified in
the fourth column thereof.
Repeal

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1)—

(a) Every district board or committee established and every district fund formed, under the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906, shall be deemed to have been established or formed, as the case may be, in like manner and with the like authority as if it had been a district board or committee established, or district fund formed, under this Act:

Provided that every person holding office as a chairman or member of such district board or committee at the commencement of this Act shall vacate his office as such chairman or member from the date of the establishment under this Act of a district board or committee respectively.

(b) Every rule lawfully made under any of the Acts mentioned in the schedule before the commencement of this Act shall, whether it could have been made under this Act or not, remain in full force for one year after the commencement of this Act and after that date every such rule shall, if and so far as it could not have been made under this Act, become null and void and have no further effect:

Provided that the Local Government, or the board by a special resolution approved by the Commissioner and confirmed by the Local Government, may at any time cancel any such rule.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Municipalities Act, section 2(1).

Definitions.

- (1) "Board" and "council" mean a district board and divisional council established under this Act respectively, and shall include, in any case where a power is expressed as being conferred or a duty as being imposed on a board or council, a committee appointed by a board or council, and any member, officer or servant of a board or council authorized or required under this Act to exercise the power or perform the duty.

- (2) "Division," "district," and "tahsil" shall have the same meaning as they have in the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.

U. P. III of 1901.

- (3) "Ferry" includes also a bridge-of-boats, pontoons or rafts, a swing-bridge, a flying-bridge, a temporary bridge, and a causeway, and the approaches to, and landing places of, a ferry.

Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, section 3.

- (4) "Government servant" does not include a Government treasurer or a person holding a purely honorary office, or a person who has retired from the service of Government.

Municipalities Act, section 43.

- (5) "Land assessed to land revenue" includes land the land revenue of which has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed, or assigned.

United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, section 2(4).

- (6) "Notification" means a notification published in the Gazette.

- (7) "Public road" means any road, street, bridge, thoroughfare, passage or place over which the public have a right of way.

United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914, section 2(7).

- (8) "Quarter," when referring to a period of time, means a period of three months commencing on the first day of any of the months of January, April, July, and October.

- (9) "Regulation" means a regulation made in exercise of a power conferred by this Act.

- (10) "Rule" means a rule made by the Local Government in the exercise of a power conferred by this Act.

Municipalities Act, section 2(21).

- (11) "Rural area" means the area of a district excluding every municipality and notified area as defined in the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, and every cantonment as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1910, and every town area as defined in the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914.

U. P. II of 1916.

XV of 1910.

U. P. II of 1914.

- (12) "Servant of the board" means a person in the pay and service of the board and "servant of the council" a person in the pay and service of the council.

Municipalities Act, section 2(22).

United Provinces Town
Improvement Act, 1919,
section 2(7)

- (13) All references to anything done, required prescribed, authorized, permitted, forbidden or punishable, or to any power vested, under this Act, shall include anything done, required prescribed, authorized, permitted, forbidden or punishable, or any power vested by any provision of this Act or by any rule lawfully made thereunder.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

District Boards Act, section
4.

4. (1) There shall be established for each district a board having authority over the rural area of that district.

(2) The board shall consist of—

- (a) elected members, and
(b) such persons, if any, as may be nominated under section 6, together with
(c) the chairman, if he is not one of the elected or nominated members.

(3) The number of elected members shall be five times, or, if so ordered by the Local Government, six times the number of tahsils in the district.

Out of the total number of elected members a certain proportion, fixed according to the scale laid down in sub-section (1) of section 5, shall be elected by the Muslim electorate as their representatives.

The balance of the elected members shall be elected by the non-Muslim electorate (hereinafter referred to as the "general electorate").

5. (1) In every district representatives of the Muslim electorate shall be elected in accordance with the scale given below.

Scale of representatives of the Muslim electorate.

Proportion borne by the Muslim population to the total population of the rural area according to the returns of the most recent Government provincial census for the time being.	Proportion borne by the number of representatives of the Muslim electorate to the total number of elected members, including such representatives.
(a) Less than 1 per cent. ..	10 per cent.
(b) Not less than 1 per cent. but less than 5 per cent. ..	15 "
(c) Not less than 5 per cent. but less than 15 per cent. ..	25 "
(d) Not less than 15 per cent. but less than 30 per cent. ..	30 "
(e) Not less than 30 per cent. ..	The same as the proportion of the Muslim population to the total population of the rural area, according to the returns of the most recent Government provincial census for the time being.

- (2) In calculating the number of representatives of the Muslim electorate under sub-section (1), fractions not less than a half shall count as one, and fractions less than a half shall be disregarded: provided that every district board shall contain at least one representative of the Muslim electorate.

Illustration.—A certain district consists of six tahsils and the Muslims form 9 per cent. of the total population of the rural area.

As there are six tahsils, the total number of elected members of the board will, unless the Local Government makes an order under sub-section (3) of section 4, be 5 times 6, which equals 30.

As the Muslims form 9 per cent. of the total population of the rural area, the representatives of the Muslim electorate must (in accordance with the prescribed scale) form 25 per cent. of the elected members.

Now 25 per cent. of 30 works out to $7\frac{1}{2}$, and, since fractions not less than a half count as one (in calculating the number of representatives of the Muslim electorate), it follows that 8 out of the 30 elected members must be representatives of the Muslim electorate.

6. (1) The Local Government may nominate not more than two persons as members of a district board: provided that no Government servant shall be so nominated.

Municipalities Act, section 9.

(2) Nothing in this section shall effect the power of the Local Government to nominate a chairman under sub-section (3) of section 36.

7. Where a vacancy occurs on a board by reason of the death, resignation, removal or avoidance of the election of an elected member, and the term of office of that member would, in the ordinary course of events, have determined within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy, the board may direct that the vacancy be left unfilled until the next ordinary election.

Municipalities Act, section 13.

Elections.

8. The following persons, if not subject to a disqualification specified in section 9, shall be entitled to be enrolled as electors, namely,—

Qualifications of electors.

(1) (a) In areas outside the Kumaun division, and in the Kashipur sub-division of the Naini Tal district—

every proprietor of land which is assessed to land revenue amounting to Rs. 25 or more per annum exclusive of cesses.

(b) In the Kumaun division, except the Kashipur sub-division of the Naini Tal district—

every proprietor of land which is assessed to land revenue.

(2) In all areas, in addition to the persons qualified under sub-section (1) (a) or (1) (b)—

(a) every tenant and every under-proprietor of land in the rural area in respect of which rent amounting to Rs. 50 or more per annum is payable, and

(b) every person ordinarily residing in the rural area who is assessed to income-tax, and

(c) every person who is assessed to a tax on circumstances and property under section 110.

U. P. Act, IX of 1889,
section 7 (1) (b).

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, persons holding agricultural or grove land rent-free, or paying rent in kind or by services, shall, subject to any rules made by the Local Government under section 25, be deemed to be tenants liable to pay as rent the estimated rental value of the land held by them if let to a non-occupancy tenant; and the word “tenant” shall be deemed not to include a sub-tenant.

Municipalities Act, section 14 (3)

9. A person, notwithstanding that he is otherwise qualified, shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an elector if he—

Persons disqualified from being electors

- (a) has not attained the age of 21 years, or
- (b) is not a British subject, or
- (c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind, or
- (d) is an undischarged insolvent, or
- (e) has been sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation or ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, such sentence or order not having subsequently been reversed or remitted or the offender pardoned, or
- (f) has been disqualified under section 25, and the period of disqualification has not expired.

Municipalities Act, section 14 (2)

10. (1) The Collector shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, or if the Local Government so directs prior to such commencement, cause to be prepared two separate lists of electors for each tahsil, namely,—

Electoral rolls

- (a) a general electoral roll, showing all qualified non-Muslim electors,
- (b) a Muslim electoral roll, showing all qualified Muslim electors.

(2) Subject to rules made by the Local Government under section 26, the following persons are entitled to be entered in the electoral rolls prepared for a tahsil:—

- (a) every person qualified under clause (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 8 whose land, on which the qualification is based, is situated within the tahsil, and
- (b) every person qualified under section 8(2) (b) who, ordinarily resides within the rural area of the tahsil, and
- (c) every person qualified under section 8(2) (c) who ordinarily resides within the tahsil.

(3) No person shall be entitled to enrolment in more than one electoral roll in the same district, notwithstanding that he may possess qualifications for enrolment in more than one tahsil in the same district.

(4) When a Muslim constituency consists of more than one tahsil, the Muslim electoral rolls of all the tahsils included in the constituency shall together form the Muslim electoral roll of the constituency.

11. (1) Each tahsil shall form a single constituency for the election of members by the method of voting.

The constituency;

general electorate.

(2) The local area of each constituency for the election of representatives by the Muslim electorate shall be prescribed by an order of the Local Government made in this behalf provided that the area of each constituency so prescribed shall consist of one or more entire tahsils.

(3) A person shall not be deemed an elector for any purpose of this Act, or any rule under this Act, unless he is enrolled as an elector.

(4) Each elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected by the constituency in which he is enrolled, but no elector may cast more than one vote for the same candidate.

12. (1) Subject to the exceptions stated in sub-section 16
Qualifications of candidates. (2) every person enrolled as an elector shall be qualified for election in any constituency in which his name is enrolled :

Municipalities Act, section 16

Provided that no person whose name is enrolled in a Muslim electoral roll shall be qualified for election by the general electorate, and no person whose name is enrolled in a general electoral roll shall be qualified for election by the Muslim electorate.

(2) No person shall be qualified for election as a member of the board who—

- (a) has been dismissed from Government service and is debarred from re-employment therein, or
- (b) is debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority, or
- (c) holds any place of profit in the gift, disposal, pay or service of the board, or
- (d) is disqualified under sections 23, 25 or 33, or
- (e) is a stipendiary magistrate or police officer :

Provided that in cases (a) and (b) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Local Government in this behalf.

13. For the purposes of sections 8 to 12 "person" means an individual human being of either sex.

Municipalities Act, section 17.

14. The provisions of sections 8 to 13 shall be subject to any rule conferring on the manager or representative of an undivided family or of any company or firm or other association or body of individuals, or on any trustee of any land, a right to vote or to be elected a member of a board.

Municipalities Act, section 18.

15. (1) The election of any person as a member of a board may be questioned by an election petition on the ground—

Municipalities Act, section 19.

- (a) that such person committed during or in respect of the election proceedings a corrupt practice as defined in section 24, or

- (b) that such person was declared to be elected by reason of the improper rejection or admission of one or more votes, or for any other reason was not duly elected by a majority of lawful votes, or
- (c) that such person, though enrolled as an elector, was disqualified for election under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 12.

(2) The election of any person as a member of a board shall not be questioned—

- (a) on the ground that the name of any person qualified to vote has been omitted from, or the name of any person not qualified to vote has been inserted in, the electoral roll or rolls ;
- (b) on the ground of any non-compliance with this Act or any rule or of any mistake in the forms required thereby, or of any error, irregularity or informality on the part of the officer or officers charged with carrying out this Act or any rules, unless such non-compliance, mistake, error, irregularity, or informality has materially affected the result of the election.

Municipalities Act, section 20.

16. (1) The petition shall be presented within fifteen days after the day on which the election proceedings were held and shall specify the ground or grounds on which the election of the respondent is questioned and shall contain a summary of the circumstances alleged to justify the election being questioned on such grounds.

(2) The petition may be presented by any candidate in whose favour votes have been recorded and who claims in the petition to be declared elected in the room of the person whose election is questioned, or by ten or more electors of the constituency.

(3) The person whose election is questioned, and where the petition claims that any other candidate shall be declared elected in the room of such person every unsuccessful candidate who has polled more votes than such candidate shall be made a respondent to the petition.

Municipalities Act, section 21.

17. Every respondent may give evidence to prove that any person in respect of whom a claim is made that such person be declared elected in his room or in priority to him, should not be declared so elected, in the same manner as if he had presented a petition against the election of such person.

Municipalities Act, section 22.

18. (1) An election petition shall be heard by the Commissioner of the division within which the constituency concerned is situated (unless some other person or tribunal has been appointed by rule in this behalf) and at a place in the district within which such constituency is situated.

(2) An election petition, and any application relating to the hearing of an election petition, may be presented to such Commissioner, or to such other person or tribunal, or to the Collector of the district within which the constituency concerned is situated.

19. (1) Except so far as may be otherwise provided by this Act or by rule, the procedure provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in regard to suits shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with this Act or any rule, and so far as it can be made applicable, be followed in the hearing of election petitions.

Municipalities Act, section 23.

V of 1908.

(2) Provided that—

- (a) two or more persons whose election for the same constituency is called in question may be made respondents to the same petition, and their cases may be tried at the same time, and any two or more election petitions may be heard together; but, so far as is consistent with such joint trial or hearing, the petition shall be deemed to be a separate petition against each respondent;
- (b) the court shall not be required to record or have recorded the evidence in full, but shall make a memorandum of the evidence sufficient in its opinion for the purpose of deciding the case;
- (c) the court may, at any stage of the proceedings, require the petitioner to give security or further security for the payment of all costs incurred or likely to be incurred by any respondent;
- (d) the court for the purpose of deciding any issue, shall only be bound to require the production of, or to receive, so much evidence, oral or documentary, as it considers necessary;
- (e) during the hearing of the case the court may refer a question of law to the High Court under Order XLVI of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but there shall be no appeal either on a question of law or fact, and no application in revision against or in respect of the decision of the court;
- (f) the court may within one month, but not subsequently, review its decision on any point on the application of any person considering himself aggrieved thereby.

V of 1903.

20. (1) Unless it is otherwise provided by rule made in this behalf, the election court shall have the same powers and privileges as a judge of a civil court, and may, for the purpose of serving any notice or issuing any process or doing any other such thing, be entitled to employ, with the consent of the District Magistrate, any peon or other officer or clerk attached to the court of the District Magistrate.

Municipalities Act, section 24.

(2) An order for costs, or an order for the realization of a security bond for costs, passed by the election court, may be sent by that court for execution to the Collector of the district within which the constituency concerned is situated, and an order so sent shall be executed by the Collector in the same manner as if it were an order passed by the Collector in proceedings under the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, or the Oudh Rent Act, 1836, as the case may be.

U. P. II of 1901.

XXII of 1886.

Municipalities Act, section
25

21. (1) If the court, after making such enquiry as it deems necessary, finds, in respect of any person whose election is called in question by a petition, that his election was valid, it shall dismiss the petition as against such person and may award costs at its discretion.

(2) If the court finds that the election of any person was invalid, it shall either—

- (a) declare a casual vacancy to have been created, or
- (b) declare another candidate to have been duly elected,

whichever course appears, in the particular circumstances of the case, the more appropriate, and in either case may award costs at its discretion.

(3) In the event of the court declaring a casual vacancy to have been created, it shall direct the Collector to take proceedings for filling the vacancy.

Municipalities Act, section
26.

22. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding section if the court in the course of hearing an election petition is of the opinion that the evidence discloses that corrupt practices have prevailed at the election proceedings in question to such an extent as to render it advisable to set aside the whole proceedings, it shall pass a conditional order to this effect and give notice thereof to every candidate declared elected who has not already been made a party in the case, calling upon him to show cause why such conditional order should not be made final.

(2) Thereupon every such candidate may appear and show cause, and may have recalled, for the purpose of putting questions to him, any witness who has appeared in the case.

(3) The court shall thereafter either cancel the conditional order or make it absolute; in the latter case it shall direct the Collector to take measures for holding fresh election proceedings.

Explanation.—In this clause the expressions “the election proceedings in question” and “the whole proceedings” shall mean all proceedings (inclusive of nomination and declaration of election) taken in respect of a single poll in any constituency.

Municipalities Act, section
27.

23. The court may declare any candidate found to have committed any corrupt practice under the preceding section to be incapable, for any period not exceeding five years, of being elected as a member of the board or of being appointed or retained in any office or place in the gift, disposal, pay or service of the board.

Municipalities Act, section
28.

24. A person shall be deemed to have committed a corrupt practice who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person—

- (a) induces, or attempts to induce, by fraud, intentional misrepresentation, coercion or threat of injury, any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate.

(b) with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate or in consideration of any voter having voted or refrained from voting for any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or any place or employment, or holds out any promise of individual advantage or profit to any person ;

(c) gives or procures the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote ;

(d) abets (within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code) the doing of any of the acts specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c). XLV of 1860.

Explanation.—A “ promise of individual advantage or profit to a person ” includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested, but does not include a promise to vote for or against any particular district board measure.

25. Whoever is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months shall be disqualified for a period of five years from the date of the conviction from voting at any board election and from being a member of any board, and from being appointed or retained in any office or place in the gift, disposal, pay or service of a board. XLV of 1860.

26. The following matters shall be governed by rule, Municipalities Act, section 29.
namely,—
Conduct of elections and kindred matters.

- (a) the preparation and revision of electoral rolls,
- (b) the nomination of candidates,
- (c) the dates, time, and manner of holding elections, general or casual,
- (d) the prohibition of corrupt or improper practices committed in connection with elections and the punishment of persons guilty of the same,
- (e) the determination of the local area of each constituency for the election of representatives by the Muslim electorate,
- (f) the determination of the number of members who are to be elected in each constituency by the general electorate or Muslim electorate, as the case may be,
- (g) any other matter relating to elections or election petitions in respect of which this Act makes no provision or insufficient provision and provision is, in the opinion of the Local Government, necessary.

Incorporation and headquarters of boards.

27. Every district board shall be a body corporate by the name of “ The (name of district) district board, ” having perpetual succession and a common seal, and subject to any restriction or qualification imposed by this or any other enactment, Municipalities Act, section 6,
District Boards Act, section 12.

vested with the capacity of suing and being sued in its corporate name, of acquiring, holding and transferring property, moveable or immoveable, and of entering into contracts.

28. The office of the board of any district shall be located in or near the same town or city as the office of the Collector.

Members.

Municipalities Act, section 37.

29. No member of a board shall be granted any remuneration or travelling allowances by the board except with the sanction of the Local Government, or in accordance with rules made in this behalf: Provided that no remuneration shall be given in the case of a member appointed as secretary.

Municipalities Act, section 38.
District Boards Act, section 6

30. (1) The term of office of a member of a board other than a member of the description specified in sub-section (2) or (3) shall be three years and shall commence in the case of an elected member from the date of his election, and in the case of a nominated member from the date of his nomination, or, when the election or nomination has been made before the vacancy has occurred, from the date on which the vacancy occurs.

(2) The term of office of a member of a board reconstituted under section 187(b) or section 188(d) shall be the period during which the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to retain office had the board not been dissolved or superseded.

[(3) The term of office of a member elected upon an election been declared void, or to fill a casual vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation or removal shall commence from the date of election, and shall be the period for which the person in whose place he is elected would, at such date, have been entitled in the ordinary course of events to retain office if the vacancy had not occurred.

(4) Provided that the Local Government may, at any time, for the purpose of carrying into effect any provision made by rule for the establishment or variation of any system of rotation of members or for any other such purpose, specify by notification a date on which the members of a board or any of them, shall cease to hold office and, in such case, the period of office of the members concerned shall be extended or curtailed, as the case may be, so as to expire on the said date.

(5) Provided also that a person ceasing to be a member by reason of the expiry of his term of office shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

Municipalities Act, section 39.
District Boards Act, section 9

31. (1) A member other than the chairman of a board wishing to resign his seat may forward his written resignation through the chairman to the Commissioner.

(2) When the acceptance of the resignation by the Commissioner has been communicated to the board, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.

32. (1) The Local Government may remove from a board any member who— Municipalities Act, section 40.

- (a) has absented himself from the meetings of the board for more than three consecutive months or three consecutive meetings, whichever is the longer period, and is unable to explain such absence to the satisfaction of the board, or
- (b) is or becomes subject to any disqualification specified in section 9, or
- (c) has within the meaning of section 35 knowingly acquired or continued to hold without permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly or by a partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the board, or
- (d) has knowingly acted as a member in a matter other than a matter referred to in clause (d) or (e) of sub-section (2) of section 35 in which he or a partner had, directly or indirectly, a personal interest, or in which he was professionally interested on behalf of a client, principal or other person, or
- (e) being a legal practitioner, in any suit or other proceeding, acts or appears, on behalf of any other person, against the board or against the Secretary of State litigating in respect of nazul land entrusted to the management of the board, or acts or appears on behalf of any other person in any criminal proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the board

(2) The Local Government may remove from a board a member who in its opinion has so flagrantly abused in any manner his position as a member of the board as to render his continuance as a member detrimental to the public interest. Municipalities Act, section 40(3)

(3) Provided that when the Local Government proposes to take action under the foregoing provisions of this section, an opportunity of explanation shall be given to the member concerned, and, when such action is taken, the reasons therefor shall be placed on record. Municipalities Act, section 40(4).

33. (1) A member removed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of the preceding section shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for further election or nomination. Municipalities Act, section 41.

(2) A member removed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the preceding section shall not be so eligible unless and until he is again enrolled as an elector.

(3) A member removed under any other provision of the preceding section shall not be so eligible until he is declared to be no longer ineligible, and he may be so declared by an order of the Local Government.

Liability of members.

34. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money, or other property, belonging to the Municipalities Act, section 41.
District Boards Act, section 40.

board, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the board, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Local Government in the name of the Secretary of State in Council.

Municipalities Act, section 52
District Boards Act, section 38.

35. (1) A member of the board who, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, knowingly acquires, or continues to have, directly, or indirectly by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the board within the meaning of section 32 shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860

(2) Provided that a person shall not be deemed for the purposes of sub-section (1) to acquire, or continue to have any share or interest in a contract or employment by reason only of his—

- (a) having a share or interest in any lease, sale or purchase of land or buildings, or in any agreement for the same, provided that such share or interest was acquired before he became a member, or
- (b) having a share in a joint stock company which shall contract with, or be employed by, or on behalf of the board, or
- (c) having a share or interest in a newspaper in which an advertisement, relating to the affairs of the board is inserted, or
- (d) holding a debenture or otherwise being interested in a loan raised by or on behalf of the board, or
- (e) being retained by the board as a legal practitioner, or
- (f) having a share or interest in the occasional sale of an article in which he regularly trades to the board to a value not exceeding, in any one year, such amount as the board with the sanction of the Local Government fixes in this behalf.

CHAPTER III.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS BY BOARDS.

Chairman.

Municipalities Act, sections 43 and 44
District Boards Act, section 13.

36. (1) Whenever it becomes necessary, by reason of an existing or anticipated vacancy or otherwise, to appoint a chairman, the Election of chairman. board shall, by special resolution, elect one of its members or some person qualified for election as a member: provided that no Government servant shall be elected chairman.

(2) The vacancy shall be filled within one month of its occurrence.

(3) If a board fails to elect a chairman in the manner prescribed above, the Local Government may nominate a chairman.

37. An out-going chairman, if otherwise qualified, shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as chairman.

Eligibility of chairman for re-election or re-nomination.

Municipalities Act, section 45.

38. (1) The term of office of a chairman who at the date of his election or nomination is a member of the board shall be the residue of the term of his office as member

Term of office of chairman.

Municipalities Act, section 46

(2) The term of office of a chairman who at the date of his election or nomination is not a member of the board shall be—

- (a) except in the cases mentioned in clauses (b), (c) and (d), three years;
- (b) when the board is superseded, until the date of such supersession;
- (c) when the board is dissolved by an order under section 186, until the date of such dissolution;
- (d) when a notification under sub-section (4) of section 30 applies to the chairman until the date specified in the notification for the expiry of his term of office;
- (e) where such chairman is nominated under section 36 to fill a casual vacancy in the office of chairman, the residue of the term of office of the person whose place he is nominated to fill.

39. (1) A chairman of a board wishing to resign may forward his written resignation to the Local Government

Resignation of chairman.

Municipalities Act, section 47.
District Boards Act, section 16.

(2) On receipt by the board of information that the resignation has been accepted by the Local Government such chairman shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

40. (1) A chairman in respect of whom an order has been made under section 32 removing him from the board as member shall thereupon cease to be chairman.

Removal of chairman.

Municipalities Act, section 48

(2) The Local Government may remove a chairman from his office on the ground of habitual failure to perform his duty.

(3) Provided that when the Local Government proposes to take action under sub-section (2) it shall give the chairman concerned an opportunity of explaining the conduct on account of which it is proposed to remove him, and shall, in the event of taking such action, place on record the reasons therefor.

41. The following powers, duties and functions of a board may be exercised, and shall be performed or discharged, by the chairman of the board and not otherwise, namely,—

Functions of a board that must be discharged by the chairman.

Municipalities Act, section 50.

- (a) the determination, in accordance with any regulation in this behalf, of questions arising in respect of the service, leave, pay, privileges and allowances of servants of the board;

- (b) the submission to the Commissioner and the District Magistrate under section 181 of statements;

accounts, reports or copies of documents, and under sub-section (4) and (5) of section 56, and sub-section (1) of section 61 of copies of resolutions passed by a board or by a committee of a board; and the submission to the Commissioner under section 121 of proposals and objections, and the submission to the Local Government under section 124 of a copy of a resolution.

(c) such of the powers, duties and functions referred to in the third column of Schedule I as are delegated by the board under section 69 to the chairman;

(d) all other duties, powers and functions of a board with the exception of—

(i) those specified in the second column of Schedule I, and

(ii) those delegated by the board under section 69.

Municipalities Act,* section 51

Duties of chairman.

42. It shall be the duty of the chairman—

(a) unless prevented by reasonable cause, to convene and preside at all meetings of the board; and to control, in accordance with any regulation made in this behalf, the transaction of business thereat,

(b) to watch over the financial and superintend the executive administration of the board, and bring to the notice of the board any defect therein, and

(c) to perform such other duties as are required of or imposed on him under this Act.

Municipalities Act, section 52,

Power of board to require reports, etc, from chairman and right of interpellation.

43. (1) The board may require the chairman to furnish it with—

(a) any return, statement, estimate, statistics or other information regarding any matter appertaining to the board's administration of the district;

(b) a report or explanation on any such matter, and

(c) a copy of any record, correspondence, or plan or other document which is in his possession or control as chairman or which is recorded or filed in his office or in the office of any servant of the board;

(2) The chairman shall comply with every requisition made under sub-section (1) without unreasonable delay.

(3) Nothing in this section or in any other provision of this Act shall be deemed to prevent the board from making regulations authorizing the asking of questions by members at its meetings, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in the regulations.

Municipalities Act, section 53.

44. (1) The chairman of a board may empower, by general or special order, any vice-chairman to exercise, under his control any one or more of his powers, duties or functions except those specified in clauses (a) and (b) of section 42.

(2) An order by the chairman under sub-section (1) may prescribe any condition, and impose any restriction, in respect of the exercise of any power, the performance of any duty or the discharge of any function.

(2) In particulars, such order may prescribe the condition that any order by a vice-chairman in the exercise of a power conferred on him by sub-section (1) shall be liable to rescission or revision by the chairman upon appeal to the chairman within a specified time.

Vice-chairman.

45 (1) Every board shall have a vice-chairman, or a senior and a junior vice-chairman, elected by it as occasion arises, from among its members by special resolution.

Election term of office and resignation of vice-chairman.

Municipalities Act, section 54.
District Boards Act, sections 13 and 15.

(2) The term of office of a vice-chairman of any description shall be one year from the date of his election or the residue of his term of office as a member of the board, whichever is less, but he shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election on the expiry of such term.

(3) Any vice-chairman wishing to resign may intimate in writing his intention to do so to the chairman and on his resignation being accepted by the board he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Duties of vice chairman.

46. (1) A vice-chairman shall—

Municipalities Act, sections 55 and 59.
District Boards Act, section 22

(a) in the absence of the chairman, preside at the meetings of the board unless prevented by reasonable cause from doing so, and shall perform all the duties and may exercise all the powers of the chairman when presiding at a meeting;

(b) during a vacancy in the office of chairman, or in case of urgent necessity during the temporary absence or incapacity of the chairman, perform any other duty and exercise any other power of the chairman.

(c) at any time perform any duty and exercise, when occasion arises any power delegated to him by the chairman under section 44.

(2) Where there are two vice-chairmen the duties and powers specified in clause (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) shall be performed and may be exercised by the senior vice-chairman, and in his absence by the junior vice-chairman, and the duties and powers specified in clause (c) by whichever vice-chairman is named in the order of delegation.

47. Every election or nomination, as the case may be, of a member or chairman of a board, and every vacancy in the office of member or chairman, shall be notified in the gazette.

Notification of elections, nominations and vacancies.

Municipalities Act, section 56.
District Boards Act, section 18.

Meetings of the board.

48. (1) A board shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, except in any of the districts of Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal, where the board shall meet at least once in every quarter.

Time for holding meetings.

Municipalities Act, section 56.
District Boards Act, section 19.

(2) The chairman or, in his absence from the district, the vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

(3) A meeting may be adjourned until the next or any subsequent day, and an adjourned meeting may be further adjourned in like manner.

(4) Every meeting shall be held at the office of the board or at some other convenient place of which notice has been duly given.

Municipalities Act, section
87.
District Boards Act, section 20.

49. (1) Except where it is otherwise prescribed under this Act, any business may be transacted at any meeting.

(2) Provided that no business which is required to be transacted by special resolution shall be transacted unless previous notice of the intention to transact such business has been given.

Municipalities Act, section
88.
District Boards Act, section 21.

50. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business which is required to be transacted by special resolution shall be one-half of the total number of members of the board for the time being.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of any other business shall be one-third of such total number of members.

(3) Provided that, when it is necessary to postpone any business at a meeting for want of the prescribed quorum the chairman, after the transaction of such business as can be transacted, shall adjourn the meeting to another date, and the business postponed for want of the prescribed quorum shall be transacted on such date, or in the event of a further adjournment of the meeting to a subsequent date, on such subsequent date, notwithstanding any deficiency in the number of members present.

Municipalities Act, section
89.
District Boards Act, section 22.

51. If at a meeting neither the chairman nor vice-chairman is present, the members present shall elect one of their number to be the chairman of the meeting, and such chairman shall perform all the duties and may exercise all the powers of the chairman of a board when presiding at a meeting.

Municipalities Act, section
90.

52. Every meeting shall be open to the public unless the chairman thereof considers that the public should be excluded during the whole or any part of the meeting.

Municipalities Act, section
91.

53. Where at a meeting of the board, any member or other person refuses to comply with any direction of the chairman ruling any business, discussion or matter out of order, or otherwise regulating the conduct of members or of business, or where any member or person wilfully disturbs the meeting the chairman may require that member or person to withdraw from the meeting, and in the event of his not doing so, may employ against him such force as is necessary, or as in good faith he believes to be necessary, for the purpose of removing and excluding him from the meeting.

54. (1) All questions which may come before a meeting of a board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

Municipalities Act, section 92.
District Boards Act, section 23.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this section shall be subject to the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 56 and of any other provision of, or under, this or any other enactment requiring a resolution to be supported by any proportion or number of the members.

55. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, the Inspector of schools of the circle, and any other Government officers specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to attend any meeting of a board and to address the board on any matter affecting their respective departments.

Municipalities Act, section 93.
District Boards Act, section 24.

56. (1) The name of the members present, and the proceedings held and resolutions passed, at a meeting of a board shall be entered in a book to be called the minute book, which shall at all reasonable times and without the payment of any fee be open to the inspection of any tax-payer of the district.

Municipalities Act, section 94.
District Boards Act, section 25.

(2) The minutes shall be read out at the meeting or the next ensuing meeting and, after being passed as correct by the members (or a majority of them) present at the reading who were also present at the proceedings recorded in the minutes, shall be certified as passed by the signature of the chairman of the meeting at which they are passed.

(3) Copies of every resolution passed by a board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the District Magistrate and to the Commissioner.

(4) When subsequent to action being taken in respect of any resolution under sub-section (3), but before the minutes recording the resolution are signed as required by sub-section (2), any alteration is made in the wording of such minutes, the alteration shall be communicated to the District Magistrate and to the Commissioner.

(5) A resolution of a board shall not be modified or cancelled within six months after the passing thereof—

(a) unless previous notice has been given setting forth fully the resolution which it is proposed to modify or cancel and the motion or proposition for the modification or cancellation of such resolution, and

(b) except by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the total numbers of members of the board for the time being.

Committees.

Municipalities Act, section 104.

District Boards Act, section 27.

57. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 63 and to such conditions as may be prescribed by rule in this behalf, a board may—

(a) by regulation establish committees to assist it in the discharge of any specified duties or class of duties within the whole or any portion of the district, and may delegate to any such committee all or any powers of the board which may be necessary for the purpose of rendering such assistance ;

(b) by resolution appoint such of its members as it thinks fit for a period not exceeding one year to any committee so established ; and

(c) by resolution remove any member appointed under clause (b).

(2) Provided that a board may from time to time by resolution establish and appoint the members of one, or more than one, advisory committee for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting on, any matter in respect of which a decision of the board is required by or under this Act.

Municipalities Act, section 105.

58. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act it shall be lawful for a board by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the whole number of members for the time being to appoint as members of any committee established under sub-section (1) of section 57, or any tahsil committee, any persons of either sex who are not members of the board, but who, in the opinion of the board, possess special qualifications for serving on such committee :

Provided that the number of persons so appointed on a committee shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of the committee.

(2) All the provisions of this Act and of any rules relating to the duties and powers, liabilities, disqualifications and disabilities of members shall, save as regards a disqualification on the ground of sex, be applicable, so far as may be, to such persons.

Municipalities Act, section 106.

59. A vacancy occurring in any committee may at any time be filled up by the appointment by the board, in the manner prescribed by section 57 or section 58, of another member or person.

Municipalities Act, section 107.

60. (1) The board may by resolution appoint a chairman for any committee.

(2) In default of a chairman being appointed by the board, a committee shall appoint its own chairman from among its members.

61. (1) The provisions of section 53, of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 54, of section 55, and of section 56 shall apply to the proceedings of committees of a board as if the word "committee" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs therein.

Municipalities Act, section 108.

(2) Committees may meet and adjourn as they think proper, but the chairman of the committee may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of the chairman of the board or of not less than two members of the committee, call a meeting of the committee.

(3) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (4), no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless more than one-fourth of the members of the committee are present thereat.

(4) Where it is necessary to postpone any business at a meeting of a committee for want of the prescribed quorum, the procedure specified in sub-section (3) of section 50 shall be followed.

62. (1) The board may at any time call for any extract from any proceedings of any committee, and for any return, statement, account or report concerning or connected with any matter with which the committee has been authorized or directed to deal.

Municipalities Act, section 109

(2) Every committee shall, with all convenient speed, comply with any request of the board made under sub-section (1).

63. (1) Members of the board elected by the general electorate of each tahsil, together with such elected representatives (if any) of the Muslim electorate as are enrolled as electors in the tahsil and any person appointed under sub-section (1) of section 58 shall constitute a committee (which shall be called the "tahsil committee") to assist the board in the administration of the affairs of the tahsil, and shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be delegated to them by the board.

(2) Provided that where the constituency in which a representative of the Muslim electorate is enrolled comprises two or more tahsils and such representative has electoral qualifications in more than one of such tahsils, the board may appoint him a member of the tahsil committee of any one of such tahsils in which he has electoral qualifications.

(3) The board shall allot to the tahsil committees such funds as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the duties entrusted to them.

(4) With the sanction of the Local Government two or more tahsil committees may be combined as a single committee to exercise the powers of a tahsil committee over the tahsils which the members represent.

64. (1) A board may, and if so required by the Local Government shall, combine with one or more than one, other assenting local authority to appoint, by means of a written instrument

Municipalities Act, section 110.
District Boards Act, section 38.

subscribed by the local authorities concerned, a joint committee for the purpose of transacting any business in which they are jointly interested.

(2) Such instrument shall prescribe the number of members who shall be chosen by each local authority to represent it upon the joint committee, the person who shall be chairman thereof, the powers, being powers, exercisable by one or more of the concurring local authorities, which may be exercised by the joint committee, and the method of conducting the proceedings and correspondence thereof.

(3) Such instrument may from time to time be varied or rescinded by a further instrument subscribed by all the local authorities concerned, and, in the event of the rescission of any instrument under this sub-section, all proceedings thereunder shall be deemed inoperative with effect from a date to be specified in such further instrument.

(4) Any difference of opinion arising in the course of any proceedings under the foregoing provisions of this section between two or more local authorities shall be decided by reference to the Local Government under section 257.

Contracts.

Municipalities Act, section 96.

District Boards Act, section 85.

65. (1) The sanction of the board by resolution is required in the case of every contract—

- (a) for which budget provision does not exist, or
- (b) involving a value exceeding such amount as may be fixed by rule.

(2) Any contract, other than a contract of either description specified in sub-section (1) may be sanctioned by resolution of the board, or by a committee of the board (not being an advisory committee) empowered in this behalf by regulation, or by any one, or more than one, officer or servant of the board so empowered.

(3) Provided that, where the plans or estimates of a project have, in accordance with any rule made in this behalf, been sanctioned by the board, and the execution of the work has been entrusted by the board to an engineer in its service or employment, the board, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may empower by resolution such engineer to sanction all contracts, or any one or more contracts of any particular description, required for the execution of the project, and may in like manner impose any condition or restriction on the exercise of the power so conferred.

Municipalities Act, section 97.

District Boards Act, section 86.

66. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a board whereof the value or the amount exceeds Rs. 100 shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed—

- (a) by the chairman or a vice-chairman and by the secretary, or
- (b) by any person or persons empowered under sub-section (2) or (3) of the previous section to

sanction the contract if further and in like manner empowered in this behalf by the board.

(3) If a contract to which the foregoing provisions of this section apply is executed otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the board.

67. Where the Indian Registration Act, 1908, or any rule made thereunder, requires or permits any act to be done with reference to a document by a person executing or claiming under the same, and the document has been executed on behalf of a board or is a document under which a board claims, the act may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the aforesaid enactment or in any rule thereunder, be done by the chairman, or by any other officer of the board empowered by regulation in this behalf.

Municipalities Act, section 98.
XVI of 1908

Delegation.

68. (1) The powers, duties and functions specified in the second column of Schedule I, with the exception of those against which an entry is shown in the third column of that schedule, may be exercised, and shall be performed or discharged, by a board by resolution passed at a meeting of the board and not otherwise.

Municipalities Act, section 111.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to prevent a resolution of a board being carried into execution by any agency duly authorized in this behalf by or under this Act, or by a servant of the board acting within the scope of his employment.

69. (1) With the exception of a power, duty or function—
Delegation of power by board.

Municipalities Act, section 112

(a) specified in the second column, and against which no entry is shown in the third column of Schedule I;

(b) reserved or assigned to a chairman by clauses (a) and (b) of section 41 or by section 42;

(c) reserved to the secretary of a board under section 75;

a board may delegate by regulation all or any of the powers, duties or functions conferred or imposed on or assigned to a board under this Act.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (3) a board shall not itself exercise, perform or discharge, or interfere in the exercise, performance or discharge of any power, duty or function which it has delegated under sub-section (1).

(3) The delegation by the board under sub-section (1) of any power, duty or function may be made subject to the condition that all or any orders made in pursuance of such delegation shall be subject to the right of appeal to, or revision by, the board within a specified period.

(4) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed to prevent a resolution of a committee of a board being carried into execution by any agency duly authorized in this behalf by or under this Act,

or to preclude any servant of the board from acting within the scope of his employment.

Validity of acts and proceedings.

Municipalities Act, section 113
District Boards Act, section 29.

70. (1) No vacancy in a board, or in a committee of a board shall vitiate any of its acts or proceedings.

(2) No disqualification, or defect in the election, nomination or appointment, of a person acting as a member of a board or of a committee appointed under this Act, or as the chairman of a meeting of a board or of such committee, shall be deemed to vitiate any act or proceeding of the board or committee, if the majority of the persons present at the time of the act being done, or proceeding being taken, were qualified and duly elected members of the board or committee.

(3) Until the contrary is proved, any document or minutes which purport to be the record of the proceedings of a board or committee shall, if substantially made and signed in the manner prescribed for the making and signing of the record of such proceedings, be deemed to be a correct record of the proceedings of a duly-convened meeting held by a duly constituted board or committee whereof all the members were duly qualified.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF BOARDS.

Municipalities Act, section 66
District Boards Act, section 30.

71. Every board shall by special resolution appoint a secretary and prescribe, subject to the provisions of section 87, the salary and other conditions of his appointment.

Municipalities Act, section 67.

72. A board may by special resolution punish or dismiss its secretary, provided—

(a) that such resolution is passed by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the total number of members of the board for the time being, or

(b) that it is passed by a vote of not less than one-half of the total number of such members and is sanctioned by the Commissioner.

Municipalities Act, section 68.

73. Every board shall, by special resolution, appoint in addition to the secretary a health officer (if so required by the Local Government) and such other officers and servants as it is required to appoint by any provision of this Act or by rule.

Municipalities Act, section 69.

74. (1) During the absence on leave or other temporary vacancy in the case of any of the officers or servants mentioned in sections 71 and 73, the board may appoint a person to act in the vacancy.

(2) Every person so appointed may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties of the office to which he is so appointed. The provisions contained in sections 71 and 72, or 73 and 84, as the case may be, shall apply to every such appointment.

75. The secretary of a board shall have the following powers, namely,—
Powers of the secretary of board. Municipalities Act, section 60.

- (a) the power to receive, recover and credit to the district fund any sum due or tendered to the board;
- (b) the powers conferred by the sections or sub-sections specified in the first column of Schedule II and the power to do all things necessary for the exercise of these powers; and
- (c) any other power that has been delegated by the board to the secretary.

76. (1) No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the secretary in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 75, unless—
Appeal from order of secretary. Municipalities Act, section 61.

- (a) the order is an order against which an entry is shown in the third column of Schedule II, such entry not being avoided by a regulation made under section 238, or
 - (b) the order is an order passed in respect of a licence and provision is made for appeal therefrom by any bye-law.
- (2) Where an appeal lies, it shall be filed within fifteen days of the communication of the order or of the date on which the order is, under the provisions of this Act, deemed to have been communicated.

- (3) Where an appeal is filed within such period—
- (a) it shall be heard by the chairman of the board who may confirm, modify or set aside the order, and
 - (b) the order shall remain suspended until the appeal is decided:

Provided that an appeal from an order under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be heard in the manner prescribed by the bye-law.

77. (1) The secretary of a board with the sanction of the chairman, may empower, by general or special order, any servant of the board, to exercise, under his control, any power conferred on him under this Act.
Delegation of power by secretary. Municipalities Act, section 62.

(2) An order by the secretary under sub-section (1) may prescribe any condition and impose any restriction in respect of the exercise of any power.

(3) Any order passed by a servant of the board in the exercise of a power conferred on him under sub-section (1) shall be liable to rescission or revision by the officer who conferred the power.

78. (1) A board or any committee of a board may require from its secretary and from any of its officers—
Power of board to require reports, etc., from principal officers. Municipalities Act, section 63.

- (a) any return, statement, estimate, statistics or other information regarding any matter appertaining to the administration of the district;
- (b) a report or explanation on any such matter, and

(c) a copy of any record, correspondence or plan or other document which is in his possession or under his control in his official capacity or which is recorded or filed in his office or in the office of any servant subordinate to him.

(2) Every officer from whom any requisition is made under sub-section (1) shall comply with it without any unreasonable delay.

Municipalities Act, section
64

79. The secretary and any officer prescribed by regulation in this behalf may, with the permission of the chairman, or in virtue of a resolution passed in this behalf at a meeting of the board, or of a committee thereof, make an explanation in regard to a subject under discussion, but shall not vote upon or propose a resolution at such meeting.

Municipalities Act, section
65.

80 (1) The Local Government may by order require a board to exercise the power conferred on it by sections 71 and 73 to appoint any of the officers referred to therein, or the power conferred by section 74(1) to appoint a person to act in the place of any such officer.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) shall prescribe the period within which the board shall comply therewith.

(3) If the board fails to comply with any such order within the prescribed period, or appoints a person whose appointment is not approved by the Local Government (in case the approval of the Local Government is required by rule) and fails within a further period to be fixed by the Local Government to appoint an approved person, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint a person to fill the vacancy and may also, at its discretion, fix the salary, contribution, provident fund or pension and conditions of service of the officer so appointed.

81 (1) The Local Government may by order require a board to exercise the power conferred on it by sections 72 and 84 to remove or dismiss any officer or servant referred to in sections 71 and 73, respectively, on the ground of misconduct, incompetence or negligence.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) shall prescribe the period within which the board shall comply therewith.

(3) If the board fails to comply with any such order within the prescribed period, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, remove or dismiss the officer or servant.

Municipalities Act, section
71.
District Boards Act, section 81.

82. A board may by resolution determine what servants (other than those specified in sections 71 and 73) are required for the discharge of the duties of the board, and the salaries to be paid to them respectively.

83. Subject to the provisions of this Act or of any rule a board may appoint one person to discharge the duties of any two or more offices.

Combination of offices

Municipalities Act, section 72

84. Subject to the provisions of sections 71 and 72, the power to appoint, grant leave of absence to, punish, dismiss, transfer and control all servants of the board shall vest in the board.

Appointment and dismissal of servants of board.

Municipalities Act, sections 73 and 74.

85. The chairman of a board shall have power to authorize the appointment and fix the salaries of temporary servants in case of an emergency subject to the following conditions, namely,—

Temporary servants required for emergency.

Municipalities Act, section 70

(a) the chairman in the exercise of such power shall not act in contravention of an order of the board prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(b) each appointment under this section shall be reported at the next meeting of the board following the appointment.

86. The provisions of sections 73, 74, 82 and 84 shall be subject to the provisions of—

Limitation of powers conferred by sections 73, 74, 82 and 84.

Municipalities Act, section 77

(a) section 87;

(b) any rule imposing any conditions on the appointment of persons to offices or to any particular office requiring professional skill and on the punishment or dismissal of persons so appointed, and on their liability to service under the orders of Government on the occurrence of any emergency;

(c) any rule relating to Government servants employed, under the orders of Government, by any board;

(d) any other rule relating to servants of a board.

Special provisions as to certain servants.

87. (1) A board shall contribute to the pension and leave allowances of any servant—

Pension and dismissal in case of Government servants employed by board or vice versa.

Municipalities Act, section 78.

(a) whose services are lent or transferred by Government to the board, or

(b) whose services are lent or transferred by the board to Government, or

(c) who is employed partly by Government and partly by the board.

(2) Such contributions shall be to the extent prescribed by any general rules or special orders made by the Governor General in Council or by Government.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this chapter, a board shall not, without the assent of Government—

(a) dispense with the services of, reduce the pay of, or punish any servant described in clause (a) or (c) of sub-section (1), or

(b) finally dismiss from its service any servant described in clause (b) of sub-section (1), unless it has given Government at least six months' notice.

(4) In this section and in section 86 "Government" shall mean the Government of India or any Local Government.

Municipalities Act, section 79.

District Boards Act, section 32.

88. (1) In every case where a board is entitled to pay Leave allowances, provident fund, annuities and gratuities, a salary to any officer or servant, it shall, subject to any regulations in this behalf, be entitled to pay leave allowances to such officer or servant.

(2) A board may establish and maintain a provident fund and may itself contribute thereto.

(3) A board may grant a gratuity, upon his retirement, to any servant of the board who is excluded from participation in the benefits of the provident fund.

(4) A board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, grant, or arrange for the purchase of, an annuity to—

(a) any servant who, at the date of his retirement has not been contributing to a provident fund established under sub-section (2) or has contributed thereto for a period of less than ten years and

(b) any officer or servant injured, otherwise than by reason of his own default, in the execution of his duty, or, where such injury results in death, the family of such officer or servant.

(5) A board may, with the like sanction instead of taking action under clause (b) of sub-section (4), grant a compassionate allowance to an officer or servant referred to therein, or to the family of such officer or servant.

Municipalities Act, section 80.

89. The provisions of section 88 shall be subject to the condition that the board shall not, without the special sanction of the Governor General in Council, grant to any officer or servant or to his family a pension, annuity, or gratuity greater in amount than to which he or it would have been entitled under any general or special orders of the Governor General in Council, if the service qualifying for the pension, annuity or gratuity had been service under Government for the same time, on the same pay, and in other respects of the same character.

Municipalities Act, section 88.

90. (1) A person who has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, a share or interest in a contract with, by, or on behalf of, a board, or in any employment with, under, by, or on behalf of, a board, otherwise than as a servant of the board, shall be disqualified for being a servant of such board.

(2) A servant of the board who acquires, or continues to have, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, a share or interest in any such contract or

employment as aforesaid shall cease to be a servant of the board, and his office shall become vacant.

(3) A servant of the board who knowingly acquires or continues to have, directly or indirectly, a share or interest in a contract or except in so far as concerns his employment as a servant of the board, in any employment with, under, by, or on behalf of, a board of which he is a servant, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to any such share or interest in a contract or employment with, under, by, or on behalf of, the board as is referred to in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (2) of section 32, or to any share or interest acquired or retained, with the permission of the Commissioner, in any lease, sale or purchase of land or buildings are in any agreement for the same.

91. Every officer or servant of a board shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 181 of that Code, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include a board.

Municipalities Act, section 84.

District Boards Act, section 41.

XLV of 1860.

Suspension.

Suspension.

92. (1) Suspension may be of two kinds—

- (a) suspension as a punishment, and
- (b) suspension pending enquiry or orders.

(2) Where a general power to punish is conferred by this Act, it shall be deemed to include a power to suspend as a punishment for a period not exceeding three months.

(3) Where a power of dismissal, whether subject to the sanction of any other authority or not, is conferred by this Act, it shall be deemed to include a power to suspend any person against whom the power of dismissal might be exercised, pending enquiry into his conduct or pending the orders of any authority whose sanction is necessary for his dismissal.

(4) Where suspension is ordered pending enquiry or orders, and the officer suspended is ultimately restored, it shall be at the discretion of the authority ordering his suspension whether he shall get any, and, if so, what allowance during the period of suspension, but in the absence of any order to the contrary he shall be entitled to the full remuneration which he would have received but for such suspension.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARDS.

93 Every board shall make reasonable provision within the district for the following matters:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads, bridges and other means of communication

Municipalities Act, section 7.

District Boards Act, section 42.

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (a).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (b).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (c).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (d).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (e).

Municipalities Act, section 7 (1) (f).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (g).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (h).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (i).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (j).
XXI of 1867.

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (k).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (m).

District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (n).

Municipalities Act, section 7 (1) (j).

Municipalities Act, section 7 (1) (p).

- (b) the planting and preservation of trees on the sides of public roads and on other public ground ;
- (c) the establishment, management, maintenance and visiting of hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, asylums, veterinary hospitals, markets, staging houses, inspection houses, public parks and gardens, and other public institutions and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions ;
- (d) the construction and repair of school houses and all appurtenant buildings, the establishment, management, and maintenance of schools, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;
- (e) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks, water works, canals, embankments and drainage works and the supply of water from them and from other sources ;
- (f) securing or removing dangerous buildings or places ;
- (g) the construction, repair and maintenance of famine preventive works, the establishment and maintenance of relief works and relief houses and the adoption of such other measures of relief in time of famine and scarcity as may be considered necessary ;
- (h) the establishment and management of pounds ;
- (i) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge ;
- (j) the regulation of encamping grounds and, where the *Sarais Act, 1867*, is in force, of *sarais* and *paraos*, including such functions of the District Magistrate under that Act as the Local Government may direct ;
- (k) the institution, holding and management of fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions, the breeding and the medical treatment of cattle, horses and other animals, and all measures tending to the improvement and assistance of agriculture and industries ;
- (l) the management of any public or private charities or trusts placed by the order or with the consent of the Local Government under the board ;
- (m) public vaccination, sanitation and the prevention of disease ;
- (n) providing a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water where the health of the inhabitants is endangered by the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply, guarding from pollution water used for human consumption and preventing polluted water from being so used ;
- (o) maintaining and developing the value of property vested in, or entrusted to, the board ;

- (p) preparing such returns, statements and reports as the Local Government requires the board to submit ; Municipalities Act, section 7 (1) (q)
- (q) regulating offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings or practices ; Municipalities Act, section 7 (1) (d).
- (r) fulfilling any obligation imposed by law upon it.
- 94 A board may make provision within the district for—
- Discretionary functions of board 8 Municipalities Act, section
- (a) laying out whether in areas previously built upon or not new public roads, and acquiring land for that purpose and for the construction of buildings, and their compounds, to abut on such roads ;
- (b) registering births and deaths ; Municipalities Act, section 7 (1) (k)
- (c) reclaiming unhealthy localities ; Municipalities Act, section 8 (1) (c)
- (d) furthering educational objects by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of schools ;
- (e) taking a census, and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics ; Municipalities Act section 8 (1) (c)
- (f) constructing, subsidizing or guaranteeing light railways, tramways or other means of locomotion ; Municipalities Act, section 8 (1) (h)
District Boards Act, section 42 (1) (f)
- (g) securing or assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying on of any trade, calling or practice referred to in section 93(g). Municipalities Act, section 8 (1), (i).
- (h) the doing of anything whereon expenditure is declared by the Local Government, or by the board with the sanction of the Local Government, to be an appropriate charge on the district fund ; United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1919, section 2

Exclusion of certain areas and matters from jurisdiction of board.

95. Nothing in this Act shall—

- (1) confer on any board any right in respect of any work or institution carried out and maintained by any agency not under the control of such board ; or
- (2) entitle a board to exercise within the limits of any municipality, notified area, cantonment or town area any authority which is vested in the municipal board, notified area committee, cantonment committee, district magistrate, town magistrate or town panchayat, as the case may be : provided that the board may nevertheless—
- (a) have its office within the aforesaid limits, and
- (b) construct, maintain and control within the aforesaid limits any school, hospital, dispensary, poor-house, asylum, staging house, inspection house or other building or institution which is not maintained exclusively for the benefit of persons residing within the aforesaid limits.

District Board's Act, section 42(2).

Power of board to co-operate with other authorities and to assist institutions not managed by it.

96. A board may also—

- (a) unite with any other board or other local authority in works or undertakings which benefit all the areas controlled by such authorities, and
- (b) contribute to any work or institution from which the district benefits, although such work or institution is undertaken or maintained outside the district or included in any municipality, cantonment, notified area, or town area.

Municipalities Act, section 211.

Power to remove encroachments and projections over roads and drains.

97. The board may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of a building to remove, or to alter a projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on a public road, or into, on, or over any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein:

Provided that in the case of any such projection or structure lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the board shall make compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration, which shall not exceed ten times the cost of erection and demolition.

Municipalities Act, section 215.

98. When a private house, wall or other erection or anything fixed thereto or a tree falls down and obstructs a public drain or encumbers a public road, the board may remove such obstruction or encumbrance at the expense of the owner of the same and may recover such expense in the manner provided by Chapter VII, or may, by notice, require the owner to remove the same within a time to be specified in the notice.

Municipalities Act, section 219.

Power to construct, improve and provide sites on public roads.

99. A board may—

- (a) lay out and make a new public road and construct tunnels and other works subsidiary to the same; and
- (b) widen, lengthen, extend, enlarge or otherwise improve any existing public road if vested in the board; and
- (c) turn, divert, discontinue or close any public road so vested; and
- (d) provide within its discretion building sites of such dimensions as it thinks fit to abut on or adjoin any public road made, widened, lengthened or extended, enlarged or improved by the board under clauses (a), (b) and (c) or by the Local Government; and
- (e) subject to the provisions of any rule prescribing the conditions on which property may be acquired by the board acquire any land, along with the buildings thereon, which it considers necessary for the purpose of any scheme or work undertaken or projected in exercise of the powers conferred by the preceding clauses; and
- (f) subject to the provisions of any rule prescribing the conditions on which property vested in the

board may be transferred, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of any property acquired by the board under clause (e) or any land used by the board for a public road and no longer required therefor, and in doing so impose any condition as to the removal of any building existing thereon, as to the description of any new building to be erected thereon, as to the period within which such new building shall be completed, and as to any other matter that it deems fit.

100. (1) The board shall, during the construction or Duties of board when constructing public roads, etc. repair of a public road or of any water channels, drains or premises vested in it, or whenever any public road, water channels, drains or premises vested in it have, for want of repairs or otherwise, become unsafe for use by the public, take all necessary precautions against accident by—

- (a) shoring up and protecting adjacent buildings ;
- (b) fixing bars, chains or posts across or in any road for the purpose of preventing or diverting traffic during such construction or repair, and
- (c) guarding and providing with sufficient lighting from sunset to sunrise any work in progress.

(2) Whoever, without the authority or consent of the board, in any way interferes with any arrangement or construction made by the board under sub-section (1) for guarding against accident shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

101. (1) The board may, by notice, require the owner Power to require private water-course, etc., to be cleansed or closed. of, or the person having control over, a private water-course, spring, tank, well or other place, the water of which is used for drinking, to keep and maintain the same in good repair and to clean the same, from time to time, of silt, refuse or decaying vegetation, and may also require him to protect the same from pollution in such manner as the board may think fit. Municipalities Act, section 225.

(2) When the water of any such water-course, spring, tank, well or other place is proved to the satisfaction of the board to be unfit for drinking, the board may, by notice require the owner or person having control to desist from so using such water or permitting others to so use it, and if, after such notice, such water is used by any person for drinking, the board may, by notice, require the owner or person having control thereof to close such well either temporarily or permanently, or to enclose or fence such water-course, spring, tank, well or other place in such manner as it may direct, so that the water thereof may not be so used.

102. In the event of a district or any part thereof Emergency powers on outbreak of epidemic. being visited with an outbreak of cholera or other infectious disease notified in this behalf, by the Local Government, the chairman of the board, or any person authorized by him in this Municipalities Act, section 226.

behalf, may, during the continuance of the epidemic, without notice and at any time, inspect and disinfect any well, tank or other place from which water is, or is likely to be taken for the purpose of drinking; and may, further, take such steps as he deems fit to prevent the removal of water therefrom.

Municipalities Act, section
287.

103. (1) The chairman of a board, and if authorized in this behalf by resolution, any other member, officer or servant of the board, may enter into or upon a building or land, with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make an inspection or survey or to execute a work which a board is authorized by this Act, or by rules or bye-laws, to make or execute, or which it is necessary for a board, for any of the purposes or in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or of rules or bye-laws, to make or execute.

(2) Provided that—

- (a) except when it is in this Act or in rules or bye-laws otherwise expressly provided, no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise, and
- (b) except when it is in this Act or in rules or bye-laws otherwise expressly provided, no building which is used as a human dwelling shall be so entered, except with the consent of the occupier thereof, without giving the said occupier not less than four hours' previous written notice of the intention to make such entry; and
- (c) sufficient notice shall in every instance be given even when any premises may otherwise be entered without notice, to enable the inmates of an apartment appropriated for females to remove to some part of the premises where their privacy need not be disturbed; and
- (d) due regard shall always be had to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.

Municipalities Act, section
289.

104. It shall be lawful for a person authorized under Powers for effecting the provisions of the preceding entry. section to make an entry for the purpose of inspection or of search, to open or cause to be opened a door, gate or other barrier—

- (a) if he considers the opening thereof necessary for the purpose of such entry, inspection or search, and
- (b) if the owner or occupier is absent, or, being present, refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.

Municipalities Act, section
291.

105. (1) Where any sum is due on account of rent from a person to a board in respect of land vested in or entrusted to the management of the board, the board may apply to the Collector to recover any arrear of such rent as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(2) The Collector on being satisfied that the sum is due shall proceed to recover it as an arrear of land revenue.

106. Any arrears due on account of rent from a person to the board in respect of other immovable property, other than land vested in or entrusted to the management of the board, shall be recovered in the manner prescribed by Chapter VII.

Municipalities Act, section 292

107. (1) The board may charge fees to be fixed by bye-law or by public action or by agreement, for the use or occupation of any immovable property vested in, or entrusted to the management of, the board, including any public road or place of which it allows the use or occupation whether by allowing a projection thereon or otherwise.

Municipalities Act, section 293.

(2) Such fees may either be levied along with the fee charged under section 108 for the sanction, licence or permission or may be recovered in the manner prescribed by Chapter VII.

108. The board may charge a fee to be fixed by bye-law for any licence, sanction or permission which it is entitled or required to grant by or under this Act.

Municipalities Act, section 294

109. Whoever obstructs or molests a person employed by, or under contract with the board under this Act in the performance of his duty or in the fulfilment of his contract, or removes a mark set up for the purpose of indicating any levels or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Municipalities Act, section 295.

CHAPTER VI.

TAXATION.

110. With the previous sanction of the Local Government a board may by notification impose and may in like manner abolish or alter the rate of any or all of the following taxes:—

- (a) a local rate under section 3 of the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, as modified by this Act;
- (b) a cess on the rent of tenants (hereinafter referred to as the "tenants' cess") in accordance with section 112;
- (c) a tax on persons assessed according to their circumstances and property (hereinafter referred to as the "tax on circumstances and property") in accordance with section 117.

U. P. I of 1914.

111. For section 3 of the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

U. P. I of 1914.

"3. (1) The district board of any district within Oudh or within any part of the province of Agra not subject to the Benares Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1795,

may, by notification in the gazette, impose a rate to be levied in respect of each estate within the whole or any part of such district and to be assessed at a prescribed amount, not exceeding 10 per cent. upon the annual value of the estate.

(2) The district board of any district within any part of the province of Agra subject to the Benares Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1795, may, in like manner, impose a rate to be levied in respect of each estate within the whole or any part of such district and to be assessed in either of the following ways :—

- (a) at a prescribed uniform amount, not exceeding four annas per acre, upon the area under cultivation at, or within the three years immediately preceding, the date of assessment, or
- (b) at prescribed differential amounts per acre on the aforesaid area according to the nature or value of the crops grown on, or capable of being grown on, or according to the rent realized or capable of being realized from, the several portions of such area :

Provided that the rate to be assessed under clause (b) on any acre shall not exceed four annas.

(3) Provided also that no district board shall, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, reduce the rate levied under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) below the amount prescribed at the commencement of the United Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1921."

112. (1) The power of a board to impose a tenants' cess under section 110(b) shall be subject to the following conditions and restrictions, namely,—

U. P. Act IX of 1889, section 7.

- (a) the cess may be imposed upon the rent of every tenant of land within the rural area, either at a prescribed uniform rate, or at prescribed differential rates varying according to the different classes of such tenants ;
- (b) if the rent of the tenant is payable in money, then the rate of cess shall not exceed $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the rent ;
- (c) if the land of the tenant is held rent-free or rent in respect thereof is payable in kind or in service, then the rate of cess shall not exceed $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the estimated rental value of the land if let to a non-occupancy tenant.
- (d) no tenants' cess shall be imposed upon the rent payable, or upon the estimated rental value of the land held, by a tenant, under-proprietor or person from whom any local rate is recoverable by the landlord under section 7 or section 8 of the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914.

U. P. I, of 1914.

(2) The Local Government may make rules for assessing the rental value of such land as is described in sub-section (1) (c).

113. (1) The landlord of any land in respect of which the tenants' cess is for the time being payable shall be entitled to recover from the tenant of the land the entire amount of cess imposed upon his rent.

U. P. Act IX of 1889, section 7

(2) All sums due to the landlord under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as arrears of rent

114 All sums due to the landlord under the preceding section on account of tenants' cess shall be paid by him, in the manner prescribed for the payment of land revenue, independently of, and in addition to, any land revenue for the time being assessed on his estate and any cess now levied on account of roads.

United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, section 4

115. The proceeds of the tenants' cess imposed in each district shall be credited to the district fund.

United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, section 5.

116 All sums due under section 114 from a landlord on account of tenants' cess shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of the landlord's estate.

United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, section 6

Explanation—In sections 113, 114 and 116 the word "landlord" shall have the same meaning as it has in the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914; and in section 110; section 112, sub-section (1), clauses (a), (b) and (c) and section 113 the word "tenant" means the person holding directly from the landlord, and includes an under-proprietor of land, not being an under-proprietor with whom a sub-settlement has been made of the whole village in which the land is situated.

U. P. Act IX of 1889, sections 4(1) and 9(4)

117. The power of a board to impose a tax on circumstances and property shall be subject to the following conditions and restrictions, namely,—

- (a) the tax may be imposed on any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owning or occupying immoveable property in the rural area;
- (b) no tax shall be imposed on any person whose total taxable income is less than two hundred rupees per annum; and
- (c) the rate of tax shall not exceed four pies in the rupee on the total taxable income.

Municipalities Act, section 2(7).

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section "taxable income" shall not include income of the following classes :—

- (i) "agricultural income" as defined in the India Income-tax Act, 1918;
- (ii) income on which any tax is imposed under section 128 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916;
- (iii) income on which any town tax is imposed under section 14 of the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914.

VII of 1918.

U. P. II of 1916,

U. P. II of 1914.

118. For the purpose of constructing, subsidizing or guaranteeing any tramway, rail-road or other means of locomotion within the district a board, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may by notification impose a local rate under section 3 of the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, as modified by this Act, in the whole or in any part of the district:

U. P. I of 1914

Provided that the total amount of local rate imposed under this section added to the amount (if any) imposed by the board under section 110 shall not exceed the limits prescribed by section 3 of the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914 (as modified by this Act) by more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the annual value of the estate, or one anna per acre, as the case may be.

U. P. I of 1914

Municipalities Act, section 131

119. (1) When a board desires to impose a tax it shall by special resolution frame proposals specifying—

- (a) the tax, being one of the taxes described in section 110 which it desires to impose;
- (b) the persons or class of persons to be made liable, and the description of the property or other taxable thing or circumstance in respect of which they are to be made liable, except where and in so far as any such class or description is already sufficiently defined under clause (a) or by this Act;
- (c) the amount or rate leviable from each such person or class of persons;
- (d) any other matter referred to in section 127 which the Local Government requires by rule to be specified.

(2) The board shall also prepare a draft of the rules which it desires the Local Government to make in respect of the matters referred to in section 127

(3) The board shall, thereupon, publish in the manner prescribed in section 56 the proposals framed under sub-section (1) and the draft rules framed under sub-section (2) along with a notice in such form as the board may by regulation prescribe.

Municipalities Act, section 132

120. (1) Any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owning or occupying immoveable property in the district within which the board desires to impose a tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the said notice, submit to the board an objection in writing to all or any of the proposals framed under the preceding section, and the board shall take any objection so submitted into consideration and pass orders thereon by special resolution

(2) If the board decides to modify its proposals or any of them, it shall publish modified proposals and (if necessary) revised draft rules, along with a notice indicating that the proposals and rules (if any) are in modification of proposals and rules previously published for objections.

(3) Any objections which may be received to the modified proposals shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in sub-section (1).

121. (1) When the board has finally settled its proposals, it shall submit them along with the objections (if any) made in connection therewith to the Commissioner, who shall submit the proposals and objections (if any) to the Local Government.

Municipalities Act, section 182(4).

(2) The Local Government after considering the said objections (if any) may either refuse to sanction the proposals or return them to the board for further consideration, or sanction them without modification or with such modification, not involving an increase of the amount to be imposed, as it deems fit.

Municipalities Act, section 183.

122. (1) When the Local Government has sanctioned the proposals of the board under sub-section (2) of section 121 it shall, after taking into consideration the draft rules submitted by the board, proceed forthwith to make under section 237 such rules in respect of the tax as for the time being it considers necessary.

Municipalities Act, section 184(1).

(2) When the rules have been made, a copy thereof shall be sent to the board.

123. Upon receipt of the copy of the rules sent under the preceding section, the board shall by special resolution direct the imposition of the tax with effect from a date (to be specified in the resolution) not less than six weeks from the date of such resolution.

Municipalities Act, section 184(2).

124. (1) A copy of the resolution passed by the board under section 123 shall be submitted to the Local Government.

Municipalities Act, section 185(1).

(2) Upon receipt of the copy of the resolution the Local Government shall notify in the gazette the imposition of the tax from the appointed date, and the imposition of a tax shall in all cases be subject to the condition that it has been so notified.

(3) A notification of the imposition of a tax under sub-section (2) shall be conclusive proof that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

125. The procedure for abolishing a tax, or for altering a tax in respect of the matters specified in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 119 shall, so far as may be, be the procedure prescribed by sections 119 to 124 for the imposition of a tax.

Municipalities Act, section 186.

126. All sums due from any landlord on account of local rate or tenants' cess imposed under this Act shall be realized by the Local Government:

Provided that the Local Government shall not incur any liability for failure to realize any portion of the local rate or tenants' cess.

Municipalities Act, section
159.

127. The following matters shall be governed by Rules as to assessment, collection and other matters, rules except in so far as provision therefor is made by this Act, namely,—

- (a) the assessment and collection of taxes ;
- (b) the prevention of evasion of taxes ;
- (c) the system on which refunds shall be allowed and paid ;
- (d) the fees for notice demanding payments on account of a tax on circumstances and property and for the execution of warrants of distress ;
- (e) the rates to be charged for maintaining live-stock, distrained ; and
- (f) any other matter relating to taxes in respect of which this Act makes no provision or insufficient provision and provision is, in the opinion of the Local Government, necessary.

Municipalities Act, section
157.

128. (1) A board may exempt for a period not exceeding one year, from the payment of a tax or any portion of a tax, imposed under this Act, any person who is in its opinion, by reason of poverty, unable to pay the same, and may renew the same exemption as often as it deems necessary.

(2) A board may, by a special resolution confirmed by the Commissioner exempt from the payment of a tax, or any portion of a tax, imposed under this Act, any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

(3) The Local Government may, by order, exempt from the payment of a tax, or any portion of a tax, imposed under this Act, any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Municipalities Act, section
137.

129. (1) Whenever it appears, on complaint made, or otherwise, to the Local Government that the levy of any tax imposed by a board is contrary to the public interest or that any tax is unfair in its incidence, the Local Government may, after considering the explanation of the board, by order require the board to take measures, within a time to be specified in the order, for the removal of any defect which it considers to exist in the tax or in the method of assessing or collecting the tax.

(2) Upon the failure or inability of the board to comply, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, with an order made under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification, suspend the levy of the tax, or of any portion thereof until the defect is removed, or may abolish or reduce the tax.

Municipalities Act, section
158.

130. (1) A board may by written communication call upon any person specified in section 117(a) to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain—

- (a) whether such person is liable to pay a tax assessed on his circumstances and property,

- (b) any other sum declared by this Act or by any rule or bye-law made thereunder to be recoverable in the manner provided by this chapter, the board shall, with all convenient speed, cause a bill to be presented to the person so liable.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by rule, a person shall be deemed to become liable for the payment of every tax and licence fee upon the commencement of the period in respect of which such tax or fee is payable.

140. Every such bill shall specify—

Municipalities Act, section 167.

- (a) the period for which, and the property, occupation, circumstance or thing in respect of which, the sum is claimed, and
- (b) the liability or penalty enforceable in default of payment, and
- (c) the time (if any) within which an appeal may be preferred as provided in section 134.

141. If the sum for which a bill has been presented as aforesaid is not paid into the board's

Municipalities Act, section 168

office or to a person empowered by a regulation to receive such payments within 15 days from the presentation thereof, the board may cause to be served upon the person liable for the payment of the said sum a notice of demand in such form as the board may by regulation prescribe.

142. (1) If the person liable for the payment of the said sum does not, within 15 days from the service of such notice of

Municipalities Act, section 169.

demand, either—

- (a) pay the sum demanded in the notice, or
- (b) show cause to the satisfaction of the board, or of such officer as the board by regulation may appoint in this behalf, why he should not pay the same,

such sum with all costs of the recovery may be recovered under a warrant caused to be issued by the board in such form as the board may, by regulation, prescribe, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall be signed by the chairman of the board, or by an officer to whom the board has delegated its power by regulation.

143. (1) It shall be lawful for an officer of the board to whom a warrant issued under section 142 is addressed to break open, at any time between sunrise and sunset, any outer or inner door or window of a building in order to make the distress directed in the warrant, in the following circumstances and not otherwise—

Municipalities Act, section 170.

Forcible entry for purpose of executing warrant.

- (a) if the warrant contains a special order authorizing him in this behalf, and
- (b) if he has reasonable grounds for believing the building contains property which is liable to seizure under the warrant, and

(c) If, after notifying his authority and purpose and duly demanding admittance, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance

(2) Provided that such officer shall not enter or break open the door of an apartment appropriated for women until he has given any woman therein an opportunity to withdraw.

Municipalities Act, section
171

144. (1) It shall also be lawful for such officer to distrain, wherever it may be found, any moveable property of the person therein named as defaulter, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2).

(2) The following property shall not be distrained :—

(a) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the defaulter, his wife, and children,

(b) the tools of artisans,

(c) books of account,

(d) when the defaulter is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry, seed grain, and such cattle as may be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood.

(3) The distress shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible equal in value to the amount recoverable under the warrant, and if any articles have been distrained which, in the opinion of a person authorized by or under sub-section (2) of section 142 to sign a warrant, should not have been so distrained, they shall forthwith be returned.

(4) The officer shall on seizing the property forthwith make an inventory thereof, and shall before removing the same give to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure a written notice in such form as the board may, by regulation, prescribe that the said property will be sold as shall be specified in such notice.

Municipalities Act, section
172.

145. (1) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expenses of keeping it in custody together with the amount to be recovered is likely to exceed its value, the chairman, or other officer by whom the warrant was signed, shall at once give notice to the person in whose possession the property was seized to the effect that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it accordingly unless the amount named in the warrant be forthwith paid.

(2) If not sold at once under sub-section (1), the property seized, or a sufficient portion thereof, may, on the expiration of the time specified in the notice served by the officer executing the warrant be sold by public auction under the order of the board, unless the warrant is suspended by the person who signed it or the sum due from the defaulter is paid together with all costs incidental to the notice, warrant, and distress and detention of the property.

(3) The surplus, if any, shall be forthwith credited to the district fund, notice of such credit being

given at the same time to the person from whose possession the property was taken, but, if the same be claimed by written application to the board within one year from the date of the notice, a refund thereof shall be made to such person. Any sum not claimed within one year from the date of such notice shall be the property of the board.

146. (1) If no sufficient moveable property belonging to a defaulter, or being upon the premises in respect of which he is assessed, can be found within the rural area, the District Magistrate may, on the application of the board, issue his warrant to an officer of his court—

Municipalities Act, section 173.

(a) for the distress and sale of any moveable property or effects belonging to a defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the magistrate, or

(b) for the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other magistrate exercising jurisdiction within the United Provinces.

(2) In the case of action being taken under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the other magistrate shall endorse the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed, and any amount recovered to be remitted to the magistrate issuing the warrant, who shall remit the same to the board.

Fees and costs.

147. Fees for—

Municipalities Act, section 174.

- (a) every notice issued under section 141,
- (b) distress made under section 144 or 146, and
- (c) the costs of maintaining any live-stock seized under the said sections

shall be chargeable at the rates respectively specified in such behalf in rules made by the Local Government, and shall be included in the costs of recovery to be levied under section 142

148. No distress or sale made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of an error, defect or want of form in the bill, notice, warrant of distress, inventory or other proceeding relating thereto.

Municipalities Act, section 175.

149. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize there-
Alternative power of bringing suit by the whole or any part of the demand, the board may sue the person liable to pay the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Municipalities Act, section 176.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCE.

District fund and property.

150. (1) There shall be for each district a district fund and there shall be placed to the credit thereof all sums received by or on behalf of the board.

Municipalities Act, section 114
District Boards Act, section 43.

(2) Except when it is otherwise specially provided, the proceeds of all fines realized in prosecutions under this Act shall be credited to the district fund.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations of a board arising from a trust legally imposed upon or accepted by it.

Municipalities Act, section 115
District Boards Act, section 46

151. (1) The district fund shall be kept in the Government treasury of the district or in the bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or bank, the district fund may be kept with a banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so kept as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

II of 1882

(3) Provided that nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed to preclude a board from investing, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1832, or placing on fixed deposit with a Presidency Bank, any portion of its fund which is not required for immediate expenditure.

Municipalities Act, section 116
District Boards Act, section 47.

152. (1) Subject to any special reservation made by the Local Government, all property of the nature specified in this section and situated within the district shall vest in and belong to the board, and shall with all other property which may become vested in the board, be under its direction, management, and control and shall be held and applied for the purposes of this Act, that is to say—

- (a) all public buildings of every description, which have been constructed or are maintained out of the district fund;
- (b) all public roads, culverts and bridges, which have been constructed or are maintained out of the district fund, and the stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements, and things provided for such roads, culverts, and bridges,
- (c) all land or other property transferred to the board, by His Majesty, or by gifts, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes.

Municipalities Act, section 116 (b).

153. All property within the rural area of the district of the nature of public streams, wells, streams, lakes, springs, tanks, wells, and works (not being works maintained by the Irrigation or other department of Government or appurtenant to or forming the source of supply of such works) for the supply, storage, and distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land not being private property appertaining to any public tank or well, shall vest in and belong to the board.

154. With the previous sanction of the Local Government a board may fix and levy school fees, fees for the use of *sarais* and *paraos*, fees for the use of, or benefits derived from, any of the works or institutions specified in clauses (c) and (e) of section 93 or any works originally undertaken as famine preventive or relief works fees for the service of bulls and stallions, and fees at fairs, agricultural shows, and industrial exhibitions held under its authority.

District Boards Act, section 44.

155. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, Vesting of market order that the rights of levying rights fees and tolls and of control in any market shall vest exclusively in the board.

Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1920, section 23.

(2) The issue of a notification under sub-section (1) shall, as far as may be, be subject to the provisions relating to previous publication laid down in section 23 of the United Provinces General Clauses Act, 1904.

U. P. I. of 1904.

(3) An order under sub-section (1) shall be final unless and until it is cancelled or modified by a decree in a suit instituted within six months of the publication of such order.

156. Subject to any rule made by the Local Government in this behalf a board may impose in any public market any one or more of the following fees or tolls:—

Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, section 24.

- (a) licence fees on brokers, commission agents, weighmen or measurers practising their calling within such market;
- (b) tolls on vehicles, pack animals or porters bringing goods for sale into such market;
- (c) market fee for the right to expose goods for sale in such market or for the use of any building or structure therein;
- (d) fees on the registration of animals sold in such market.

157. The Local Government may notify villages to which sections 158 to 166 shall apply and thereafter, unless due cause is shown to the contrary, these sections shall be applicable thereto from and after the expiry of six months from the date of such notification.

Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, section 25.

158. (1) No person shall establish or maintain a private market except under a licence granted by the board.

Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, section 26.

(2) The board, as regards markets lawfully in existence on the date on which this Act comes into force shall, and as regards other markets may, grant a licence under sub-section (1), subject to such conditions as to sanitation, drainage, water supply, width of paths and ways, weights and measures to be used, and rents, fees, and tolls to be charged, in such markets, as the board may think fit.

159. Any person claiming a right to levy fees or tolls of the nature specified in section 156, shall first apply to the Commissioner, who may grant him a certificate recognizing his

Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, section 27.

right in this behalf and on such certificate being submitted to a board it shall, in granting him a licence under sub-section (2) of section 158, allow the licensee to levy such fees or tolls.

Central Provinces Local
Self-Government Act, section
28

160. In deciding whether to grant the certificate or grounds of decision not, the Commissioner shall take on claim to levy fees or tolls, into consideration any representations which any board may make, in writing or otherwise, to the Commissioner against such right and also the following circumstances, namely,—

(a) whether the applicant is entitled by long usage to levy such fees or tolls;

(b) whether he is entitled to levy them under the special sanction of the Local Government or in accordance with the provisions of the record of village custom made under section 84 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.

U. P. III of 1901.

Central Provinces Local
Self-Government Act, section
29.

161. Any person aggrieved by an order refusing to grant a certificate under section 160 may, within six months from the date of such order, institute a suit to establish the right which he claims, and subject to the result of such suit, such order shall be final.

Central Provinces Local
Self-Government Act, section
30

162 When a licence granted under section 158, sub-section (2) does not permit the levy of any fees or tolls, it shall be granted free of charge; but when such permission is given, a fee not exceeding such amount as may be fixed by rules made in this behalf may be charged for such licence.

Central Provinces Local
Self-Government Act, section
31.

163. A licence under section 158 shall, unless it otherwise directs, remain in force for the financial year during which it has been granted but it may at any time be suspended or cancelled for breach of any of its conditions or levy of any unauthorized fees or tolls.

Central Provinces Local
Self-Government Act, section
32

164. Any person aggrieved by any order made by a board under the powers vested in it by section 158, 159, 162 or 163 may appeal, within thirty days from the date thereof, to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Central Provinces Local
Self-Government Act, section
33.

165. If the board fails to grant a licence under sub-section (2) of section 158 for a period of two months from the date of the receipt of an application for such licence, any person aggrieved by such failure may apply to the Commissioner, who may reject the application or may direct the board to grant a licence or grant it himself, and his decision shall be final.

Central Provinces Local
Self-Government Act, section
34.

166. Any person—
Penalty for unlicensed markets.

(a) establishing or maintaining a market for which a licence has not been granted under section 158, sub-section (2) or section 165, or

(b) opening or keeping open a market for which a licence has been cancelled under section 163, or

(c) opening or keeping open a market during the period of suspension specified under section 163,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, if the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

167. Where a board, for the purpose of exercising any power or performing any duty conferred or imposed upon it under this or any other enactment, desires the Local Government to acquire on its behalf, permanently or temporarily, any land, or any right in respect of land, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or of other existing law, the Local Government may, at the request of the board, acquire such land or such right under the aforesaid provisions: and, on payment by the board to the Local Government of the compensation awarded thereunder and of the charges incurred by the Local Government in connection with the proceedings, the land or right, as the case may be, shall vest in the board.

Municipalities Act, section 117.
District Boards Act, section 49.

I of 1894.

168. Subject to the provisions of the next section and to any condition imposed by the owner of the property, a board may manage and control any property entrusted to its management and control.

Municipalities Act, section 118.

169. (1) The management, control, and administration of every public institution maintained exclusively out of the district fund shall vest in the board.

Municipalities Act, section 119.
District Boards Act, section 48.

(2) Any other public institution may be vested in, or placed under the management, control, and administration of the board: provided that the extent of the independent authority of the board in respect thereof may be prescribed by rule.

(3) All property, endowments, and funds belonging to any public institution vesting in or placed under the management, control, and administration of a board, shall be held by the board in trust for the purposes to which such property, endowments, and funds were lawfully applicable at the time when the institution became so vested or was so placed.

(4) Provided that nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be held to prevent the vesting of any trust property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

VI of 1890.

170. (1) The district fund and all property vested in a board shall be applied for the purposes express or implied for which, by or under this or any other enactment, powers are conferred or duties or obligations are imposed upon the board.

Municipalities Act, section 120.
District Boards Act, section 45.

(2) Provided that the board shall not incur any expenditure for acquiring or renting land beyond the

limits of the district or for constructing any work beyond such limits except—

- (a) with the sanction of the Local Government, and
- (b) on such terms and conditions as the Local Government imposes.

(3) Provided also that priority shall be given in the order set forth below to the following liabilities and obligations of a board—

- (a) liabilities and obligations arising from a trust legally imposed upon, or accepted by the board ;
- (b) the repayment of, and the payment of interest on, any loan incurred under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 ;
- (c) the payment of establishment charges, including such contributions as are referred to in sections 87 and 88 ;
- (d) any sum ordered to be paid from the district fund under sub-section (3) of section 185, sub-section (2) of section 184, sub-section (2) of section 173, sub-section (3) of section 133 or sub-section (3) of section 253.

IX of 1914.

Municipalities Act, section 124.
District Boards Act, section 50.

171. (1) Subject to any restriction imposed by or under this Act a board may transfer property. by sale, mortgage, lease, gift, exchange or otherwise any property vested in it, not being property held by it in trust the terms of which are inconsistent with the right to so transfer.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) a board may, with the sanction of the Local Government, transfer to His Majesty any property vested in it, but not so as to affect any trust or public rights to which the property is subject.

(3) Provided that every transfer under sub-section (1), other than a lease for a term not exceeding one year, shall be made by instrument in writing sealed with the common seal of the board and otherwise complying with all the conditions in respect of contracts imposed by or under this Act.

Municipalities Act, section 125.

172. A board may make compensation out of its fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in it, its officers, or its servants, under this or any other enactment, or vested in the Local Government or the Commissioner under section 183, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

Municipalities Act, section 126.

173. (1) When special police protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of a fair, agricultural show, or industrial exhibition, managed by a board, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the board shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of such charge as the Local Government considers equitably payable by it.

(2) If the sum charged is not paid, the Commissioner may make an order directing the person having

the custody of the district fund to pay the expense from such fund.

174. The following matters shall be governed by Municipalities Act, section 127.
 Matters governed by rules, namely:—
 rule.

- (a) the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;
- (b) the conditions on which property may be acquired by a board or on which property vested in a board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise; and
- (c) any other matter relating to the fund or property of a board in respect of which the Act makes no provision or insufficient provision and provision is, in the opinion of the Local Government, necessary.

Budgets.

75. (1) Every board shall have prepared and laid Municipalities Act, section 99.
 before it, at a meeting to be held in
 The budget. every year before such date as is fixed by rule in this behalf, a complete account of its actual and expected receipts and expenditure for the current financial year, together with a budget estimate of its income and expenditure for the next ensuing financial year.

(2) The board shall at such meeting decide upon the appropriations and the ways and means contained in the budget estimate and, by special resolution, pass a budget.

(3) The board may vary or alter, from time to time, as circumstances may render desirable, by special resolution, the budget passed under sub-section (2).

176. As soon as may be after the first day of October, Municipalities Act, section 100.
 a revised budget for the year shall
 Revision of budgets. be framed and such revised budget shall, so far as may be, be subject to all the provisions applicable to a budget made under section 175.

177. In framing a budget a board shall provide for Municipalities Act, section 101.
 the maintenance of such minimum
 Minimum closing balance shown in budget. closing balance (if any) as the Local Government may, by order, prescribe.

178. (1) Every board shall submit its budget and Power of Local Government to sanction budget.
 every alteration or revision thereof
 to the Local Government or to such officer as the Local Government may, by order, direct in this behalf.

(2) The Local Government may at any time within two months from the receipt of a budget or revised budget under sub-section (1)—

- (a) approve the budget, or
- (b) return it to the board, for amendment on the ground that it fails to make adequate provision for—
 - (i) the maintenance of such minimum balance as may be prescribed; or
 - (ii) the appropriation of any sum allotted to the board by the Local Government for the purpose for which it was allotted, or

(iii) the repayment of loans or any other expenditure for which the board is legally liable.

(3) Any board whose budget is returned for amendment under sub-section (2) shall forthwith amend it to the satisfaction of the Local Government and shall re-submit the budget as amended to the Local Government which may then approve it.

Municipalities Act, section 103.

179 (1) Where a budget or revised budget of a board has been approved by the Local Government under section 178 the board shall not incur any expenditure under any of the heads of the budget, other than a head providing for the refund of taxes, in excess of the amount passed under that head, without making provision for such excess by the variation or alteration of the budget.

(2) Where any expenditure under any head providing for the refund of taxes is incurred in excess of the amount approved or sanctioned under that head, provision shall be made without delay for such expenditure by the variation or alteration of the budget.

Municipalities Act, section 95.

180. The following matters shall be governed by rules, namely,—
Conduct of correspondence, accounts, budgets, etc.

- (a) the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between boards and the Local Government or officers of the Local Government and representations by the board addressed to the Local Government shall pass;
- (b) the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of the board;
- (c) the authority by whom and the condition subject to which such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;
- (d) the agency by which such plans and estimates shall be prepared and by which works shall be carried out;
- (e) the accounts to be kept by boards, the manner in which accounts shall be audited and published and the power of auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (f) the date before which a meeting shall be held for the sanction of the budget;
- (g) the method and forms to be adopted in the preparation of budgets; and
- (h) the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards.

CHAPTER IX.

EXTERNAL CONTROL.

Municipalities Act, section 32.
District Boards Act, section 51.

181. (1) The Commissioner or the District Magistrate (when he is not a member of the board) may within the limits of his division or district, as the case may be—

- (a) inspect or cause to be inspected, any immoveable property used or occupied by a board or joint

committee, or any work in progress under the direction of a board or such committee ;

(b) by order in writing call for and inspect a book or document in the possession or under the control of a board or such committee ;

(c) by order in writing require a board or such committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports or copies of documents, relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he thinks fit to call for ; and

(d) record in writing for the consideration of a board or such committee, any observations he thinks proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee

(2) Every officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may, within the limits of his jurisdiction, exercise the powers conferred upon the Commissioner or District Magistrate by sub-section (1) in respect of any matters affecting his department, and may inspect, or cause to be inspected, the administration of a board in respect of such matters.

182 A work, or institution, constructed or maintained, in whole or part, at the expense of a board, and all registers, books, accounts or documents relating thereto shall at all times be open to inspection by such officers as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Municipalities Act, section 31

183. (1) The Commissioner, or the District Magistrate, may, within the limits of his division or district, as the case may be, by order in writing, prohibit the execution or further execution of a resolution or order passed or made under this or any other enactment by a board or committee of a board, or a joint committee, or any officer or servant of a board or joint committee, if in his opinion such resolution or order is of a nature to cause or tend to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury to the public or to any class or body of persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or affray, and may prohibit the doing or continuance by any person of any act, in pursuance of or under cover of such resolution or order.

Municipalities Act, section 34
District Boards Act, section 52.

(2) Where an order is made under sub-section (1) a copy thereof, with a statement of the reasons for making it, shall forthwith be forwarded by the District Magistrate through the Commissioner or by the Commissioner, as the case may be, to the Local Government, which may thereupon, if it thinks fit, rescind or modify the order.

(3) Where the execution or further execution of a resolution or order is prohibited by an order made under sub-section (1) and continuing in force, it shall be the duty of the board, if so required by the authority making the order under the said sub-section to take any action which it would have entitled to take, if the resolution or order had never been made or passed, and which is necessary for preventing any person from doing or continuing to do

anything under cover of the resolution or order of which the further execution is prohibited.

Municipalities Act, section 36
District Boards Act, section 28

184. (1) In case of emergency the District Magistrate may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act which the board is impowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the safety or protection of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid the District Magistrate may make an order directing the person having the custody of the district fund to pay the expense from such fund.

(3) The District Magistrate shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

Municipalities Act, section 35
District Boards Act, section 54.

185. (1) If at any time upon representation made or otherwise, it appears to the Local Government that a board has made default in performing a duty imposed on it by or under this or any other enactment, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the District Magistrate to perform it and may direct that the expense (if any) of performing the duty shall be paid, within such time as may be fixed, to the District Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the district fund to pay the expense from such fund.

Municipalities Act, section 30.

186. If at any time, upon representation made, or otherwise, it appears to the Local Government that a board persists in making default in the performance of any duty or duties imposed on it by or under this or any other enactment, or in exceeding or abusing its powers, the Local Government may (after calling for an explanation from the board and considering any objection made by it to action being taken under this section) by an order published with the reasons for making it in the gazette, either dissolve the board or supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1919, section 6

187. When a board is dissolved by an order under section 186—
Consequences of dissolution of board.

(a) all members of the board shall, on a date to be specified in such order, vacate their offices as such members but without prejudice to their eligibility for election or nomination under clause (b).

(b) elections shall be held or nominations made or both as the case may be, on a date [prior to the date mentioned in clause (a)] to be specified in the said order for the purposes of reconstituting the said board ;

(c) a person elected or nominated under clause (b) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 30 of this Act, hold office as a member of the board from the date mentioned in clause (a).

188. When a board is superseded by an order under
Consequences of supersession of board section 186—

Municipalities Act, section 31.

(a) all members of the board shall, on a date to be specified in the order, vacate their offices as such members, but without prejudice to their eligibility for election or nomination under clause (d) ;

(b) during the supersession of the board such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf may exercise and shall perform, so far as may be, the powers and duties of the board, and shall be deemed the board for all purposes ;

(c) during such supersession, all property vested in the board shall, pending or in default of an appointment of a person or persons under clause (b), vest in His Majesty ;

(d) before the expiry of the period of supersession, elections shall be held or nominations made or both, as the case may be, for the purpose of reconstituting the board.

CHAPTER X.

FERRIES.

189. The Local Government may from time to time—
Power to declare and discontinue public ferries.

Northern India Ferries Act 1878, sections 4 and 5

(a) declaration what ferries shall be deemed public ferries, and the respective districts in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situated ;

(b) take possession of a private ferry, paying compensation for any loss incurred by so doing, and declare it to be a public ferry ;

(c) establish new ferries where, in its opinion, they are needed ;

(d) define the limits of any public ferry ;

(e) change the course of any public ferry ; and,

(f) discontinue any public ferry which it deems unnecessary.

Every such declaration, establishment, definition, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification :

Proviso I.—Provided that when a river lies between two provinces, the powers conferred by this section shall, in respect of such river, be exercised jointly by the Local

Governments of those provinces by notification in their respective official gazettes, and in any case where the said Local Governments fail to agree as regards the exercise of any such power they shall exercise such power subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Proviso II.—Provided also that, when any alteration in the course of, or in the limits of, a public ferry is rendered necessary by changes in the river, such alteration may be made by an order under his hand by the Commissioner of the division in which such ferry is situate, or by such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Ferries Act, section 7A.

190. (1) Every public ferry situated wholly within the limits of any district shall be managed by the board of that district.

(2) Where a public ferry connects different districts in the same division, the Commissioner of the division shall determine by which of the boards concerned such ferry shall be managed.

(3) Where a public ferry connects districts situated in different divisions, the Local Government shall determine by which of the boards concerned such ferry shall be managed.

(4) Where a public ferry connects districts situated in different provinces, the Local Governments concerned shall determine by which of the boards concerned such ferry shall be managed. In the event of a difference of opinion between the Local Governments concerned, the Governor General in Council shall determine by which of the boards concerned such ferry shall be managed.

Ferries Act, section 7A.

191. Where a public ferry is managed by a board the credit of income of such ferry shall be paid into the district fund of such board.

Ferries Act, section 7.

192. Notwithstanding anything contained in this chapter the Local Government may direct that any public ferry situated within the limits of any municipality, notified area, or cantonment be managed by the municipal board, notified area committee or cantonment committee, respectively, or that any public ferry appurtenant to a railway, be managed by the administration of such railway, and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry, including the proceeds of fines and penalties realized on conviction of any offence relating to such ferry under this chapter, be paid, subject to the provisions of section 209, into the fund of the authority to which the management is entrusted, and thereupon such ferry shall be managed and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid accordingly.

Ferries Act, section 12.

193. (1) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act for carrying out the provisions of this chapter in respect of public ferries.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions such rules may provide for—

- (a) the control and the management of all public ferries within the territories under its administration and for regulating the traffic at such ferries ;
- (b) regulating the time at which, the manner in which, and the terms on which tolls of such ferries may be let by auction or otherwise, and prescribing the persons by whom auctions may be conducted ; Ferries Act, sections 8 and 12(b).
- (c) regulating the conditions on which such lease may be given, the security which may be demanded from the lessee, and the conditions on which such lease may be cancelled by the lessor or surrendered by the lessee ; Ferries Act, sections 8, 10, 11 and 24.
- (d) regulating the collection of rents payable by such lessee ; Ferries Act, section 12(e).
- (e) compensating persons who have compounded for tolls payable for use of any such ferry when such ferry has been discontinued before the expiration of the period compounded for ; Ferries Act, section 12(e).
- (f) prescribing the authority by whom and the manner in which any compensation payable under this chapter shall be assessed ;
- (g) forbidding the establishment or working of a private ferry within a specified distance from a public ferry : Ferries Act, section 13.
 Provided that no such rule shall apply to boats which do not ply for hire.
- (h) fixing the rates at which tolls shall be levied on all persons, animals, vehicles and other things crossing a river by a public ferry and not employed or transmitted on the public service ; Ferries Act, section 15, first paragraph.
- (i) prescribing the manner in which notice of such rates shall be given to the public ; Ferries Act, section 16.
- (j) regulating the terms on which any person may be allowed to compound for such toll ; Ferries Act, section 18.
- (k) exempting any persons, animals, vehicles or other things from payment of such tolls ; Ferries Act, section 15, second paragraph.
- (l) in cases in which the communication is to be established by means of a bridge-of-boats, pontoons or rafts or a swing bridge, flying bridge, temporary bridge, or causeway regulating the time and manner at and in which such bridge or causeway shall be constructed and maintained and, in the case of a bridge, opened for the passage of vessels and rafts through the same ; Ferries Act, section 12(f).
- (m) in cases in which the traffic is conveyed in boats, regulating— Ferries Act, section 12(g).
 - (1) the number and kinds of such boats and their dimensions and equipment,
 - (2) the number of the crew to be kept by the lessee for each boat,
 - (3) the maintenance of such boats continually in good condition,

(4) the hours during which, and the intervals within which, the lessee shall be bound to ply, and

(5) the number of passengers, animals, and vehicles, and the bulk and weight of other things, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip.

Ferries Act, section 14.

194. Whoever uses the approach to, or landing places of, a public ferry is liable to pay the toll payable for crossing such ferry.

Ferries Act, section 15, paragraph 3.

195. Where the tolls of a public ferry have been let, any rule exempting any persons, animals, vehicles or other things

from payment of such tolls if made after the date of the lease, shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of such tolls as may be fixed by the authority prescribed by rule in this behalf.

Ferries Act, section 9.

196. All arrears due by the lessee of the tolls of a public ferry on account of his lease may be recovered from the lessee or his surety (if any) in the manner prescribed by Chapter VII.

Ferries Act, section 12, last two lines.

197. The lessee of the tolls of a public ferry shall make such returns of traffic as the Local Government may, from time to time, require.

Private ferries.

Ferries Act, section 19.

198. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act providing for the maintenance of order and for the safety of passengers and property at ferries other than public ferries.

Ferries Act, section 20.

199. The tolls charged at such ferries shall not exceed the highest rate for the time being fixed under section 193 for public ferries.

Penalties and procedure.

200. The provisions contained in Chapter XII shall apply to every rule made under this chapter:

Provided that the breach of any rule referred to in sections 201, 203, and 205 shall be punished with the penalty specified in the said sections respectively.

Ferries Act, section 21.

201. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, who breaks a rule made under section 193(2) (i), and every lessee who neglects to furnish any return required under section 197 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Ferries Act, section 22.

202. Every such lessee or other person as aforesaid and any person in possession of a private ferry asking or taking more than the lawful toll, or without due cause delaying any person, animal, vehicle or other thing shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

203. Whoever breaks any rule made under section 193(2)(m) or 198 in any case in which the effect of such breach is to cause injury to, or to endanger the safety of, the public or any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Ferry Act, section 23

204 Every person crossing by any public ferry or using the approach to or landing place thereof, who refuses to pay the proper toll, and every person—

Ferry Act, section 25.

who, with intent to avoid payment of such toll, fraudulently or forcibly crosses by any such ferry without paying the toll, or

who obstructs any toll collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this chapter, or

who, after being warned by any such toll collector, lessee or assistant not to do so, goes or takes any animals, vehicles or other things into any ferry-boat, or upon any bridge at such a ferry, which is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger human life or property, or

who refuses or neglects to leave or remove any animals, vehicles or goods from any such ferry-boat or bridge, on being requested by such toll collector, lessee or assistant to do so,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

205. Whoever establishes, maintains or works a ferry in contravention of any rule made under section 193(2)(g) shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which the ferry is maintained or worked in contravention of that rule.

Ferry Act, section 26

206 Whoever navigates, anchors, moors or fastens any vessel or raft or stacks any timber in a manner so rash or negligent as to damage a public ferry, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and the toll collector or lessee of the tolls of such ferry or any of his assistants may seize or detain such vessel, raft or timber pending the enquiry and assessment hereinafter mentioned.

Ferry Act, section 28.

207. Any police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant arrest any person committing an offence under section 204 or 106.

Ferry Act, section 23.

208. Every magistrate trying any offence under this chapter may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (if any) done or caused by the offender to the ferry concerned,

Ferry Act, section 31.

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and shall order the amount of such value to be paid by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine, or, when the offence is one under section 208, by the sale of the vessel, raft or timber, causing the damage and of anything found in or upon such vessel or raft. The appellate court, or in cases where there is no appeal under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the District Magistrate may, on the appeal of any person aggrieved by an order under this section, reduce or remit the amount payable under such order.

Ferries Act, sections 17 and 27

209. All fines and penalties realized on conviction of any offence under this chapter shall be credited to the district fund in the case of a ferry managed by the board:

Provided that where the tolls of any public ferry have been leased, the whole or any portion of any fine realized on a conviction under sections 204 and 205, or of any sum ordered to be paid by the offender in addition to any fine on a conviction under section 208, may, at the discretion of the convicting magistrate or bench of magistrates, be paid to the lessee.

Ferries Act, section 32.

210. When the lease of the tolls any public ferry is cancelled in accordance with any provisions contained therein, or in accordance with any rule, or when such lease is surrendered, the authority managing such ferry may take possession of all boats and their equipment, and all other material and appliances, used by the lessee for the purposes of such ferry, and may use the same, subject to payment of compensation, until such authority can conveniently procure substitutes therefor.

Ferries Act, section 33

211. When any boats or their equipment, or any materials or appliances suitable for setting up a ferry, are urgently required for facilitating the transport of officers or troops of His Majesty on duty or of any other persons on the business of His Majesty or of any animals, vehicles or baggage belonging to such officers, troops or persons, or of any property of His Majesty, the magistrate of the district may take possession of and use the same, subject to payment of compensation, until such transport is completed.

Ferries Act, section 34

212. No suit to ascertain the amount of any compensation payable, or abatement of rent allowable, under this chapter shall be cognizable by any civil court

Ferries Act, section 35

213. The Local Government may, by notification, delegate, under such restrictions as it thinks fit, any of the powers conferred on it under this chapter to any Commissioner of a division or to such other officer as it thinks fit, by name or by virtue of his office.

214. (1) The District Magistrate may forbid the use of any ferry-boat, or any bridge-of-boats, or other form of bridge or causeway in use at a ferry which he finds to be in such a

condition that it cannot be used without danger, and may, if necessary, take possession of such boat or close such bridge or causeway

(2) Any order under subsection (1) shall continue in operation until the boat, bridge or causeway in respect of which it was passed has been repaired or replaced to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate

(3) The District Magistrate shall give prompt intimation of any action taken under this section to the authority having the management of the ferry.

(4) Any ferry contractor or other person in charge of a ferry, or any servant or agent of such contractor or person, who disobeys an order under this section or knowingly permits a bridge of boats to be used in contravention of any such order, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER XI. CATTLE TRESPASS.

215. In this chapter (1) "cattle" includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses, mules, pigs, sheep and goats, with their young.

(2) "Police officer" includes a village watchman.

216. Pounds shall be established at such places as the board, subject to the general control of the Local Government, from time to time, directs and shall be under the control of the board. The board may determine what villages shall be served by any such pound.

217. The board shall appoint for each pound a pound-keeper who shall take charge of, feed and water all cattle brought to the pound until they are disposed of as hereinafter directed

218. (1) The cultivator or occupier of any land, or any person who has advanced cash for the cultivation of the crop or produce on any land, or the vendee or mortgagee of such crop or produce, or any part thereof, may seize, or cause to be seized, any cattle trespassing on such land and doing damage thereto, or to any crop or produce thereon, and send them, or cause them to be sent, within twenty-four hours to the pound established for the village in which the land is situated, or in case no such pound has been established to the nearest pound.

(2) All police officers shall, when required, aid in preventing—

(a) resistance to such seizures, and

(b) rescues from persons making such seizures.

219. Persons in charge of public roads, pleasure grounds, plantations, canals, drainage works, embankments, and the like, and police officers may seize, or cause to be seized, any cattle doing damage to such roads, grounds, plantations,

("C.I. Act" means the Cattle Trespas, Act I of 1871)
C T Act, section 3.

C T Act, sections 4 and 5

C T Act, sections 6 and 9.

C T Act, section 10

C. T. Act, section 11.

canals, drainage works, embankments, and the like, or the sides or slopes of such roads, canals, drainage works or embankments or found straying thereon, and shall send them, or cause them to be sent, within twenty-four hours to the nearest pound.

C. T. Act, sections 5 and 12.

220. (1) The Local Government shall by notification prescribe a scale according to which fines and charges for impounded cattle fines shall be levied for every head of cattle impounded:

Provided that when it appears to the Local Government upon a report made by a District Magistrate or by a board, that in any local area subject to such magistrate or board cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Local Government may by notification direct that for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the said scale, as may be prescribed in the notification.

(2) The board shall fix the rates of charge for feeding and watering impounded cattle.

C T Act, section 13

221. If the owner of the impounded cattle or his agent appears and claims the cattle, the pound-keeper shall deliver them to him on payment of the fines and charges incurred in respect of such cattle.

The owner or his agent, on taking back the cattle, shall sign a receipt for them in such form as may be prescribed by regulations made under section 235.

C T. Act, section 14.

222 (1) If the cattle are not claimed within seven days from the date of their being impounded, the pound-keeper shall report the fact to the office in charge of the nearest police station, or to such other officer as the board appoints in this behalf.

(2) Such officer shall thereupon stick up in a conspicuous part of his office a notice stating—

- (a) the number and description of the cattle,
- (b) the place where they were seized,
- (c) the place where they are impounded,

and shall cause proclamation of the same to be made by beat of drum in the village and at the market-place nearest to the place of seizure.

(3) If the cattle are not claimed within seven days from the date of the notice, they shall be sold by public auction by the said officer, or an officer of his establishment deputed for that purpose, at such place and time and subject to such conditions as the District Magistrate [if the report referred to in sub-section (1) was made to the officer in charge of a police station] or the chairman of the board (in any other case) by general or special order from time to time directs:

Provided that if any such cattle are, in the opinion of such officer, not likely to fetch a fair price if sold as aforesaid, they may be disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit.

223. If the owner or his agent appears and refuses to pay the said fines and expenses, on the ground that the seizure was illegal and that the owner is about to make a complaint under section 228, then upon deposit of the fines and charges incurred in respect of the cattle, the cattle shall be delivered to him.

C. T. Act, section 15.

224. (1) If the owner or his agent appears and refuses or omits to pay or (in the case mentioned in section 223) to deposit the said fines and expenses, the cattle, or as many of them as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction by such officer, at such place and time and subject to such conditions as are referred to in section 222.

C. T. Act, section 16.

(2) The fines leviable and the expenses of feeding and watering, together with the expenses of sale (if any) shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale.

(3) The remaining cattle and the balance of the purchase money (if any) shall be delivered to the owner or his agent, together with an account showing—

- (a) the number of cattle seized,
- (b) the time during which they have been impounded,
- (c) the amount of fines and charges incurred,
- (d) the number of cattle sold,
- (e) the proceeds of sale, and
- (f) the manner in which those proceeds have been disposed of.

(4) The owner or his agent shall give a receipt for the cattle delivered to him and for the balance of the purchase money (if any) paid to him according to such account.

Receipts.

225. (1) The charges for feeding and watering deducted under section 224 shall be paid over to the pound-keeper, who shall also retain and appropriate all sums received by him on account of such charges under section 221. The surplus unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be held in deposit for three months, and if no claim thereto is preferred and established within that period, shall at its expiry be credited to the district fund.

C. T. Act, section 17.

(2) All sums received on account of fines levied for impounded cattle shall be credited to the district fund.

226. No person having any duty to perform under this chapter, and, where a sale is held by a police officer under section 222, no police officer shall, directly or indirectly, purchase cattle at a sale under this chapter.

C. T. Act, section 19
Order XXI, Rule 73, Civil
Procedure Code.

227. No pound-keeper shall release or deliver any impounded cattle otherwise than in accordance with the former part of this chapter, unless such release or delivery is ordered by a magistrate or civil court.

C. T. Act, section 19.

C. T. Act, sections 20,
22, and 23.

228. (1) Whoever seizes, detains or impounds any cattle contrary to the provisions of this chapter or of any regulation made thereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees in addition to the amount of any fine and other expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle

(2) The amount of any fine realized under this section shall be paid to the complainant.

(3) The court convicting an accused under this section shall order him to pay to the complainant, in addition to the fine imposed under sub-section (1), the amount of any expense incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle; and, if the cattle have not been released, the magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release, and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this chapter shall be paid by the person who made the seizure, or detained or impounded the cattle.

(4) Any sum awarded under sub-section (3) may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed by the magistrate.

C. T. Act, sections 20 and
21

(5) No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section except upon a complaint made not more than ten days after the seizure complained of by a person whose cattle have been seized or who has an interest in such cattle.

C. T. Act, section 24

229 Whoever forcibly opposes the seizure of cattle

Penalty for forcibly
opposing the seizure of
cattle or rescuing the
same

liable to be seized under this chapter,
and whoever rescues the same after
seizure, either from a pound or from

any person taking or about to take them to a pound, such person being near at hand and acting under the powers conferred by this chapter, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both

C. T. Act, section 25.

230 Any fine imposed under the next following

Recovery of penalty for
mischief committed by
causing cattle to trespass

section or for the offence of mischief
by causing cattle to trespass on any

land may be recovered by sale of all or any of the cattle by which the trespass was committed, whether they were seized in the act of trespassing or not, and whether they are the property of the person convicted of the offence, or were only in his charge when the trespass was committed.

C. T. Act, section 26.

231. (1) Whoever, by neglect or otherwise, causes or

Penalty for damage
caused to land or crops
or public roads

permits to be damaged by any pigs
owned by him or in his charge any

land or any crop or produce of land, or any public road, by allowing such pigs to trespass thereon shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that sub-section (1) be read as if it had reference to cattle generally or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only.

232. Any pound-keeper purchasing, releasing or delivering cattle contrary to the provisions of section 226 or section 227 or omitting to provide any impounded cattle with sufficient food and water, or failing to perform any of the other duties imposed upon him by this chapter, shall, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished, on conviction before a magistrate, with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

C. T. Act, section 27.

Such fines may be recovered by deductions from the pound keeper's salary.

233. All fines recovered under sections 230, 231 or 232 may be appropriated in whole or in part as compensation for loss or damage proved to the satisfaction of the convicting magistrate.

C. T. Act, section 28.

234. (1) Nothing herein contained prohibits any person whose crops or other produce of land have been damaged by trespass of cattle from suing for compensation in any competent court.

C. T. Act, section 29.

(2) Any compensation paid to such person under this chapter by order of the convicting magistrate shall be set off and deducted from any sum claimed by or awarded to him as compensation in such suit.

C. T. Act, section 30

235. (1) The board may make regulations prescribing the registers to be kept, the returns to be submitted, and the procedure to be followed by any person having duties to perform under this chapter, and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

C. T. Act, sections 7, 8 etc.

(2) The power of the board to make regulations under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the condition of the regulations not taking effect until they have been confirmed by the Local Government.

236. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this chapter the Local Government may by notification—

Power of Local Government to transfer control of pounds to local authority other than board.

(a) transfer to any local authority other than the board all or any of the functions of the Local Government or of the board under this chapter, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(b) direct that the whole or any part of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle under section 225 from pounds within the said local area and the proceeds from fines realized on conviction of any offence under this chapter committed within the said local area shall, subject to the provisions of sections 228 and 233, be placed to the credit of the local fund concerned.

CHAPTER XII.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND BYELAWS.

Municipalities Act, section
296

237. (1) The Local Government shall make rules consistent with this Act in respect of the matters described in sections 26, 127, 174 and 180.

(2) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) providing for any matter for which power to make provision is conferred, expressly or by implication, on the Local Government by this or any other enactment in force at the commencement of this Act; and
- (b) generally for the guidance of a board or any Government officer in any matter connected with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Municipalities Act, section
297.

238. (1) A board may, by special resolution, make regulations consistent with this Act and with any rule, and with any regulation made by the Local Government under subsection (2), as to all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner of convening meetings, and of giving notice thereof;
- (c) the conduct of proceedings, including the asking of questions by members at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (d) the establishment of committees, other than merely advisory committees, for any purpose, and the determination of all matters relating to the constitution and procedure of such committees;
- (e) the avoidance of any entry shown in the third column of Schedule II;
- (f) the delegation of powers, duties or functions to—
 - (i) the chairman of the board;
 - (ii) a committee constituted under clause (d);
 - (iii) a chairman of such committee;
 - (iv) the secretary or any other servant of the board.
- (g) the absentee or other allowances of the servants employed by a board;
- (h) the amount and nature of the security to be furnished by a servant of a board from whom it is deemed expedient to require security;
- (i) the grant of leave to servants of a board, and the remuneration to be paid to the person, if any, appointed to act for them whilst on leave;
- (j) the period of service of all servants of a board and the conditions under which such servants, or any of them, shall receive gratuities or compassionate allowances on retirement or on their becoming disabled through the execution of their duty, and the amount of such gratuities or compassionate allowances; and the conditions under which any gratuities or compassionate allowances may be paid to the surviving relatives of any such servants

whose death has been caused through the execution of their duty ;

(k) the payment of contributions, at such rates and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in such regulations, to a pension or provident fund established by the board, or with the approval of the board, by the said servants ;

(l) the conditions subject to which sums due to a board may be written off as irrecoverable, and the conditions subject to which the whole or any part of a fee chargeable for distress may be remitted ; and

(m) all other similar matters :

(2) Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, make regulations consistent with this Act in respect of any of the matters specified in clauses (e) to (l) of sub-section (1), and any regulation so made shall have the effect of rescinding any regulation made by the board under the said sub-section in respect of the same matter or inconsistent therewith.

239. (1) A board by special resolution may, and where required by the Local Government shall, make byelaws applicable to the whole or any part of the rural area of the district, consistent with this Act, and with any rule, for the purpose of promoting or maintaining the health, safety, and convenience of the inhabitants of such area and for the furtherance of the administration of the district under this Act.

Municipalities Act, section 298.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), a board may, in the exercise of the said power, make any by-law described in the list below—

(a) regulating the erection, re erection or material alteration of any building which abuts on or is adjacent to any public road or place, or property vested in His Majesty, or the board ;

Municipalities Act, section 178.

(b) regulating the conditions on which permission may be given for the temporary occupation of, or the erection of temporary structures on, or for projections over, any public road or place or property vested in His Majesty, or the board ;

(c) regulating sanitation, conservancy and drainage ;

Municipalities Act, section 298 1 (d)

(d) protecting from pollution and purifying all sources of water used for drinking purposes ;

Town Areas Act, 1914, section 25.

(e) prohibiting the removal or use for drinking purposes of any water from any stream, well, tank, or other source where such removal or use causes or is likely to cause, disease or injury to health, and preventing such removal or use by the filling in of any well, tank or other receptacle or by any other method that may be considered advisable ;

(f) prohibiting the deposit or storage of manure, refuse, carcasses of animals, or other offensive matter in a manner prejudicial to the public health, comfort or convenience ;

District Boards (Amendment Act, 1915, sections 2 (iii) and 3 (ii).

District Boards Act, section 42 (c) and (j)

District Boards Act, section 42 (k).

Assam Local Self-Government Act, section 89 (XXVII).

Town Areas Act, 1914, section 26 (h).

Assam Local Self-Government Act, section 89 (XXIX).

Municipalities Act, section 298-H (b).

Municipalities Act, section 298-I (h) J (a).

Municipalities Act, section 298-J (b)

Municipalities Act, section 298-J (c).

Municipalities Act, section 299.

Municipalities Act, section 300.

- (g) regulating the disposal of corpses by burning or burial ;
- (h) regulating the excavation of earth and the filling up of excavations and depressions injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood ;
- (i) regulating the removal of noxious vegetation ;
- (j) regulating the disposal or destruction of materials likely to convey infection ;
- (k) regulating slaughter-houses and offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings or practices, and prescribing fees to defray the expenditure incurred by a board for this purpose ;
- (l) regulating poor-houses, asylums, veterinary hospitals, markets, staging houses, inspection houses, public parks and gardens, encamping grounds, *sarais* and *paraos*, and other public institutions ;
- (m) regulating fairs, agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions held under the authority of a board ;
- (n) prohibiting the obstruction of any streams, channels, or drains under the control of the board and providing for the removal of any such obstruction ;
- (o) for demolishing, removing or securing dangerous buildings, trees or places ;
- (p) providing for the destruction of unclaimed, diseased or rabid dogs and noxious animals ;
- (q) providing for the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic on any public road where such regulation or prohibition appears to the board to be necessary ;
- (r) prohibiting or regulating any act which occasions, or is likely to occasion, a public nuisance for the prohibition or regulation of which no provision is made elsewhere by or under this Act ;
- (s) providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the taking of a census and for the compulsory supply of such information as may be necessary to make such registration or census effective ;
- (t) for the protection from injury or interference of anything within the district being the property of His Majesty or of the board, or being under the control of the board.

240. In making a rule the Local Government, and in making a bye-law the board with the sanction of the Local Government, may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

241. (i) The powers of the Local Government to make rules or regulations under this chapter is subject to the condition of

Previous publication of rules, etc., made by Government.

the rules or regulations being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the gazette.

(2) Any rule or regulation made by the Local Government may be general for all divisions or districts or for all divisions or districts not expressly excepted from its operation, or may be special for the whole or any part of any one or more than one division or districts as the Local Government directs.

242. (1) The power of a board to make regulations Confirmation, etc., of regulations and bye-laws made by board. under clauses (c) to (l) of sub-section (1) of section 238 shall be subject to the condition of the regulations not taking effect until they have been confirmed by the Local Government.

Municipalities Act, section 301.

(2) The power of a board to make bye-laws shall be subject to the condition of the bye-laws being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the gazette.

(3) The Local Government in confirming a bye-law or regulation may make any change in its form that appears necessary.

(4) No alteration or rescission of a regulation made under clauses (c) to (l) of sub-section (1) of section 238 or of any bye-law by a board shall have effect unless and until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

(5) The Local Government may, after previous publication of its intention, rescind any regulation or bye-law which it has confirmed, and thereupon the regulation or bye-law shall cease to have effect.

CHAPTER XIII.

PROCEDURE.

243. Where any notice issued under any section of this Act or under any rule or bye-law requires an act to be done for which no time is fixed by such section or rule or bye-law, the notice shall specify a reasonable time for doing the same; and it shall rest with the court to determine whether the time so specified was a reasonable time within the meaning of this section.

Municipalities Act, section 302.

244. (1) Every notice or bill issued or prepared under any section of this Act or under any rule or bye-law shall, unless it is in such section or rule or bye-law otherwise expressly provided, be served or presented—

Municipalities Act, section 303.

(a) by giving or tendering the notice or bill, or sending it by post, to the person to whom it is addressed, or

(b) if such person is not found, then by leaving the notice or bill at his last known place of abode if within the jurisdiction of the board, or by giving or tendering the notice or bill to some adult male member or servant of his family, or by causing the notice or bill to be fixed on some

conspicuous part of the building or land (if any) to which the notice or bill relates.

(2) When a notice under this Act or under a rule or a bye-law is required or permitted by or under this Act, or under a rule or a bye law to be served upon an owner or occupier of a building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier therein and the service thereof, in cases not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, shall be effected either—

(a) by giving or tendering the notice, or sending it by post, to the owner or occupier, or if there be more owners or occupiers than one, to any one of them, or

(b) if no such owner or occupier is found, then by giving or tendering the notice to an adult male member or servant of his family, or causing the notice to be fixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land to which the same relates.

(3) Whenever the person on whom a notice or bill is to be served is a minor, service upon his guardian or upon an adult male member or servant of his family shall be deemed to be service upon the minor.

Municipalities Act, section 305.

245. No notice or bill shall be invalid for defect of form.

Defective form.

Municipalities Act, section 307.

246. If a notice has been given under the provisions of this Act or under a rule or bye law to a person requiring him to execute a work in respect of any property, moveable or immoveable, public or private, or to provide or do or refrain from doing anything within a time specified in the notice, and if such a person fails to comply with such a notice, then—

(a) the board may cause such work to be executed or such thing to be provided or done, and may recover all expenses incurred by it on such account from the said person in the manner provided in Chapter VII; and further

(b) the said person shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in case of a continuing breach, to a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

Municipalities Act, section 314.

247. (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided, no court shall take cognizance of any of the offences punishable under this Act or under any rule or bye law, except on the complaint of, or upon information received from, the board or some person authorized by the board by general or special order in this behalf.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to offences punishable under Chapter X when the ferry concerned is not managed by the board or to offences punishable under Chapter XI except an offence under section 232 when the pound-keeper is a servant of the board.

248. (1) The chairman of a board, may, either
 Power to compound before or after the institution of
 offences. proceedings, compound an offence
 against this Act or a rule or bye-law, except the offences
 against any rules made under section 237 with reference
 to the matters specified in section 26 and the offences
 referred to in sub-section (2) of the preceding section:
 provided that no offence shall be compoundable which is
 constituted by failure to comply with a written notice
 issued by the board, or on behalf of the board unless and
 until notice has been complied with, in so far as compliance
 is possible.

Municipalities Act, sec-
 tion 315

(2) When an offence has been compounded
 the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged and no
 further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect
 of the offence so compounded

(3) Sums paid by way of composition under this
 section shall be credited to the district fund.

249. If through an act, neglect or default on
 Compensation for account whereof a person has in-
 damage to property curried a penalty imposed by or
 vested in the board. under this Act any damage to the
 property of the board has been caused, the person incurring
 such penalty shall be liable to make good such damage as
 well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of damage
 shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the magistrate
 by whom the person incurring such penalty is convicted,
 and on non-payment of such amount on demand the same
 shall be levied by distress and such magistrate shall issue
 his warrant accordingly.

Municipalities Act, sec-
 tion 316.

250. Every police officer shall give immediate
 Powers and duties of information to the board of an
 police in respect of offence and assistance to authorities of board. offence coming to his knowledge
 which has been committed against
 this Act or any Act wherein or
 whereunder provision is made for the fine being credited
 to the district fund, or against any rule made under any
 of the said Acts; and shall be bound to assist all members,
 officers and servants of the board in the exercise of their
 lawful authority.

Municipalities Act, sec-
 tion 317.

251. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order or
 Appeals from order of direction made by a board under the
 board. powers conferred upon it by section
 97 or under a bye-law made under clause (k) of sub-
 section (2) of section 239 may within 30 days from the
 date of such direction or order, exclusive of the time
 requisite for obtaining a copy thereof, appeal to such officer
 as the Local Government may appoint for the purpose of
 hearing such appeals or any of them or, failing such
 appointment, to the District Magistrate:

Municipalities Act, sec-
 tion 318.

Provided that if, in the latter case, the District Magis-
 trate be himself a member of the board, the appeal shall
 lie to the Commissioner.

(2) The appellate authority may, if it thinks
 fit, extend the period allowed by sub-section (1) for appeal

(3) No appeal shall be dismissed or allowed in part or whole unless reasonable opportunity of showing cause or being heard has been given to the parties.

Municipalities Act, section 319.

252. (1) If on the hearing of an appeal under section 251 any question as to the legality of the prohibition, direction, notice or order arises on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement, with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

(2) On a reference being made under subsection (1) subsequent proceedings in the case shall be as nearly as may be in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Order XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or such other rules as are made by the High Court under section 122 of that Code.

V of 1908,

Municipalities Act, section 320.

253. (1) The court deciding the appeal shall have power to award costs at its discretion.

(2) Costs awarded under this section to the board shall be recoverable by the board as if they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant.

(3) If the board fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant under this section within ten days after the date of the communication of the order for payment thereof, the court awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the district fund to pay the amount.

Municipalities Act, section 321.

254. (1) No order or direction referred to in section 251 shall be questioned in any other manner or by other authority than is provided therein.

(2) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying any such order or direction shall be final:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the appellate authority, upon application, and after giving notice to the other party, to review any order passed by him in appeal by a further order passed within three months from the date of his original order.

Municipalities Act, section 322

255. When an order of the kind specified in section 251 is subject to appeal and appeal has been instituted against it all proceedings to enforce such orders and all prosecutions for a breach thereof may, by order of the appellate authority, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and if such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

Municipalities Act, section 324.

256. (1) Should a dispute arise touching the amount of compensation which the board is required by this Act to pay it shall be settled in such a manner as the parties may agree, or in

default of agreement by the Collector upon application made to him by the board or the person claiming compensation.

(2) Any decision of the Collector awarding compensation shall be subject to a right of the applicant for compensation to require reference to the District Judge in accordance with the procedure set forth in section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

I of 1894.

(3) In cases in which compensation is claimed in respect of land, the Collector and the District Judge shall, as far as may be, observe the procedure prescribed by the said Act for proceedings in respect of compensation for the acquisition of land acquired for public purposes.

257. (1) Should a dispute arise between a board and any other local authority on any matter in which they are jointly interested, such dispute shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

Municipalities Act, section 141.

(2) The Local Government may regulate by rule made under section 237 the relations to be observed between boards and other local authorities in any matter in which they are jointly interested.

258. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a board or against a member, officer or servant of a board, in respect of an act done or purporting to have been done in its or his official capacity, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a board, left at its office, and, in the case of a member, officer or servant, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, explicitly stating the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Municipalities Act, section 326.

(2) If the board, member, officer or servant, has before action is commenced, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover any sum in excess of the amount so tendered and shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

(3) No action such as is described in sub-section (1) shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of title thereto, be commenced otherwise than within six months next after the accrual of the cause of action.

(4) Provided that nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to apply to a suit wherein the only relief claimed is an injunction of which the object would be defeated by the giving of the notice or the postponement of the commencement of the suit or proceeding.

CHAPTER XIV.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

259. The Local Government may, by notification, delegate to the Commissioner in respect of any specified board or

Municipalities Act, section 327.

boards in his division, any one or more of the powers vested in it by this Act.

Municipalities Act, section
328

260. The minute books of the board and the assessment lists of the board shall be open to inspection free of charge by any tax-payer or elector under conditions to be prescribed by byelaw in this behalf.

Municipalities Act, section
329

261. Books containing every rule, regulation, and byelaw shall be kept in the offices of the board and shall be open, during the ordinary hours of business, to inspection free of charge by any person and shall be for sale to the public at such offices at a reasonable price to be specified by byelaw in this behalf.

Municipalities Act, section
330

262. A copy of any receipt, application, plan, notice, order, entry in a register or other document in the possession of a board shall, if duly certified by the legal keeper thereof or other person authorized in this behalf, be received as prima facie evidence of the existence of the entry or document and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters and transactions therein recorded in every case, where, and to the same extent as, the original entry or document would, if produced, have been admissible to prove such matters.

Municipalities Act, section
331

263. No officer or servant of a board shall in any legal proceeding to which a board is not a party be required to produce any register or document the contents of which can be proved under the preceding section by a certified copy, or to appear as a witness to prove the matters and transactions recorded therein unless by order of the court made for special cause.

Municipalities Act, section
332.

264. With the previous sanction of the chairman, any member of a board may inspect any work, or institution, constructed or maintained, in whole or part, at the expense of the board, and any register, book, accounts or other documents belonging to, or in the possession of, the board.

Municipalities Act, section
335
IX of 1890
II of 1892

265. Nothing in this Act shall affect any provision of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of the United Provinces Village Sanitation Act, 1892, or any rule made under those Acts.

CHAPTER XV.

DIVISIONAL COUNCILS.

266. (1) The Local Government shall, on application made in this behalf by all the boards of a division, establish for that division by notification a divisional council having the powers hereinafter specified.

(2) The council shall consist of representatives elected by the boards of the division, provided that where

the person elected or nominated as president of the council is not one of such representatives, the president shall also be a member of the council.

(3) The Local Government shall determine the number of members of the council to be elected by each board, provided that—

(a) such number shall be the same for all the boards in the division, and

(b) the number elected by each board shall be either five or six.

(4) The persons so elected by any board shall be either—

(a) members of the board, or

(b) male persons enrolled as electors in the district.

267. (1) A certain number of representatives elected by each board as members of the Muslim representation. council shall be representatives of the Muslim electorate. This number shall bear the same proportion to the total number of representatives elected by the board as the number of members of the board elected by the Muslim electorate bears to the total number of elected members of the board: provided that, in calculating the number of representatives of the Muslim electorate, fractions exceeding a half shall count as one and fractions not exceeding a half shall be disregarded.

Illustration.—A certain board consists of ten elected members, three of whom are elected by the Muslim electorate. Hence three-tenths of the representatives elected by the board as members of the council must be representatives of the Muslim electorate. If the board elects six representatives, then three-tenths of six must be representatives of the Muslim electorate. This works out to two representatives of the Muslim electorate, since fractions exceeding a half count as one.

(2) Every representative, whether of the general or of the Muslim electorate, shall be elected by the board as a whole.

268. When a council is established in a division by notification under sub section (1) of section 266, the board of each district within the division shall elect its representatives within one month from the date of the notification. All subsequent elections shall take place within one month after the existence of a vacancy or prospective vacancy is notified by the council to the board, or of the dissolution of a council under section 181, as the case may be.

269. Any dispute regarding the validity of the election of any person as member of the council shall be determined by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, and the decision of the Local Government or such authority shall be final.

270. A council may, by special resolution, select any town or city in the division as the seat of its office. In default of such selection its office shall be located in or near the same town or city as the office of the Commissioner.

271. This Act shall apply to a division for which a council has been established as if it were amended in the manner specified in Schedule III.

272. The provisions mentioned in the first column of Schedule IV shall apply to councils subject to such modifications (if any) as are specified in the second column respectively.

273. At the request of the council, the Sanitary Engineer, the Superintending Engineer, the Civil Surgeon, and any other Government officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, shall be entitled, and any officer in the service of the council shall be bound to attend a meeting thereof and to address the council on any matter affecting their respective departments.

274. (1) Every council shall by special resolution appoint—
Principal officers of the council.

(a) a chief officer, and the following divisional heads of departments, namely,—

(b) a divisional engineer,

(c) a divisional medical, sanitary, and vaccination officer,

(d) a divisional superintendent of education, and

(e) a divisional veterinary superintendent,

together with such other divisional officers (if any) as the Local Government may prescribe by rule for appointment under this sub-section.

(2) The appointment of these officers and the salary and other condition attached thereto shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

275. A council may, by special resolution, punish or dismiss any officer mentioned in the preceding section, provided that—
Punishment and dismissal of principal officers.

(a) such resolution is passed by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the members of the council for the time being, or

(b) it is passed by a vote of more than one-half of the total number of such members and is sanctioned by Government.

276. Every council shall, by special resolution, appoint, in addition to the officers mentioned in section 274, such officers and servants as the Local Government may prescribe by rule.
Power of Local Government to prescribe minimum scale of council staff.

277. (1) When divisional heads of departments have been appointed by a council under section 274 the power to appoint, grant leave of absence to, punish, dismiss, transfer, and control any servant on the public works, medical, sanitary, vaccination, educational or veterinary establishment of the council or board (other than the officers mentioned in section 274) shall be vested—
Appointment and dismissal of departmental officers and servants.

(a) if he is on the public works establishment, in the divisional engineer,

- (b) if he is on the medical, sanitary or vaccination establishment, in the divisional medical, sanitary, and vaccination officer,
- (c) if he is on the educational establishment, in the divisional superintendent of education,
- (d) if he is on the veterinary establishment, in the divisional veterinary superintendent.

(2) Provided that any officer drawing a salary of not less than a hundred rupees a month may appeal from any order of punishment or dismissal to the president of the council who may confirm, modify or set aside such order.

(3) The provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 279 shall be applicable to appeals under sub-section (2).

278. The chief officer of a council shall have the Powers of chief officer following powers, namely,—
of council.

- (a) the power to receive, recover, and credit to the council fund any sum due or tendered to the council,
- (b) the powers conferred by the sections or sub-sections specified in the first column of Schedule VI and the power to do all things necessary for the exercise of these powers,
- (c) the power to appoint, grant leave of absence to, punish, dismiss, transfer, and control all servants of the council excepting those referred to in sections 274 and 277,
- (d) any other power that has been delegated by the council to the chief officer.

279. (1) No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a chief officer in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the preceding section, unless—
Appeal from order of chief officer.

- (a) the order is an order against which an entry is shown in the third column of Schedule VI, such entry not being avoided by regulation made under section 238,
- (b) the order is an order of punishment or dismissal of an officer drawing a salary of not less than a hundred rupees a month, or
- (c) the order is an order passed in respect of a licence and provision is made for appeal therefrom by any bye-law.

(2) Where an appeal lies, it shall be filed within fifteen days of the communication of the order or of the date on which the order is, under the provisions of this Act deemed to have been communicated.

(3) Where an appeal is filed within such period—

- (a) it shall be heard by the president of the council, who may confirm, modify or set aside the order, and
- (b) the order shall remain suspended until the appeal is decided ;

Provided that an appeal from an order under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be heard in the manner prescribed by the bye-law.

280. Every council shall make reasonable provision within the division for—

Duties of council.

- (a) exercising general supervision, guidance, and control over the administration of the boards;
- (b) organizing efficient services for carrying out the purposes of this Act;
- (c) co-ordinating the activities of the boards; and
- (d) maintaining and developing the value of property vested in, or entrusted to the management of, the council.

Discretionary functions of council.

281. A council may make provision within the division for—

- (a) any of the matters described in sections 93 and 94 if the board concerned refuses or neglects to provide for them to the satisfaction of the council;
- (b) any of the matters described in sections 93 and 94 which affect more than one district;
- (c) any similar works, undertakings, institutions or matters which benefit more than one district; and
- (d) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort, safety, convenience or interest of the public.

282. A council may exercise, in addition to any other power expressly conferred upon a council by this Act, the following powers within the division, namely,—

Powers of council.

- (a) to inspect, or cause to be inspected, any work or institution constructed or maintained, in whole or part at the expense of a board, and to inspect all registers, books, accounts or other documents relating thereto;
- (b) to inspect, or cause to be inspected, any immovable property used or occupied by a board or joint committee or any work in progress under the direction of a board or of such committee;
- (c) by order in writing to call for and inspect a book or document in the possession or under the control of a board or of such committee;
- (d) by order in writing to require a board or such committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports or copies of documents, relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee as it thinks fit to call for;
- (e) to record in writing for the consideration of a board any observations it thinks proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee;
- (f) to control all matters affecting the boards of two or more districts;

(g) to allocate to boards any grants made by Government after the commencement of this Act, and to impose any conditions on the acceptance and utilization of such grants ;

(h) to grant a loan to a board and to attach the district fund of the board under section 5 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, in case of default in repayment :

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(i) to make regulations for boards regarding the class of works for which the administrative sanction of the council, or the technical sanction of the divisional engineer is required.

283. In all matters in which a council and board have concurrent authority, the authority of the board shall be subordinate to that of the council.

284. (1) If a council considers that the amount of taxation imposed by any board with-
Power of council to im-
pose taxation in default
of board in the division is insufficient for the due and efficient discharge of the board's duties, the council may, by resolution, order the board to impose any such tax, or enhance the rate of any such tax to any such rate, as the board may impose under section 110 within a time to be specified in the order.

(2) If the board declines or neglects to comply with the order under sub-section (1), the council may (after calling for an explanation from the board and considering any objection by the board to action being taken under this sub-section) by notification impose, or enhance the rate of, any tax described in the order at such rate as it deems necessary, not exceeding the limits prescribed by sections 111, 112, and 117, as the case may be.

(3) In any case where the council takes action under sub-section (2) it may prescribe the object to which the proceeds of the new or enhanced taxation shall be applied by the board, or may elect to apply the proceeds itself to any objects to which the district fund of the board is applicable.

285. For the purpose of making provision for any of the matters described in section 281
Concurrent power of
council to impose tax for
divisional purposes. a council may by notification impose in any or every district in the division any tax which a board is empowered to impose under section 110 :

Provided that the rate of any tax imposed under this section in any district added to the rate of the same tax (if any) previously imposed by the council or board shall not exceed the limits prescribed by sections 111, 112 or 117, as the case may be.

286. Every tax imposed by a council shall be assessed,
Assessment and recov-
ery of taxes imposed by
council. collected, and recovered in the same manner and by the same agency as if it were a tax imposed by a board :

Provided that the proceeds of any tax imposed under section 285 shall be credited by the board to the divisional fund.

287. The council shall determine the amount payable by each board of the division
Power of council to determine contribution by boards to expenses of council.
towards—

(a) the cost of executing or maintaining any work carried out or to be carried out by the council under the provisions of this Act, and

(b) the cost of the establishment maintained by the council, of the upkeep of its office, and of any other expenditure incurred by it under this Act,

and may require the boards concerned to pay the amount within a time to be fixed by the council.

Municipalities Act, section 35, sub section (3).

288. If a board fails to comply with a requisition under the preceding section, the president of the council may make an order directing the person having the custody of the district fund to pay from that fund the amount stated in the requisition.

Procedure on failure of board to pay contribution.

SCHEDULE I

THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF A BOARD.

[Sections ' 8 1) and 69(1) (a).]

Section	Power or duty	Remarks
7	To direct that a casual vacancy be left unfilled till the next ordinary election.	
29	To allow remuneration to a member.	
52(1)(a)	To accept as satisfactory the explanation of a member for absence from meetings	
34	To institute a suit against a member.	
55(2)(f) & c	To fix the amount up to which a member may be interested in occasional sales to the board.	
36	To elect a chairman.	
43	To require the chairman to furnish reports, etc.	
45	To elect or accept the resignation of a vice-chairman.	
56(6)	To modify or cancel a resolution	
57(1)	To appoint and remove members of committees.	
57(2)	To establish and appoint the members of advisory committees	
58	To appoint persons other than members of the board to committees.	
59	To fill up vacancies in committees.	
60(1)	To appoint the chairman of a committee.	
62	To call for returns, etc., from a committee.	
63(1)	To delegate powers and duties to tahsil committees.	
63(3)	To allot funds to tahsil committees.	
64	To appoint joint committees and to vary or rescind any written instrument by virtue of which a joint committee has been appointed.	

Section	Power or duty	Remarks.
65(1)	To sanction contracts for which budget provision does not exist, or involving a value exceeding such amount as may be fixed by rule.	
65(2)	To empower a committee or officer or servant of the board to sanction other contracts.	
66(2)(b)	To empower a person to execute a contract.	May be delegated.
69	To delegate powers and duties conferred or imposed on a board.	
71	To appoint a secretary.	
72	To punish or dismiss a secretary.	
73	To appoint officers whose appointment is obligatory.	May be delegated.
74	To appoint a person to officiate as an officer to whom section 71 or section 73 applies.	May be delegated.
78	To require the secretary, etc., to furnish returns, etc.	May be delegated.
82	To determine the number and salaries of staff in addition to obligatory minimum	
83	To appoint one person to discharge the duties of two or more offices.	
84	To appoint, punish or dismiss, etc., any servant of the board.	May be delegated.
85(a)	To prohibit the employment of temporary servants for any particular work.	
88(2)	To establish a provident fund.	
88(3), (4) & (5)	To grant a gratuity or compassionate allowance or to grant or purchase an annuity.	
94(h)	To declare expenditure to be an appropriate charge on the district fund.	
* 97	To issue a notice for the removal or alteration of a projection, when compensation is payable.	

Section.	Power or duty.	Remarks.
99	To make, alter, divert or close a public road, to provide building sites thereon, to take steps to acquire land for such purposes, and to sell or dispose of land so acquired.	
110	To impose a tax.	
118	To enhance the local rate.	
119	To frame proposals for a tax.	
120	To pass orders on objections and to modify proposals, etc.	
123	To direct the imposition of a tax.	
125	To abolish or alter a tax.	
128(1) &(2)	To exempt from taxation.	
129	To submit an explanation to the Local Government and to remove defects in a tax.	
151	To invest or place any portion of the district fund in deposit.	
154	To fix fees under section 154.	
156	To impose fees or tolls in public markets.	
158	To grant a licence for a private market.	
162	To charge a fee for a licence.	
167	To request the Local Government to acquire land.	
168	To undertake the management or control of property entrusted to the board.	
169	To manage, control and administer, and hold in trust the funds of public institutions.	
171	To transfer any property vested in the board.	
172	To make compensation out of the district fund.	
175	To pass a budget and to vary or alter a budget.	
190	To manage a public ferry ...	May be delegated.

Section.	Power or duty.	Remarks.
210	To take possession of boats, etc., on cancellation of lease.	
216	To establish and control a pound and determine what villages shall be served by it.	
220(2)	To fix the rates of charge for feeding and watering impounded cattle.	
235	To make regulations relating to pounds.	
238	To make regulations.	
239	To make bye-laws.	
240	To direct that breach of bye-law shall be punishable with fines.	
266	To apply to the Local Government for the establishment of a council.	
267(2)	To elect representatives to the council.	
General	Any power, duty or function which any rule requires to be exercised, performed or discharged by the board itself by means of a resolution.	

SCHEDULE II.

SCHEDULED POWERS OF SECRETARY.

[Sections 75(b) and 76(1) (a).]

Section.	Power or duty.	Remarks.
88(1)	To pay leave allowance to officer or servant.	Appealable;
97 (in part).	To issue a notice for the removal of a projection in a case where no compensation is payable.	
101(1)	To require private wells, etc., to be cleansed.	
105	To apply to the Collector to recover rent of land.	
107	To charge fees for the use or occupation of immovable property vested in, or entrusted to the management of, the board and to levy or recover such charges.	
108	To charge fee for licences, sanctions and permissions.	
130	To call for information affecting liability to taxation.	
139	To present bills for taxes or other dues.	
141	To cause a notice of demand to be served.	
145(1) & (2).	To sell goods distrained.	
145(3)	To receive applications for a refund and to make a refund.	
250	To receive information from a police officer.	

SCHEDULE III.

AMENDMENTS DEEMED TO BE MADE IN THIS ACT WHEN IT APPLIES TO A DIVISION FOR WHICH A COUNCIL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.

[Section 271]

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made.
2	In the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (2) for the word "Commissioner" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
41	The following amendments shall be deemed to be made in clause (b), namely,— (1) After the word and figures "section 181" the words and figures "and to the council under section 282" shall be deemed to be inserted. (2) Between the word "and" and the words, figures and brackets "under sub-sections (4) and (5)" the words "the submission to the council and to the District Magistrate" shall be deemed to be inserted. (3) For the word "Commissioner" where it last occurs the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
53	In sub-sections (3) and (4) for the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
64	In sub section (4) after the words "Local Government" the words "or to the council, as the case may be," shall be deemed to be inserted.
65	In sub-section (3) for the word "Commissioner" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
72	In clause (b) for the word "Commissioner" the words "president of the council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
73	Between the word "shall" and the words "by special resolution" the words "entertain and subject to the provisions of section 277 shall" shall be deemed to be inserted; and for the words "to appoint" the words "to entertain or appoint" shall be deemed to be substituted.
74	In sub-section (1) for the words and figures "sections 71 and 73 the board may appoint a person to act in the vacancy" the words

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made.
	<p>and figures "Sections 274, 276, 71 and 73 the council or the divisional head of the department concerned or board, as the case may be, may appoint a person to act in the vacancy" shall be deemed to be substituted; and in sub-section (2) for the words and figures "The provisions contained in sections 71 and 72, or 73 and 84" the words and figures "The provisions contained in sections 274 and 276, or 71 and 72, or 73 and 84, or 277 or 278(c)" shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>
75	<p>In clause (c) between the words "board" and "to the secretary" the words "or by the chief officer of the council" shall be deemed to be inserted.</p>
78	<p>In sub-section (1) for the words "of its officers" the words "departmental officer of the council employed exclusively in the district" shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>
79	<p>For the words "officer prescribed by regulation in this behalf" the words "departmental officer of the council employed exclusively in the district" shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>
80	<p>In sub-section (1) for the words and figures "require a board to exercise the power conferred on it by sections 71 and 73" the words "require a council or a divisional head of a department, or a board, to exercise the power conferred on it or him by sections 274, 276, 277, 71 and 73, respectively" shall be deemed to be substituted; and for the word "therein" the words and figures "in sections 274, 276, 71 and 73" shall be deemed to be substituted; and in sub-sections (2) and (3) for the word "board" the words "council or divisional head of a department or board" shall be deemed to be substituted; and in sub-section (3) for the words "required by rule" the words "required by any provision of this Act or by rule" shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>
81	<p>In sub-section (1) for the words "require a board to exercise the power conferred on it by sections 72 and 84 to remove or dismiss any officer or servant referred to in sections 71 and 73" the words "require a council or divisional head of a department or board to exercise the power conferred on it or him by sections 275, 277, 72 and 84, respectively, to remove or dismiss any officer or servant referred to in sections 274, 276, 71 and 73" shall be deemed to be substituted; and in sub-sections (2) and (3) for the word "board" the words "council, divisional head of department or board" shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made.
84	After the figures "72" the word and figures "and 277" shall be deemed to be inserted.
86	For the words and figures "sections 73, 74, 82 and 84" the words and figures "sections 275, 73, 74, 277, 278(e), 82 and 84" shall be deemed to be substituted; and for the word "board" in clause (c) and clause (d) the words "council or board" shall be deemed to be substituted.
110	For the words "Local Government" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
111	In sub-section (1) and sub section (2) of section 3 of the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, between the figures "1795" and the word "may" the words "or the council of the division within which such district is situated" shall be deemed to be inserted; and in sub-section (3) of the said section between the word "board" and the word "shall" the words "or divisional council" shall be deemed to be inserted.
118	<p>For section 118 the following section shall be deemed to be substituted, namely,—</p> <p>"118.—For the purpose of constructing, subsidi- zing Power of council to en- hance local rate for or guarantee- financing light railway. ing any tram- way, rail-road or other means of loco- motion within the division a council may by notification impose a local rate under section 3 of the United Prov- inces Local Rates Act, 1914, as modified by this Act, in any or every district in the division, or in any part of any such district:</p> <p>Provided that the total amount of local rate imposed under this section added to the amounts (if any) imposed by the board under section 110 and by the council under sections 284, and 285 shall not exceed the limits prescribed by section 3 of the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914 (as amended by section 111 of this Act) by more than 2½ per cent. upon the annual value of the estate, or one anna per acre, as the case may be."</p>
121	In sub-section (1) for the words "Com- missioner who shall submit the proposals and objections (if any) to the Local Govern- ment" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted; and in sub-section (2) for the words "Local Government" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substitut- ed; and in the marginal note for the words "Local Government" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made,
122	<p>For section 122 the following section shall be deemed to be substituted, namely,—</p> <p>“122.—(1) When the proposals of the <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin: 0 100px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Rules to be made by Local Government.</div> <div style="text-align: center;">board have been sanc- tioned by the</div> </div> council under section 121(2), or when the council has finally settled its own proposals under section 120(2), the aforesaid proposals, together with the draft rules referred to in section 119(2), shall be forwarded by the council to the Local Government.</p> <p>(2) The Local Government, after taking into consideration the draft rules submitted by the council, shall proceed forthwith to make under section 237 such rules in respect of the tax as for the time being it considers necessary.</p> <p>(3) When the rules have been made, a copy thereof shall be sent to the council.”</p>
123	<p>For section 123 the following section shall be deemed to be substituted, namely,—</p> <p>“123.—(1) Upon receipt of the copy of <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin: 0 100px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Resolution of council or board directing im- position of tax.</div> <div style="text-align: center;">the rules under section 122 (3) the</div> </div> council shall—</p> <p>(a) if the rules relate to a tax which the council desires to impose, by special resolution, direct the imposition of the tax with effect from a date (to be specified in the resolution) not less than six weeks from the date of such resolution;</p> <p>(b) if the rules relate to a tax which the board desires to impose, forward a copy of the rules to the board.</p> <p>(2) Upon receipt of the copy of the rules under clause (b) of sub-section (1) the board shall direct the imposition of the tax in the manner prescribed for the council in clause (a) of sub-section (1);”</p>
124	<p>For sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be deemed to be substituted, namely,—</p> <p>“(1) A copy of the resolution passed by the council under section 123(1) (a) or by the board under section 123(2), as the case may be, shall be submitted to the Local Government.”</p>

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made.
150	At the end of sub-section (2) a comma shall be deemed to be substituted for the full-stop after the words "district fund" and the words "unless the prosecution is instituted at the instance of the council, when they shall be credited to the divisional fund" shall be deemed to be added.
153	<p>At the end of section 153 a comma shall be deemed to be substituted for the full-stop after the word "board" and the words "unless it is appurtenant to or forms the source of supply of any such property specified in section 152 as is vested in the council, in which case it shall vest in the council:</p> <p>"Provided that if any dispute arises between a council and a board as to whether any such property shall vest in the council or the board, respectively, such dispute shall be decided by the council:</p> <p>"Provided further that if the board does not accept the decision of the council, the dispute shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final" shall be deemed to be added.</p>
154	<p>For the words "Local Government" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted; and at the end of the said section the following words, namely,—</p> <p>"Provided that school fees and fees for the use of hospitals and dispensaries shall require the previous sanction of Government.</p> <p>"Subject to the foregoing proviso, a council may fix and levy fees for the use of any work, property or institution, of a nature referred to in this section, which is vested in or maintained by it" shall be deemed to be added.</p>
170	For the semi-colon at the end of clause (c) of sub-section (3) a comma shall be deemed to be substituted; and the words "and including such contributions as are payable to the council under section 287" shall be deemed to be added.
177	For the words "Local Government" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
178	For the words "Local Government or to such officer as the Local Government may by order direct in this behalf" in sub-section (1) the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted; and for the words "Local Government" in sub-sections (2) and (3), wherever they occur, the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made.
179	For the words "Local Government" in sub-section (1) the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
189	<p>For the opening words, namely, "The Local Government" the words "A council" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and in proviso II for the words "by an order under his hand, by the Commissioner of the division in which such ferry is situate, or by such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf" the words "by the authority or authorities exercising the powers conferred by this section" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and the following shall be deemed to be added as proviso III, namely,—</p> <p>"<i>Proviso III.</i>—Provided also that, when a river lies between two divisions, the Local Government shall determine which of the councils concerned shall exercise the powers conferred by this section."</p>
190	<p>In the marginal note between the words "by" and "board" the words "council or" shall be deemed to be inserted ;</p> <p>and in sub-section (2) for the words "Commissioner of the division" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and in sub-section (3) for the word "boards" the words "councils or boards" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and in sub-section (4) for the word "boards," wherever it occurs, the words "councils or boards" shall be deemed to be substituted ; and after sub-section (4) the following shall be deemed to be added as sub-section (5), namely,—</p> <p>"(5) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), when any public ferry forms a link in a road or other means of communication managed by a council, the council may either manage it or delegate its management, subject to any such restrictions as the council may think fit to impose, to either of the boards concerned."</p>
193	<p>In the marginal note for the words "Local Government" and "rules" the words "council" and "bye-laws," respectively, shall be deemed to be substituted ; and for the opening words of sub-section (1), namely,—</p> <p>"The Local Government may make rules" the words "A council may from time to time make bye-laws" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and in sub-section (2) for the word "rule" wherever it occurs the word "bye-law" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and in clause (a) of sub-section (2) for the word "territories under its administration" the word "division" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and in clause (f) between the word "chapter" and the word "shall" the words "excepting under section 211" shall be deemed to be inserted ;</p>

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made.
	and in the proviso to clause (g) the "full-stop" after the word "hire" shall be deemed to be omitted: and the words "or which the Local Government expressly exempts from the operation of such byelaws" shall be deemed to be added.
193A	<p>After section 193, the following section shall be deemed to be inserted, namely.—</p> <p>Power of Local Gov- "193A—The Local ernment to make rules. Government may make rules—</p> <p>(a) prescribing the manner in which any compensation payable under section 211 shall be assessed, and</p> <p>(b) exempting any persons, animals, vehicles or other things from payment of tolls."</p>
195	Between the word "any" and the word "rule" the words "byelaw or" shall be deemed to be inserted.
197	For the words "Local Government" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
198	<p>For the opening words, namely,—</p> <p>"The Local Government may make rules" the words "A council may, from time to time, make byelaws" shall be deemed to be substituted;</p> <p>and in the marginal note for the words "Local Government" and "rules" the words "council" and "byelaws," respectively, shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>
200	<p>Between the words "rule" and "made" the words "and byelaw" shall be deemed to be inserted;</p> <p>and in the proviso for the word "rule" the word "byelaw" shall be deemed to be substituted;</p> <p>and in the marginal note between the word "rules" and the word "under" the words "and byelaws" shall be deemed to be inserted.</p>
201	For the word "rule" the word "byelaw" shall be deemed to be substituted.
203	<p>For the word "rule" the word "byelaw" shall be deemed to be substituted;</p> <p>and in the marginal note for the word "rules" the word "byelaws" shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>
205	For the word "rule" wherever it occurs the word "byelaw" shall be deemed to be substituted.
209	At the end of the first paragraph, after the word "board" the words "and to the divisional fund in the case of a ferry managed by the council" shall be deemed to be added.

Section	Amendments deemed to be made.
210	For the word "rule" the word "byelaw" shall be deemed to be substituted.
218	<p>For section 213, the following section shall be deemed to be substituted, namely,—</p> <p>"213.—A council may, from time to time by special resolution, delegate under any such restrictions as it thinks fit any of the powers conferred on it under this chapter."</p>
216	For the words "Local Government" the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.
220	<p>For the opening words "The Local Government shall" the words "The council shall, with the previous sanction of the Local Government," shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and in the proviso to sub-section (1) for the words "Local Government," wherever they occur, the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted.</p>
231	For the words "The Local Government" in sub-section (2) the words "The council, with the previous sanction of the Local Government," shall be deemed to be substituted.
235	<p>For the words "Local Government" in sub-section (1) the word "council" shall be deemed to be substituted ;</p> <p>and after the said words "Local Government" the full-stop shall be deemed to be omitted and the words "and in the case of rules affecting a police officer, until they have also been sanctioned by the District Magistrate," shall be deemed to be added.</p>
242	<p>After sub-section (5) the following shall be deemed to be added as sub-section (6), namely,—</p> <p>"(6) All byelaws and all regulations made under clauses (e) to (l) of sub-section (1) of section 238 by a board shall be subject to the previous sanction of the council."</p>
248	For the full-stop after the word "fund" at the end of sub-section (3) a comma shall be deemed to be substituted ; and the following words, namely,— "unless the prosecution was instituted at the instance of the council, in which case they shall be credited to the divisional fund," shall be deemed to be added.

Section.	Amendments deemed to be made.
257	<p>After sub-section (1) the following proviso shall be deemed to be added, namely,—</p> <p>“ Provided that if a dispute arises between boards of districts in the same division, or committees appointed by such boards, the dispute shall be determined by the council, whose decision shall be final.”</p>
286	<p>In the proviso between the word and figures “section 285 ” and the word “ shall ” the words and figures “ and section 118 ” shall be deemed to be inserted.</p>

SCHEDULE IV.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO COUNCILS UNDER
SECTION 272.

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
23	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
25	As if the words "member of any council" were substituted for the words "member of any board," and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" at the end of the section.
27	As if the words "divisional council" were substituted for the words "district board;" and as if the words "The (name of division) divisional council" were substituted for the words "The (name of district) district board"
29	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
30	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
31	As if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
32	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
33	Without any modification.
34	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
35	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
36	As if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
37	As if the word "president" were substituted for the word "chairman" wherever it occurs.
38	As if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
39	As if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
40	As if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
41	As if the words "council" and "president" were substituted for the words "board" and "chairman," respectively, wherever they occur; and as if the words "and the District Magistrate" in clause (b) were omitted; and as if the words "and to the council under section 282" were omitted; and as if the words "Commissioner and to every District Magistrate in the division" were substituted for the words "council and to the District Magistrate" in clause (b); and as if the words "the submission to the Local Government under section 122 of proposals and draft rules" were substituted for the words "the submission to the council under section 121 of proposals and objections" in clause (b); and as if the word and figure "Schedule V" were substituted for the word and figure "Schedule I" in clause (c) and in sub-clause (i) of clause (d).
42	As if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
43	As if the words "council," "president," and "division" were substituted for the words "board," "chairman," and "district," respectively, wherever they occur.
44	As if the words "president," "council," and "vice-president," were substituted for the words "chairman," "board," and "vice-chairman," respectively, wherever they occur.
45	As if the words "council," "president," and "vice-president" were substituted for the words "board," "chairman," and "vice-chairman," respectively, wherever they occur.
46	As if the words "vice-president," "president," and "council" were substituted for the words "vice-chairman," "chairman," and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
47	As if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
48	As if for sub-section (1) the following sub-section were substituted, namely,—“(1) The council shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every quarter;” and as if the words "president," "division," "vice-president," and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman," "district," "vice-chairman," and "board," respectively, in sub-section (2); and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" in sub-section (4).

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
49	Without any modification.
50	As if the words "council" and "president" were substituted for the words "board" and "chairman," respectively, wherever they occur.
51	As if the words "president," "vice-president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman," "vice-chairman," and "board," respectively, wherever they occur.
52	As if the word "president" were substituted for the word "chairman."
53	As if the words "council" and "president" were substituted for the words "board" and "chairman," respectively, wherever they occur.
54	As if the words "council" and "president" were substituted for the words "board" and "chairman," respectively.
56	As if the words "council," "division," and "president" were substituted for the words "board," "district," and "chairman," respectively, wherever they occur; and as if the words "to the Commissioner and to every District Magistrate in the division" were substituted for the words "to the District Magistrate and to the council" in sub-sections (3) and (4).
57	As if the words "council" and "division" were substituted for the words "board" and "district," respectively, wherever they occur.
{ 58	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
59	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
60	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
61	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" where it first occurs in sub-section (1); and as if the words "president of the council" were substituted for the words "chairman of the board" in sub-section (2).
62	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
64	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" in sub-section (1).
65	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" where it occurs; and as if the words "with the previous sanction of the council" in sub-section (3) were omitted.

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
66	As if the words "council," "president," "vice-president" and "chief officer" were substituted for the words "board," "chairman," "vice-chairman" and "secretary," respectively, wherever they occur.
67	As if the words "council" and "president" were substituted for the words "board" and "chairman," respectively, wherever they occur.
68	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs
69	As if the word "president" were substituted for the word "chairman" in clause (b) of sub-section (1); and as if the following clause were substituted for clause (c), namely,—“(c) reserved to the chief officer of a council under section 278;” and as if the following clause were added, namely,—“(d) reserved to the divisional heads of departments under section 277;” and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
70	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the word "president" were substituted for the word "chairman," and as if the words "as the chairman," were inserted between the words "or" and "of such committee" in sub section (E)
77	As if the words "The chief officer of a council and any divisional head of a department with the sanction of the president" were substituted for the words "The secretary of a board with the sanction of the chairman" in sub-section (1), and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "any officer" were substituted for the words "the secretary" in sub-section (2).
78	As if the words "A council or any committee of a council may require from its chief officer and from any divisional head of a department" were substituted for the words "A board or any committee of a board may require from its secretary and from any departmental officer of the council employed exclusively in the district" in sub-section (1); and as if the word "division" were substituted for the word "district" in clause (a) of sub-section (1).
79	As if the words "The chief officer and any divisional head of a department" were substituted for the words "The secretary and any departmental officer of the council employed exclusively in the district;" and as if the words "president" and "council" were substituted for the words "chairman" and "board," respectively.

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
82	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs ; and as if the word and figures " 274 and 216 " were substituted for the word and figures " 71 and 73. "
83	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board. "
85	As if the words " president " and " council " were substituted for the words " chairman " and " board, " respectively, wherever they occur.
87	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
88	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
89	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board. "
90	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
91	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs. .
92	Without any modification.
95	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
96	As if the words " council " and " division " were substituted for the words " board " and " district, " respectively, wherever they occur.
97	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
98	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board. "
99	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
100	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
101	As if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.
102	As if the words " division, " " president " and " council " were substituted for the words " district, " " chairman " and " board, " respectively.
103	As if the word " president " were substituted for the word " chairman ; " and as if the words " the chief officer " were inserted after the word " board " where it first occurs ; and as if the word " council " were substituted for the word " board " wherever it occurs.

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
104	Without any modification.
105	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
106	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
107	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
108	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
109	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
119	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
120	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
125	Without any modification.
128	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "Local Government" were substituted for the word "Commissioner" in sub-section (2).
129	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
130	As if the word "council" were substituted for the "board."
131	As if the words "president and executive officer" were substituted for the word "chairman and secretary;" and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
134	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
136	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the word "divisional" were substituted for the word "district" in sub-section (3).
Chapter VII.	The provisions of Chapter VII shall apply to the recovery of sums recoverable by a council under this chapter as if the words "council," "president" and "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "board," "chairman" and "district fund," respectively, wherever they occur.

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
150	As if the words "division" and "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district" and "district fund," respectively, in sub-section (1); and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
151	<p>As if the following sub-section were substituted for sub-section (1), namely,—</p> <p>"(1) The divisional fund shall be kept in the Government treasury, or in the bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, of the district in which the headquarter of the council is situated;" and as if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund" in sub-section (2); and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" in sub-section (3).</p>
152	As if the words "division," "council" and "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district," "board" and "district fund," respectively, wherever they occur.
167	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
168	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
169	As if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund" in sub-section (1); and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
170	As if the words "divisional fund" and "council" were substituted for the words "district fund" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur; and as if the word "division" were substituted for the word "district" in sub-section (2); and as if the words "and including such contributions as are payable to the council under section 287" in clause (c) of sub-section (3) were omitted.
171	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
172	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
173	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs in sub-section (1); and as if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund" in sub-section (2).

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
174	As if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund" in clause (a); and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
175	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
176	Without any modification.
177	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" and the words "Local Government" were substituted for the word "council."
178	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "Local Government or to such officer as the Local Government may by order direct in this behalf" were substituted for the word "council" in sub-section (1); and as if the words "Local Government" were substituted for the word "council" in sub-sections (2) and (3) wherever it occurs.
179	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "Local Government" were substituted for the word "council."
180	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
181	As if the following paragraph were substituted for the first paragraph of sub-section (1), namely,— "The Commissioner may within the limits of his division;" and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) and in sub-section (2).
182	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
183	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
184	As if the words "Commissioner" and "council" were substituted for the words "District Magistrate" and "board," respectively, wherever they occur; and as if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund" in sub-section (2); and as if the words "Local Government" were substituted for the word "Commissioner" in sub-section (3).

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
185	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund" in sub-section (3).
186	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
187	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
188	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
191	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund."
237	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" in clause (b) of sub-section (2).
238	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the word and figures "Schedule VI" were substituted for the word and figure "Schedule I" in clause (e) of sub-section (1); and as if the word "president" were substituted for the word "chairman" in sub-clause (1) of clause (f) of sub-section (1); and as if the words "chief officer" were substituted for the word "secretary" in sub-clause (2) of clause (f) of sub-section (1).
239	As if the words "council" and "division" were substituted for the words "board" and "district," respectively, wherever they occur.
240	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
242	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if sub-section (6) were omitted.
244	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" in clause (b) of sub-section (1).
246	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" in clause (a).
247	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.

Section.	In what manner applicable to councils.
248	As if the words "The president of a council, and the chief officer of a council with the sanction, general or special, of the president" were substituted for the opening words "The chairman of a board;" and as if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs in the proviso to sub-section (1).
249	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
250	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund."
251	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
253	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs; and as if the words "divisional fund" were substituted for the words "district fund" in sub-section (3).
256	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
257	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" where it first occurs in sub-section (1); and as if the word "councils" were substituted for the word "boards" in sub-section (2).
258	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
259	As if the words "the council" were substituted for the words "any specified board or boards."
260	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
261	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
262	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board."
263	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.
264	As if the word "council" were substituted for the word "board" wherever it occurs.

SCHEDULE V.

THE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF A COUNCIL.]

[Sections 68 (1) and 69 (1) (a).]

Section.	Power or duty.	Remarks.
274	To appoint a chief officer and divisional heads of departments.	
275	To punish or dismiss an officer appointed under section 274.	
276	To appoint officers and servants to whom section 276 applies.	
284	To impose taxation in default of board.	
285	To impose a tax for divisional purposes.	
287	To determine contribution by boards to expenses of council.	
General	Any power or function of a board specified in column 2 of Schedule I which is applicable to a council under Schedule IV.	May be delegated if the corresponding power or function of a board may be delegated.

SCHEDULE VI.

SCHEDULED POWERS OF CHIEF OFFICER.

[Sections 273 (b) and 279 (1) (a).]

Section.	Power or duty.	Remarks.
88(1)	To pay leave allowance to officer or servant.	
97 (in part)	To issue a notice for the removal of a projection in a case where no compensation is payable.	Appealable.
101(1)	To require private wells, etc. to be cleansed.	
101(2)	To require a person to desist from using a private well, etc, or to close or fence the same.	Appealable.
105	To apply to the Collector to recover rent of land.	
107	To charge fees for the use or occupation of immoveable property vested in, or entrusted to the management of, the council, and to levy or recover such charges.	
108	To charge fees for licences, sanctions and permissions.	
130	To call for information affecting liability to taxation.	
139	To present bills for taxes or other dues.	
141	To cause a notice of demand to be served.	
142	To issue distress warrant.	
145(1) &(2)	To sell goods distrained.	
145(3)	To receive applications for a refund and to make a refund.	
146	To apply to a magistrate for the issue of a warrant.	
149	To sue for a demand.	
246	To cause a work to be executed and to recover the expenses thereof.	
247	To institute prosecutions by making complaints and giving information and to authorize other persons to make such complaints and give such information.	
250	To receive information from a police officer.	

SCHEDULE VII.
REPEALED ENACTMENTS.

Year.	Number.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1871	I	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.	The whole Act so far as it extends to the United Provinces.
1891	I	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1891.	Ditto.
1878	XVII	The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.	Ditto.
1886	III	An Act to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.	Ditto.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920.	So much as relates to Act XVII of 1878 and extends to the United Provinces.
1906	III	The United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906.	The whole Act.
1915	II	The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1915.	Ditto.
1914	I	The United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914.	Sections 3 and 16.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present District Boards Act was framed in 1906. The boards constituted under that Act have done much valuable work in improving means of communication and in bringing medical relief and education within reach of all sections of the rural population.

At the same time it is widely recognized that most boards under their present constitution are deficient in vitality. This defect is to be attributed to a lack of real responsibility in more than one direction. Hitherto the general policy to be adopted by district boards has been marked out by the Government and the adaptation of that policy to local needs has in the main been the business of the district officer. Most of the driving power also has been furnished by that officer. It results that boards are at present self-governing only in a very restricted sense. Again, members of district boards are not responsible in any real sense to those to whose needs they minister. The electorate is restricted and it is often the case that the qualifications and record of a candidate have but slight effect on his chances of success. Finally, district boards have no concern with the provision of the funds necessary for their operations and their sense of responsibility for the proper expenditure of the funds placed at their disposal by Government has been correspondingly slight. These defects it is the aim of the Bill now presented to remove.

The main provisions of the Bill are the extension of the franchise, the conferment of powers of local taxation, and the elimination of the official element. The franchise will include all rural sections of the provincial electorate with the addition that females will be qualified to vote. There will be no *ex officio* members; consequently the boards elected by the new electorate will be purely non-official in character. The power of local taxation will be wide and subject to few restrictions, and, although Government assistance must perforce continue, the new boards will be expected to look to local taxation rather than to Government for the funds needed for the expansion of their administrations. Further, the control exercisable by Government over district boards is being relaxed to the widest extent considered feasible under present conditions.

The result will be a great step forward and the introduction of true local self-government by bodies largely independent of official control, truly responsible to a large electorate and possessing for the first time control over their incomes as well as over their expenditure.

Of a different nature is the remaining salient feature of the Bill, the provision for the creation of divisional councils. This is an enabling measure of which it will be open to the boards of any division to avail themselves or not at their discretion. The divisional councils, if created, will relieve both the Government and the boards of a portion of their respective powers and duties. The advantages claimed by those in favour of divisional councils are twofold. Elected by the constituent boards they will be in intimate touch with local conditions and in a position to execute more promptly and more surely the duties of supervision and control, which will devolve upon them from Government. On the other hand they will be able to recruit that efficient higher administrative staff, the need of which has long been felt in every district. The district board is too small a unit for this purpose, and cannot alone afford to offer terms attractive to men of the required qualifications. The provisions for the creation of divisional council will enable boards to co-operate with each other in employing officers of a stamp which they could not otherwise afford.

G. B. F. MUIR.

The 17th June, 1921.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

THE figure at the commencement of each paragraph refers to the number of the clause of the Bill. The "Rule 13 Committee" means the committee appointed in 1918 under Council Rule 13 for considering the proposals contained in the resolution of the Government of India on local self-government (no. 41, dated the 16th May, 1918), and for advising as to the action to be taken.

CHAPTER I.

3(11) The provisions of this Bill apply only to the "rural area" from which municipalities, notified areas, cantonments, and town areas are expressly excluded.

CHAPTER II.

4, 5, and 6. The constitution of the board and the scheme for Muslim representation are in accordance with the recommendations of the Rule 13 Committee.

8. The qualifications of electors are in accordance with the recommendations of the Rule 13 Committee. "Land assessed to land revenue" is defined in clause 3(5).

9. The disqualifications of electors are the same as those laid down in section 14(3) of the Municipalities Act with the addition of a disqualification in consequence of a conviction under Chapter IX-A, Indian Penal Code.

10 and 11. In order to secure the adequate representation of localities, the tahsil will form the normal constituency, and electors must either reside within the tahsil or pay revenue or rent on land within the tahsil.

12. Candidates must be enrolled as electors in the constituency so that they may be personally acquainted with local conditions. Muslim electors are not eligible as representatives of the general electorate and vice versa. The disqualifications of candidates are the same as those in section 16 (3) of the Municipalities Act with an additional disqualification on the ground of a conviction under Chapter IX-A, Indian Penal Code.

13. This clause may be thought superfluous, but as it used to be argued in disputes regarding female suffrage in England that "person" could not be intended to include women, it seems advisable to remove any possibility of doubt as to the intention of this Bill in this respect. The Rule 13 Committee expressly recommended that there should be no sex disqualification for voters, and the same principle is extended to candidates.

14 to 24. These clauses follow the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act.

25. As Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code creates new offences in connection with elections, a conviction under that chapter is made a ground of disqualifications from voting and from being a member or servant of a board for a term of five years.

26. The power to make rules regarding elections is reserved to the Local Government, as in the case of municipalities.

29 to 35. These clauses follow the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act.

CHAPTER III.

36. As recommended by the Rule 13 Committee, no Government servant may be elected as chairman, but if the board fails to exercise its powers of election and the Local Government has consequently to nominate a chairman, it is not restricted in its choice to non-officials only.

37 to 47. The provisions regarding the chairman and vice-chairman are substantially the same as in the Municipalities Act.

48. With elected boards it should not be left to the Commissioner, as in section 19 of the District Boards Act, to decide how often boards in the Kumaun

division should meet. In other respects the provisions of section 19, District Boards Act, and section 86 of the Municipalities Act are followed.

49 to 56. These clauses are similar to the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act. Clause 54 extends the scope of section 24, District Boards Act, as recommended by the Rule 13 Committee, so as to include any officer specially authorized by the Local Government to attend meetings and to advise the board. Clause 56 differs from section 94, Municipalities Act, in not requiring the publication of resolutions.

57 to 64. Clause 63 embodies the recommendations of the Rule 13 Committee that tahsil committees should in all cases be constituted with definite powers delegated to them by the board, and with funds allotted by the board for fulfilling their functions. The tahsildar will no longer be an *ex officio* member of the tahsil committee.

The remaining provisions regarding committees follow the provisions of the Municipalities Act, except that disputes between boards of the same division, or committees of such boards, will be decided by the council (if a council is established) instead of by the Local Government. [Clause 64(4) read with clause 257 and Schedule III.]

In clause 61 the chairman of a committee has been given the same powers as a chairman of a board (clause 53) to maintain order at meetings.

65 to 67. The model furnished by sections 96 to 98, Municipalities Act, has been followed, except that the amount above which contracts must be sanctioned by the board has been left to be fixed by rule.

68 to 70. The provisions regarding the delegation of powers and the validity of acts and proceedings are modelled on the Municipalities Act.

CHAPTER IV.

71 and 72. In accordance with the recommendations of the Rule 13 Committee the board has a free hand in the appointment of its secretary, and can punish or dismiss him by a vote of three-quarters of the members of the board, or by a bare majority subject to the approval of the Commissioner (or president of the council if a council is established).

73, 74, 82, 84, and 86. These clauses are intimately connected. The Rule 13 Committee contemplated the appointment by the council of certain heads of departments in each division, and the appointment by the council of officers to be employed under these departmental heads according to a minimum scale laid down by Government. If no council is established, the board will be bound to appoint such officers as may be prescribed by Government, and in addition to these obligatory appointments the board has discretion to appoint such other servants as it thinks necessary.

The power of appointment, dismissal, etc., of all servants of the board vests in the board, but the power may be delegated to the chairman, or to a committee, or to any servant of the board.

The board's power of appointment and dismissal of all its servants (excepting the secretary) is subject to any rules which the Government may think fit to make, especially to rules regarding Government servants employed under boards, or regarding qualifications for posts requiring technical skill or knowledge and regarding the liability of such officers to service under the orders of Government on the occurrence of any emergency.

If a council is established and divisional heads of departments are appointed by the council, the power of appointment, dismissal, etc., of all departmental officers, whether on the establishment of the council or the board, and whether the appointments are obligatory or otherwise, will vest in the heads of the departments concerned (clause 277) and the board will only retain the power of appointment, dismissal, etc., of servants such as clerks, pound-keepers, etc., who are not on any departmental establishments.

75 and 76. The powers of the secretary are defined in clause 75, and clause 76 provides for appeals from an order by a secretary. The provisions are analogous to sections 60 and 61 of the Municipalities Act which confer powers upon an executive officer, but the powers conferred upon a secretary are far more restricted.

77 to 81. These clauses are modelled on the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act. The Local Government is empowered to appoint officers whose appointment is obligatory, and to dismiss them, if the board fails to do so when required by the Local Government.

When a council is established, the Local Government has the same power to appoint officers whom the council or divisional head of a department is bound to appoint, and to dismiss such officers if the authority concerned fails to exercise its power on requisition by the Local Government.

87 to 91. These clauses follow the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act.

92. This clause is new and lays down a general rule as to suspension. Difficulties have arisen on this score under the Municipalities Act. A distinction is made between suspension pending enquiry or orders, and suspension inflicted as a punishment.

CHAPTER V.

93 and 94. The duties of the board for the most part follow those of the existing Act, but some provisions have been inserted from the Municipalities Act, especially among the discretionary functions. The latter Act has been followed in distinguishing the matters for which the board must provide and those for which it may provide. Light railways, registration of births and deaths, taking a census, etc, have been included in the latter category. In addition to the specified functions, the board is given a general power to do any thing which the Local Government declares to be an appropriate object for the expenditure of the district fund. The specified functions are no longer made subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may make and impose, as in the existing Act.

The general power to provide for any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the public is reserved for the council if it is established (clause 281).

95. The jurisdiction of the board is excluded in respect of works maintained by provincial or other agencies not under its control. As the board has no jurisdiction in municipalities, notified areas, cantonments, and town areas, it seems necessary to provide that it may nevertheless establish within such areas any public institution for the benefit of the rural area outside. In many cases the most convenient place for such an institution will be the principal town of the area which it serves.

96 embodies section 42(2) of the existing Act.

97 to 100 are borrowed from the Municipalities Act and confer upon the board certain powers that are likely to prove useful.

CHAPTER VI.

110 to 117. The board's powers of taxation are in accordance with the recommendations of the Rule 13 Committee, except that the Local Government takes the place of the council in sanctioning taxes, if no council is established.

The provisions regarding the tenants' cess are adopted from the Kanungos and Patwaris Act, 1889, and from the Local Rates Act, 1914. Under-proprietors and tenants from whom any local rate is recoverable are exempted under clause 112(1)(d) from liability to tenants' cess, in order that they may not be subject to both forms of tax.

Agricultural income is exempted from the tax on circumstances and property and income on which any municipal or town tax is imposed is likewise exempt, so that the same income may not be taxed simultaneously by different local authorities.

118. The Rule 13 Committee proposed to empower the councils to enhance the local rate for financing light railways. If no council is established, this power may be exercised by the board with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

119 to 138. The procedure to be followed in imposing taxation, and the other provisions regarding taxation are modelled on the Municipalities Act. Appeals relating to tenants' cess lie to the Commissioner as in the case of appeals relating to local rate.

If a council is established, it will be empowered to sanction taxation which a board desires to impose, and the Local Government's power will be limited to making rules for assessment, collection, etc., and to remedying or abolishing the tax if it is contrary to the public interest or unfair in its incidence.

The council will also be empowered to impose taxation in default of the board, if it considers the amount of taxation imposed by the board to be insufficient for the due discharge of the board's duties (clause 284). The council will further have a concurrent power of taxation for divisional purposes (clause 235), and the power of the board to enhance the local rate under clause 118 will be transferred to the council.

CHAPTER VII.

The provisions of this chapter are taken from the Municipalities Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

150. It seems better to say that the district fund shall include all sums received by or on behalf of the board, rather than to attempt to frame a list of such items as in the present District Boards Act.

With reference to sub-clause (2) the special provisions of clauses 192 and 209 relating to ferries, and clauses 228, 233, and 236 relating to cattle trespass, may be noted.

151 follows section 115 of the Municipalities Act.

152 reproduces section 47 of the District Boards Act. If a council is established the provisions are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the council.

153. This clause is taken from section 116(b) of the Municipalities Act, with a saving clause to safeguard irrigation works and sources of supply under the control of the Irrigation department.

If a council is established, the property referred to in this clause will vest in the council if it is appurtenant to or forms the source of supply of any property vested in the council under clause 152. Provision is made for the determination of a dispute as to whether the property shall vest in the board or in the council.

154 is substantially identical with section 44 of the existing District Boards Act. If a council is established the previous sanction of the Local Government will only be required in the case of school fees and fees for the use of hospitals and dispensaries. The council will be empowered, like the board, to levy fees for works and institutions maintained by it.

155 to 166. These provisions are new and are taken from the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1920. The board may be empowered by the Local Government to levy fees and tolls in any public market, and to grant licences for holding private markets in specified villages. Fees may be charged for the licence if the licensee is permitted to levy fees and tolls in the market.

167 to 169. These clauses are based on corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act.

170 follows section 120 of the Municipalities Act. If a council is established, the contribution payable to the council under clause 287 is included in sub-clause (3)(c).

171 to 174 are based on the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act.

175 to 180. The provisions regarding budgets are mainly modelled on the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act. The Local Government,

however, is empowered to control the board's budget to the extent of securing provision for the minimum balance, and for the utilization of grants for the purposes for which they were given, and for the repayment of loans and other legal liabilities

If a council is established, it will take the place of the Local Government in controlling the budget of the board, and the council's budget will be controlled by the Local Government to the same extent as the board's budget is controlled by the council.

As the term "Financial Year" is defined in the General Clauses Act, it seems better to use it in place of the lengthy paraphrases adopted in section 99 of the Municipalities Act.

CHAPTER IX.

As recommended by the Rule 13 Committee, the existing powers of intervention by the Local Government have been retained, and have been extended to the council if the latter is established.

The power of inspection conferred upon the Commissioner and the District Magistrate under the existing Act has been extended by clause 181 (?) to any other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, in respect of matters affecting his department.

The Local Government has been further empowered, in accordance with the recommendations of the Rule 13 Committee, to dissolve a board and require a fresh election before having recourse to the more drastic power of superseding it. These provisions follow the lines of sections 30 and 31A of the Municipalities Act.

CHAPTER X.

This chapter embodies the provisions of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

189. This corresponds to section 4 of the Ferries Act. If a council is established, it will exercise the power conferred on the Local Government under this clause, except in the case of a ferry forming a link with another province. The council will also exercise the power conferred upon the Commissioner under proviso II. When a river lies between two divisions, the Local Government will decide which of the councils concerned will exercise the powers.

190 and 191. These clauses provide for the management of public ferries by the board and for crediting the proceeds to the district fund. If a council is established it may manage a ferry which forms a link in a road maintained by the council, or may delegate the management to the board. The proceeds of ferries managed by the council will be paid into the divisional fund.

192. The Local Government retains the power of placing ferries under the management of a railway administration or local authority other than the board.

193. The power to make rules is given to the Local Government instead of to the Commissioner subject to the control of the Local Government, but the power may be delegated (clause 213). Certain matters which are now included in the Act but which can appropriately be provided for by rules or by conditions of a lease have been included in this clause (see sections 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18 and 24 of the Ferries Act).

If a council is established, it will exercise the powers conferred upon the Local Government under this clause. The Local Government will, however, retain the power of exempting certain boards from the operation of the byelaws made by the council, and of exempting any persons, animals, etc., from payment of tolls.

194. The necessity for this clause, which corresponds to section 14 of the Ferries Act, is doubtful, as the definition of ferry includes the approaches to, and landing places of, a ferry; but there seems to be no harm in retaining it.

195. Follows the existing law.

196. Arrears of lease money will be recoverable under the provisions of Chapter VII instead of being recovered as arrears of land revenue (section 9 of the Ferries Act).

197 to 199. These clauses are based upon the existing Act. If a council is established it will take the place of the Local Government in exercising powers under clauses 197 and 198

200 to 206. The penal provisions are substantially those of the existing law, except that a general power of prescribing a penalty for a breach of a rule (or byelaw) has been given in clause 200. The maximum fine in clause 203 (corresponding to section 23, Ferries Act) has been raised to five hundred rupees to agree with the maximum fine for a breach of an ordinary rule. The offences dealt with in clause 203 involve injury or danger to persons using the ferry and should not be less severely punished than ordinary breaches of rules.

207. Embodies the existing law.

208. Corresponds to section 30, Ferries Act. It is anomalous that an appeal from an order under this clause, which is in the nature of an appeal from a conviction, should lie to the Commissioner as at present. The appellate court or, in cases where there is no appeal, the District Magistrate, has therefore been substituted for the Commissioner.

209. In view of the provisions of clause 150 (2) the first paragraph is perhaps superfluous, but it has to be expressly provided that the proceeds of fines, etc., may, in certain cases be paid to the lessee.

210 to 213. These provisions follow the existing law and call for no comment.

214. This provision is new and gives the District Magistrate power to intervene in order to prevent danger to the public.

CHAPTER XI.

This chapter embodies the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

215. The definitions are substantially the same as in section 3 of that Act. "Local authority" is defined in the General Clauses Act.

216 and 217 correspond to sections 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the cattle Trespass Act, except that the establishment and control of pounds is made over to the board instead of to the District Magistrate. As pound-keepers will be the servants of the board, they will be public servants under clause 91.

218 and 219 follow the existing law

220. The scale of fines is expressly laid down in the present Act. In this clause the Local Government is empowered to fix the scale by notification, but if a council is established it will exercise this power subject to the sanction of the Local Government

221 to 224 follow the existing law.

225 provides for crediting fines and surplus of sale proceeds to the district fund

226 and 227 embody the provisions of section 19, Cattle Trespass Act.

228. This clause covers the provisions of sections 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the Cattle Trespass Act.

229 to 233. These clauses reproduce the substance of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Cattle Trespass Act.

233 is inserted in order to avoid any apparent conflict between section 547, Code of Criminal Procedure, and clause 150 (2) of this Bill.

234 follows the existing law.

235 empowers the board to make regulations regarding pounds and provides for the matters referred to in sections 7 and 8 of the Cattle Trespass Act.

236. The Local Government retains the power, conferred by section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, of transferring to local authorities other than boards the control of pounds within their jurisdiction, and of directing that the income from such pounds shall be credited to the local authority concerned.

CHAPTER XII.

The clauses of this chapter are modelled on the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act. Under section 26 of the existing District Boards Act the board had power to make bye-laws only regarding the conduct of business. The power to make regulations for such purposes is retained in clause 238, but in addition to this the board will have much extensive powers to make bye-laws under clause 239 for carrying out the purposes of this Bill. These powers will also be extended to councils if the latter are established.

CHAPTER XIII.

The provisions of this chapter follow the corresponding sections of the Municipalities Act and call for no special comment.

As the Fencible Act and Cattle Trespass Act are embodied in the Bill it has been necessary to provide that Courts may take cognizance of certain offences punishable under Chapters X and XI without the institution of a complaint by the board, and that the chairman is not empowered to compound such offences.

CHAPTER XIV.

The clauses of this chapter are taken from the corresponding provisions of the Municipalities Act. The Local Government, however, is not restricted in the delegation of its powers under clause 259 as it is under the corresponding provisions of section 327, Municipalities Act.

Clause 265 follows section 335, Municipalities Act, in expressly declaring that the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, are not affected. A similar saving is inserted regarding the United Provinces Village Sanitation Act, 1892, since the powers of a Collector under that Act overlap the powers of the board under this Bill.

CHAPTER XV.

* The provisions regarding divisional councils are based on the recommendations of the Rule 13 Committee so far as the constitution of councils (clause 286), their powers and functions (clauses 280 to 283), their officers and servants (clauses 274 to 279) and the scheme for Muslim representation (clause 267) are concerned. The establishment of councils is, however, made dependent on an application to this effect being unanimously made to the Local Government by all the boards of a division. Hence a large number of the provisions of this Bill have to be drawn up in an alternative form, one set of provisions being applicable when there is no council, and the other set applying when a council is established. The necessity for these alternative provisions has added greatly to the difficulty of drafting. Since it is uncertain whether boards will avail themselves of the power of applying for the establishment of councils, the main body of the Bill (Chapters I to XIV) has been drafted on the assumption that no council is established.

The provisions which specially relate to councils have been relegated to the last chapter, and the amendments which will be deemed to be made in the Bill, when it applies to a division for which a council is established, are set forth in detail in Schedule III.

The majority of the provisions relating to boards will also apply to councils, and the manner in which they are applicable to councils is specified in Schedule IV.

It is to be understood that the provisions applicable to councils under Schedule IV are applicable subject to any amendments deemed to be made under Schedule III.

If councils are in fact established, it will undoubtedly be rather difficult to understand and give effect to the amendments specified in Schedule III and the provisions applied to councils in Schedule IV. Probably it would be necessary to reprint the Act with the amendments printed *in loco* in distinctive type, and with footnotes showing what provisions are applicable to councils and in what manner.

The only alternative to the method adopted in drafting this Bill seems to be to insert the alternative sets of provisions in each clause affected, but it is thought that this method might result in even greater perplexity and difficulty of comprehension. Owing to the uncertainty of the establishment of councils, it seems preferable to avoid complications in the main body of the Bill by drafting it on the assumption that councils do not exist.

SCHEDULES.

Schedules I and V are modelled on Schedule I of the Municipalities Act, and Schedules II and VI on Schedule II of that Act.

Schedules III and IV have already been explained and Schedule VII requires no comment.

The 21st June, 1921.

• C. M. KING,

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

No. 1655/XV.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The 6th July, 1921.

The following Bill is published for general information.

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BILL, 19 .
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SCHEDULE II.

A
BILL

TO

Provide for the reorganization of the Allahabad University.

II of 1887

WHEREAS by the Allahabad University Act, 1887, a University was established and incorporated at Allahabad,

VIII of 1904

And whereas the law relating to the said University was amended by the Indian Universities Act, 1904,

And whereas it is expedient to reorganize the system of Government of the said University with a view to establishing a unitary, teaching and residential University at Allahabad, while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality and character of the teaching given in its name by colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1921.
Short title and commencement

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided herein, come into force on such date or dates as the Local Government may by notification in the Gazette appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provision of this Act.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

Definitions.

(a) "College" means an institution maintained or recognized by the University, in accordance with the provisions of this Act in which tutorial and other supplementary instruction shall be provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes, and which shall be a unit of residence for students of the University.

(b) "Limits of the University" means the territorial limits within which colleges may, under this Act, be situated

(c) "Associated College" means a college situated outside the limits of the University, which is admitted to the privileges of association with the University under conditions prescribed in the Statutes.

(d) "Hostel" means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which tutorial and other supplementary instruction shall be given under the direction of the University in accordance with the Ordinances.

- (e) "Principal" means the head of a college.
 (f) "Warden" means the head of a hostel.
 (g) "Teachers" includes Professors, Readers and Lecturers and such persons giving instruction in the University or in its colleges or hostels as may be declared by the Statutes to be teachers.
 (h) "Teachers of the University" means persons appointed by the University to give instruction in the University on its behalf.
 (i) "Registered Graduates" means graduates of the Allahabad University registered under the provisions of this Act, or of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.
 (j) "Statutes," "Ordinances," and "Regulations" mean respectively the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force.
 (k) "University" means the University of Allahabad as constituted under this Act.

THE UNIVERSITY.

3. (1) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the first Members of the Court, of the Executive Council, of the Academic Council, of the University and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members so long as they continue to hold such office or membership are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

4. (1) As from the date on which section 3 and this section are brought into operation, the University of Allahabad, as constituted and incorporated by any Act or Acts heretofore in force shall be dissolved. But all colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, shall enjoy the privileges conferred upon them by the said University, in so far as these may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, unless and until the University shall otherwise decide.

(2) All rights, powers, authorities and privileges and all moveable or immoveable property and all debts, liabilities and obligations of the University of Allahabad as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be transferred to and shall vest in the University as constituted under section 3.

(3) All references in any enactment or other instrument of whatever nature to the University of Allahabad, as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be construed as references to the University of Allahabad as constituted under section 3.

5. The University shall have the following powers,

Powers of the University namely —

- (1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;
- (2) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who :—
 - (a) shall have pursued a course of study in the University or in an Associated College, or
 - (b) are teachers in educational institutions under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations of and shall have passed the examinations of the University, under like conditions;
- (3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,
- (4) to provide such lectures and instruction for and to grant such diplomas to persons, not being members of the University as the University may determine;
- (5) to associate with itself, under conditions prescribed in the Statutes and Ordinances, colleges outside the limits of the University,
- (6) to inspect all colleges, hostels and associated colleges ;
- (7) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine ;
- (8) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts ;
- (9) to recognize teachers as qualified to give instruction in colleges and hostels ,
- (10) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Ordinances ;
- (11) to institute, maintain and manage colleges and hostels and to admit to the appropriate privileges of the University, in the manner prescribed by or under this Act, colleges and hostels not maintained by the University ;
- (12) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the Ordinances ;
- (13) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare ; and
- (14) to do all such other acts and things whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body.

and to cultivate and promote arts, science, and learning.

6. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privileges thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University where such test in made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent persons (whether teachers of the University or not) who have been approved for that purpose by the Executive Council, from giving religious instruction in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those who are willing to receive it.

7. (1) No attendance at any teaching other than that conducted by the University or by any of its Associated Colleges shall qualify for admission to an examination of the University.

Explanation.—Such teaching shall include lecturing, work in laboratories or workshops and other teaching conducted in the University by the Professors, Readers and Lecturers in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(2) The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) Teaching given by the teachers of the University shall be supplemented by tutorial and other instruction given in the University or, under the authority of the University, in colleges and hostels.

(4) The courses of study and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and subject thereto by Regulations.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the University or for any of its Associated Colleges to maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University, save with the previous sanction of the Local Government, for such period as it may direct, nor shall the University frame courses, conduct examinations or recognize institutions for that purpose without such sanction and for such period.

THE VISITOR.

8. (1) The Governor General shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, workshops and equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and

to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall, in every case, give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Court and to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor and shall, after ascertaining the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted within such time as the Chancellor may direct through the Court, which may express its opinion thereon.

(5) Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

9. The following shall be the officers of the University.

officers of the University :—

- (i) The Chancellor.
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (iii) The Treasurer.
- (iv) The Registrar.
- (v) The Deans of the Faculties, and
- (vi) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

10. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor of the United Provinces. He shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall have such powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(3) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

(4) The Chancellor shall, where committees of selection for Professorships and Readerships are constituted in British India, appoint, in the manner prescribed in the Statutes, one or more members of every such committee.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or

other cause, the Executive Council shall, as soon as possible, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as it may think fit. Until such arrangements have been made, the Registrar shall carry on the current duties of the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole time officer of the University. He shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex officio* Member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall at the earliest opportunity thereafter report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the officers and teachers of the University, and shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

13. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) from the funds of the University as the Executive Council shall deem fit.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Treasurer occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Treasurer as it may think fit.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy.

(4) He shall be an *ex officio* member of the Executive Council, and shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the representation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(5) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council he shall be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(6) All contracts shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the University.

(7) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

14. The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Court, of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council. He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

15. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Treasurer and the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

16. The following shall be the authorities of the University.

- I.—The Court,
- II.—The Executive Council,
- III.—The Academic Council,
- IV.—The Committee of Reference,
- V.—The faculties, and
- VI.—Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

17. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely,—

The Court.

Class I—Ex officio members.

- (i) The Chancellor,
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) The Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers of the Governor of the United Provinces,
- (iv) The Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad,
- (v) The Bishop of Lucknow,
- (vi) The Members of the Executive and Academic Councils,
- (vii) The Treasurer, and
- (viii) Such other *ex officio* member as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II—Life members.

- (ix) Persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education,
- (x) All persons who have made donations of not less than Rs. 20,000 to or for the purposes of the University.

Class III—Other members.

- (xi) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,
- (xii) Persons nominated by associations making to the University annual contributions of an amount to be prescribed by the Statutes for a purpose approved by the Executive Council,
- (xiii) Persons nominated by other non-academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes,
- (xiv) Persons nominated by academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes,
- (v) Persons appointed by the Chancellor,
- (xvi) All persons who were, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University of Allahabad as then constituted.

The number of members to be elected, appointed or nominated under clauses (ix) to (xv) of sub-clause (1), the tenure of office of such members, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clause (xi) of sub-clause (1) shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

18. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Meetings of the Court, Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon requisition in writing signed by not less than forty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

19 (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Court shall exercise the following powers—
Powers and duties of the Court and perform the following duties.

namely:—

- (a) Of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,
- (b) Of considering and cancelling Ordinances,
- (c) Of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates, and
- (d) Of electing members to serve on the Committee of Reference.

(2) The Court shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

(3) The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred or granted by the University.

20. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

21. The Executive Council,—

Powers and duties of
the Executive Council.

- (a) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint from among its own members a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be Chairman of the Finance Committee and at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court,
- (b) shall direct the form, custody and use of the Common Seal of the University;
- (c) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the fees paid to examiners and the number, qualifications and the emoluments of teachers, otherwise than after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council.

- (d) shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the University, together with its views thereon;
- (e) shall frame the budget of the University;
- (f) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;
- (g) save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers and other servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;
- (h) shall have power to accept transfer of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University;
- (i) shall arrange for and direct the inspection of all colleges, hostels and Associated Colleges;
- (j) shall publish the results of the University examinations;
- (k) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes; and
- (l) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

22. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance

of standards of teaching and examination with in the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

23. (1) The Committee of Reference shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, and fifteen members of the Court elected by it in such manner and holding office for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes

Provided that of the members so appointed none shall be a member of the Executive Council.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall deal with items of new expenditure only and its powers and duties in respect of such items shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

24 (1) The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Commerce and such other Faculties as may be prescribed by the Statutes :

Provided that a Faculty of Medicine shall be instituted as early as may be feasible.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty who shall be nominated by the Faculty subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and to confirmation by the Academic Council.

(4) The Dean of each Faculty shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to such Faculty.

(5) The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such additional remuneration (if any) as shall be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(6) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department, or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there are more Professors or Readers of a Department, as the case may be, than one, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such Professor or Reader to be Head of the Department as he thinks fit. The Head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that Department.

25. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

UNIVERSITY BOARDS.

26. (1) The University shall include a Board of Associated Colleges, and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The constitution, powers and duties of the Boards shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGES.

27. No, Associated College shall be situated within the limits of the University.

TEACHERS.

28. The teachers of the University shall be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes or Ordinances.

[STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the conferment of honorary degrees;
- (b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes;
- (c) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor;
- (d) the designations and powers of the officers of the University;
- (e) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities and boards of the University;
- (f) the conditions of association with the University of Associated Colleges;
- (g) the institution and maintenance of Colleges and Hostels;
- (h) the classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University;
- (i) the constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other servants of the University;
- (j) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates;
- (k) the discipline of students; and
- (l) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

30. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule I.

(2) The Statutes may be amended or repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject it or return it to the Executive Council for reconsideration, either in whole or

in part together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(4) Where any Statute has been passed by the Court or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

(5) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute or of any amendment of a Statute.

(a) affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Chancellor;

(b) affecting the conditions of association with the University of Associated Colleges, except after consultation with the Academic Council and the Board of Associated Colleges.

31. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the admission of students to the University;
- (b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;
- (c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examination of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;
- (d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University, the levying of fees for residence in Colleges and Hostels maintained by the University and the recognition of Colleges and Hostels not maintained by the University;
- (e) the fees to be charged for services of teaching in the University given by teachers of the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;
- (f) the giving of religious instruction;
- (g) the formation of Departments of Teaching in the Faculties;
- (h) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in Colleges and Hostels;
- (i) the conduct of examinations;
- (j) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

32. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this clause, Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council:

Ordinances how made.

Provided that no Ordinance shall be made—

- (a) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to the University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 36 for admission to the degree courses of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council, or
- (b) affecting the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examiners and the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, except in accordance with a proposal of the Faculty or Faculties concerned and unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council in the manner prescribed by the Statutes, or
- (c) affecting the number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council, or
- (d) affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after compliance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-clause (1) but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting. The Court shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting to cancel any such Ordinance and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Chancellor may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Chancellor who, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may, if

he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiry of six months from the making thereof.

33. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

- (a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum,
- (b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by the Regulations, and
- (c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulations made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, who, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

RESIDENCES COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

34. Every student of the University shall reside in a College or Hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

35. (1) Colleges and Hostels maintained by the University shall be such as may be named by the Statutes.

(2) Colleges and Hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognized by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The condition of residence in Colleges and Hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances; and every College or Hostel shall be subject to inspection by any authority or officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any College or Hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances:

Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the Committee of Management of such College or Hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

ADMISSION AND EXAMINATIONS.

36. (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces or of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications (if any) as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) Every student admitted to a course of study for a degree shall, unless exempted from the provisions of this sub-section by a special order of the Executive Council made on the recommendation of the Academic Council, be enrolled as a member of a College or Hostel or of an Associated College. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the Executive Council may think fit.

(3) Students exempted from the provisions of sub-clause (2) and students admitted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances, to courses of study other than courses of study for a degree shall be non-collegiate students of the University.

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made, and all examiners shall be appointed by the Academic Council.

(2) If during the course of examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a teacher in a College shall be appointed for each subject included in a department of teaching.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons, or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publications. The Academic Council shall also appoint one member from its own body to be Chairman of all such committees.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

38. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action as it thinks fit and the Executive Council shall inform the Court of the action taken by it and, when no action is taken, of its reasons therefor.

39. (1) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for the purposes of audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Gazette and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, be submitted to the Court, to the Local Government and to the Visitor.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take them into consideration, and take such action thereon as it thinks fit :

Provided that where there has been a disagreement between the Executive Council and the Committee of Reference upon any item of expenditure referred to it under sub-clause (4), the decision of the Court thereon shall be final.

(4) The Executive Council shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(5) Every item of new expenditure, of or above such amount as may be prescribed by the Statutes, which is proposed to include in the financial estimates, shall be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference which may make recommendations thereon.

(6) The Executive Council shall, after considering the recommendations (if any) of the Committee of Reference, submit the financial estimates as finally approved by it to the Court with such recommendations.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

40. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, have power to remove the name of any person from the register of graduates and to remove any person from membership of the University or of any of its authorities or other bodies.

41. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

42. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or by the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless there is some special provision to the contrary, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit.

43. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

44. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

45. (1) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract.

The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned

(2) Any member of the public services in India whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the University shall, subject to the approval of such appointment by the Government, have the option—

- (i) of having his services lent to the University for a specified period and remaining liable to recall to Government service at the discretion of the Government at the end of that period, or
- (ii) of resigning Government service on entering the service of the University.

46. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters, decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly.

47. (1) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and other servants such pension and provident funds as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

48. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University, and no educational institution within that limit shall, save with the sanction of the Chancellor, be associated in any way with or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this act :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any Associated College, or, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, to any agricultural or other technical institution.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

49. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the ordinances any student of a College affiliated to the Allahabad University established under the Allahabad University Act, 1887, was studying for any examination of the said University shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of that University.

50. The First Vice-Chancellor may be appointed at any time after the passing of this Act. Such appointment shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 11, be made by the Chancellor for a period of not more than five years on such conditions as he thinks fit.

51. At any time after the passing of this Act, if the Local Government is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made to replace the present system of examinations for admission to the University of Allahabad, as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, and to its colleges, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that the said University shall cease to exercise any control over the recognition of schools; and as from such date clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, shall, so far as it relates to the said University, be repealed.

52. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted :—

(a) the Treasurer may be appointed by the Chancellor ;

(b) any other officers of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Chancellor :

(c) teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(2) Any appointment made under sub-section (1) shall be for such period not exceeding five years and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit.

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

53. Notwithstanding any provision in any other Act the Executive Council may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct that an Associated College shall only maintain classes in preparation for the Intermediate examination or for any other examination admitting to the degree courses of the University, subject to such conditions as the Executive Council may, with the like sanction, impose.

54. The Vice-Chancellor shall, until sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation, have power—

- (a) with the previous approval of the Chancellor to make additional Statutes to provide for any matter not provided for by the first Statutes ;
- (b) to constitute provisional authorities and bodies, and on their recommendations makes rules providing for the conduct of the work of the University,
- (c) subject to the control of the Local Government, to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation ;
- (d) with the sanction of the Chancellor, to make such appointments as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation ;
- (e) to appoint sub-committees, as he may think fit, to discharge such of his functions as he may direct ; and
- (f) generally to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Executive Council by this Act or the Statutes.

55. As from the date on which sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation, the enactments specified in Schedule II shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[SEE SECTION 33 (1).]

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

- (a) "the Act" means the Allahabad University Act, 192 , and "section" means a section of the Act; and "clause" or "sub-clause" means a clause or sub-clause of this schedule; and
- (b) "officers," "authorities," "Professors," "Readers," "Lecturers," "teachers," "servants," and "registered graduates" mean, respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, servants and registered graduates of the University.

THE COURT.

2. (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 17, the following persons shall be *ex officio* members of the Court, namely :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellors of the Lucknow University, the Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University;
- (ii) The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces;
- (iii) The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces;
- (iv) The Director of Industries, United Provinces;
- (v) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces;
- (vi) The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, United Provinces;
- (vii) Two members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces elected by the members of that Council.
- (viii) The Principals of Colleges.
- (ix) The Wardens of Hostels; and
- (x) The Principals of Associated Colleges.

(2) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (xv) of sub-section (1) of section 17 shall be ten.

(3) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be twenty.

(4) Every association making a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 and every association or individual making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the University, for a purpose approved by the Executive Council, shall be entitled to nominate one member to the Court, who shall be a member for five years, or as long as the annual contribution continues, as the case may be.

(5) Save as otherwise provided members of the Court other than *ex officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years;

Provided that teachers elected under head (xiv) of class III of sub-section (1) of section 17 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

3 (1) The members of the Executive Council, in Constitution of the addition to the Vice-Chancellor and Executive Council. the Treasurer, shall be—

Class I.—Ex officio members.

The Deans of the Faculties.

Class II.—Other members.

- (i) Four members of the Court, elected by the Court at its annual meeting;
- (ii) Two Principals, elected by the Principals, and one Warden, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (iii) One Principal of an Associated College, elected by the Board of Associated Colleges;
- (iv) Three members elected by the Academic Council from its own body;
- (v) Two members appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Members other than *ex officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that a member appointed or elected as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular post shall hold office so long only within that period, as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that post, as the case may be.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Powers of the Execu- Council shall have the following tive Council, powers, namely :—

- (a) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;
- (b) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship or other teaching post;
- (c) to appoint, in accordance with the Statutes, officers, teachers and other servants of the University;
- (d) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint officers, teachers and other servants of the University to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;
- (e) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and for that purpose to appoint such agents as it may think fit;
- (f) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University :

Provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;

- (g) to provide the building, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;
- (h) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University;
- (i) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure; and
- (j) to institute and manage colleges and hostels.

5. (1) the members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—
The Academic Council.

Class I—Ex-officio members.

- (i) The Deans of the Faculties;
- (ii) The Librarian of the University;
- (iii) The Professors and Readers;
- (iv) The Principals of Colleges and Associated Colleges; and
- (v) The Chairman of the Board of Intermediate and High School Education.

Class II—Other members.

- (vi) Ten persons elected by the Professors, Readers and Lecturers of the Faculties of Arts and Science respectively from their own body;
- (vii) Five persons elected by the Professors, Readers and Lecturers of each Faculty other than the Faculties of Arts and Science, from their own body;
- (viii) Two members of the Board of Associated Colleges, elected by the Board;
- (ix) Wardens of Hostels nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:—
Power of the Academic Council.

- (a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

- (b) to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Scholarships, Fellowships, Exhibitions, Bursaries, Medals and other rewards,
- (c) to appoint examiners after report from the Faculties concerned,
- (d) to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;
- (e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties;
- (f) to assign teachers to the Faculties;
- (g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons engaged thereon;
- (h) to forward to the Executive Council or reject or refer back but not to amend the draft of any Ordinance prepared by the Board of Associated Colleges relating to courses, examinations and the conditions upon which students of such colleges will be admitted to examinations for the degrees of the University.

THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

7. (1) The items of new expenditure in the financial estimates to be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference shall be—

- (a) in the case of non-recurring expenditure, any item of ten thousand rupees or over, and
- (b) in the case of recurring expenditure, any item of three thousand rupees or over.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall, on or before such date as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Ordinances, consider all items of expenditure referred to it by the Executive Council under sub-clause (1), and shall make and communicate to the Executive Council, as soon as may be, its recommendations thereon.

(3) If the Executive Council, at any time after the consideration of the annual financial estimates by the Court, proposes any revision thereof involving recurring or non-recurring expenditure of the amounts respectively referred to in sub-clause (1), the Executive Council shall refer the proposal to the Committee of Reference which may require that the proposal shall be laid before the Court for its decision thereon.

(4) The Committee of Reference shall be entitled to inspect any reports from the Executive Council or the Academic Council relating to any item of proposed expenditure referred to the Committee under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2), and to require that the proposal shall

be considered at a joint meeting of the Committee and of the Executive Council. At any such joint meeting the Vice-Chancellor shall preside.

THE FACULTIES.

The Faculties

8. Each Faculty shall consist of—

- (i) the Professors of the Departments comprised in the Faculty,
- (ii) such other teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;
- (iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having in the opinion of the Academic Council an important bearing on subjects so assigned, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council, and
- (iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

DEPARTMENTS OF TEACHING.

9. Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

10. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers namely:—

- (a) to constitute Committee of Courses and Studies,
- (b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committee of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty;
- (c) subject to the control of the Academic Council to organize the teaching and research work of the University in the subjects assigned to the Faculty;
- (d) subject to the control of the Academic Council to regulate the conditions for the award of degrees, diplomas and other distinctions;
- (e) to deal with and dispose of any matter referred to it by the Academic Council.

11. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any Committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGES.

12. (1) No institution shall be admitted to association with the University as an Associated College—

- (a) which is within the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the University ;
- (b) after a period of one year from the passing of this Act, without the consent of the Local Government.

(2) No educational institution shall be an Associated College unless it satisfies the requirements of the Ordinances in regard to the following particulars :—

- (i) the separate treatment of Intermediate students,
- (ii) the number of students in each class ;
- (iii) the number, pay and tenure of office of the teachers ;
- (iv) organization and government, and
- (v) equipment and arrangements for the accommodation and residence of students.

13. (1) The Board of Associated Colleges shall consist of the following :—

The Board of Associated Colleges.

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof ;
- (ii) the Superintendent of Examinations, if any ;
- (iii) the principals of Associated Colleges ;
- (iv) one person elected by the teachers of each of the Associated Colleges,
- (v) persons nominated by the Chancellor not exceeding ten in number ;
- (vi) equal numbers of teachers of the University and of teachers of the Associated Colleges to be appointed by the Academic Council ;

(2) The number of teachers to be appointed under head (vi) of sub-clause (i) shall be determined by the Academic Council :

Provided that the total number so appointed shall not be less than one-third or more than one-half of the whole board ;

(3) Members other than *ex officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

14. The Board of Associated Colleges shall have the following powers, namely :—

Powers of the Board of Associated Colleges.

- (a) to constitute, in accordance with the Ordinances, Committees of Courses and Studies in the various subjects or groups of subjects included in the courses for Associated Colleges :

Provided that in each such Committee at least three-fourths of the members shall be teachers in Associated Colleges, and two members shall be appointed by the Academic Council ;

- (b) to appoint such special or standing Committees as it may consider desirable ;
- (c) to advise, as it thinks fit, the Executive Council and the Academic Council on any matter affecting Associated Colleges ;
- (d) to draft Ordinances and submit the same to the Academic Council or to the Executive Council, as the case may be

15. (1) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board of Associated Colleges which shall consist of—

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (ii) the Secretary of the Board of Associated Colleges who shall be the Secretary of the Committee, and
- (iii) ten persons to be appointed by the Board from its own body, of whom the majority shall be chosen from the persons included in heads (iii) and (iv) of clause 13(1).

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, which shall appoint its own Vice-Chairman.

(3) Members appointed under head (iii) of clause 15(1) shall hold office for three years or for so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

16. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the general control of the Board of Associated Colleges, have the following powers, namely :—

- (a) it shall, subject to the Act, the Statutes, and Ordinances, conduct all examinations for students of the Associated Colleges, and for this purpose shall recommend examiners for appointment by the Academic Council ;
- (b) it shall report to the Executive Council upon all applications for grants from Government in aid of any Associated College ;
- (c) it shall administer the funds of the Board of Associated Colleges, including the receipts from examination fees and grants from any source, which shall be kept separate from the general funds of the University, and it shall lay before the Executive Council for its approval annual estimates of receipts and expenditure.

17. (1) The Board of Co-ordination shall consist of—

- (a) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof ;
- (b) the Deans of the Faculties, and
- (c) the Registrar.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Board to make arrangements for the teaching of the University and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture rooms, laboratories and other rooms to the Faculties.

COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

18. (a) Every College or Hostel not maintained by the University shall be managed by a Committee of Management, the constitution of which shall be reported to the Executive Council.

(b) The appointment of the teachers and superintending staff of every such College or Hostel shall be made by the Committee of Management and all such appointments shall be reported to the Executive Council.

(c) Every student not being a teacher and not residing in a College or Hostel shall be attached to a College or Hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

19. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two thirds of the members present at the meeting, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University.

20. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation :

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

21 All graduates of the University or of the University of Allahabad, as constituted immediately prior to the commencement of the Act, of three years' standing and upwards shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Ordinances, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and upon such enrolment, to enjoy all the privileges of registration.

OFFICERS.

22. There shall be the following officers, namely:—

(i) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit;

(ii) a Librarian for the University Library.

TEACHERS.

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of clause 24, appointments to Professorships and Readerships shall be made on the nomination of Committees of Selection constituted for the purpose as follows, namely:—

(i) the Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) the Head of the Department of Teaching in the Faculty concerned;

- (iii) one member of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council ;
- (iv) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the Professor or Reader, as the case may be, will be concerned ;
- (v) one member, who shall not be an officer or teacher, appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall if it accepts the nomination of the Committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the Committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

24. (1) Of the Professorships ordinarily one-fourth Committees of Selection shall be filled on the nomination of in the United Kingdom Committees of Selection constituted for the purpose in the United Kingdom.

(2) The Committees of Selection referred to in sub-clause (1) shall be constituted as follows, namely :—

- (i) two members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Academic Council ;
- (ii) one member appointed by the Executive Council ;
- (iii) one member appointed by the Chancellor.

The Executive Council shall consider the report of a Committee of Selection constituted under sub-clause (2), and shall, if it accepts the nomination of the Committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the Committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

25. (1) Lecturers shall be appointed on the nomination of Committees of Selection constituted for the purpose as follows :—

- (a) the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (b) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned ;
- (c) one person appointed by the Executive Council ;
and
- (d) two persons appointed by the Academic Council.

(2) A Committee of Selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council, which shall make the appointment to the post accordingly.

26. Appointments to teaching posts other than those provided for by clauses 23, 24 and 25 shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, be made in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

SCHEDULE II.
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 55.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1887 ...	III	The Allahabad University Act, 1887.	So much as is unrepealed.
1904 ...	VIII	The Indian Universities Act, 1904.	In sub-section (2) of section 6 the word "Allahabad," and the proviso. In the first schedule the heading "The University of Allahabad" and the entries under that heading.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Bill for the reorganization of the Allahabad University provides for the carrying into effect of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission for a change of system in University education, in so far as those recommendations are applicable to the conditions prevailing in the United Provinces.

A representative conference, presided over by His Excellency the Governor, unanimously recommended that changes should be introduced into the organization of the University which would alter the whole conception of its governance and academic life. The Conference proposed to substitute for the collegiate system at Allahabad, with as little disturbance as possible of existing conditions in outlying colleges, concentration and a corporate existence, by gathering together at a common centre the teachers and the taught. Under this arrangement the University would still prescribe courses and hold examinations for its scattered colleges; but there would be at Allahabad centralization, whereby the control and direction of University work would be unified and extended over all the local activities of the University, and the teaching in all its branches be conducted by the University itself. The proposals of the Conference have been exhaustively considered by the Allahabad University and endorsed by it; and the Bill embodies the final conclusions of the University as to the best way in which to give effect to this important measure of reform.

The Bill follows, as closely as possible, the scheme embodied in the Lucknow University Act for the establishment of a unitary, residential and teaching University, but differs from that scheme in one important particular: the University of Allahabad will still be permitted to associate with itself colleges situated beyond its territorial limits. The interests of colleges affiliated to the Allahabad University, as at present constituted, will thus be safeguarded and they will be enabled to continue to perform their useful functions. The purpose of the Bill is, in short, not to curtail facilities but to improve and extend them.

The Bill is drawn up in consonance with the new departure in regard to secondary and intermediate education which the Calcutta University Commission have described as the pivot of their whole scheme of reform. Under the provisions of the Bill the University will cease to concern itself with any stage of education previous to that which is in direct preparation for a degree examination. To this end Intermediate and High school education will become pre-University work, outside the scope of University operations, and the duties of prescribing courses and holding examinations at these stages of instruction will devolve upon a Board of High school and Intermediate Education.

In clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill provision is made for the dissolution of the existing University, as such, and its re-establishment with all its former rights and privileges, but with new authorities, constituted along the lines recommended by the Calcutta University Commission. The authorities initially provided will be the same as those in the Lucknow University.

Teachers are classified specifically as teachers of the University, i.e. appointed by the University to give instruction on its behalf, and generically as teachers, including also teachers in colleges and hostels. But a teacher in a college or hostel may be simultaneously a teacher of the University. Teachers are further classified as Professors, Readers and Lecturers; other categories of teachers may be prescribed by the Statutes. The University is given power to recognize teachers in Colleges and Hostels as qualified to give instruction therein under clause 5(9) of the Bill. Without such recognition no person will be allowed to take part in any teaching under University control.

The first Statutes are scheduled to the Act. They deal mainly with the constitution and powers of the University authorities, with the constitution and functions of the Board of Associated Colleges, with the association of colleges with the University, with discipline and with the method of appointment of teachers. They follow as closely as may be, the Statutes prescribed in the Lucknow University Act.

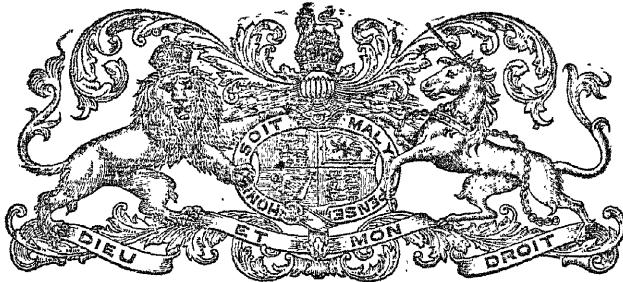
The 28th June, 1921.

C. Y. CHINTAMANI.

By orders,

JAGDISH PRASAD.

Secretary to Govt., United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate pricing is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement of plague, cholera, and small-pox seizures and deaths, reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 9th July, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad city	1	...	1
Allahabad district	12	...	1
Almora	18	21	...	...
Azamgarh	66	50	5	1
Bahraich	80	95	14	24
Ballia	36	99	...	...
Banda	147	54	...	...
Basti	150	106	...	...
Benares city	3	2	...	...
Benares district	85	92	...	...
Fyzabad	40	21	...	...
Garhwal	171	...	...
Ghazipur	245	116	...	...
Gonda	339	245	...	...
Gorakhpur	135(b)	134(b)	...	...
Jhansi	1(a)	...	2(a)	...

(a) Of previous week.

(b) Includes 93 seizures and 75 deaths of previous week.

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Muzaffarnagar district	5(a)	4(a)	...	...
Rae Bareli „	4	5	...	...
Saharanpur „	4(a)	...	...
Sitapur „	2	2	...	...
Total	1,356	1,234	21	27

DATED LUCKNOW :

C. L. DUNN, D.F.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

The 14th July, 1921

Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 18TH JUNE, 1921.

No. 712-124.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 16th June, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have decided to add a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the list of non-official members of the Central Cotton Committee published in paragraph 4 of their resolution no. 404-22, dated the 31st March, 1921.

ORDERED.—That a copy of the resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, the Secretary, Central Cotton Committee and the Finance, Commerce, Public Works and Foreign and Political departments, for information, in continuation of resolution no. 404-22, dated the 31st March, 1921.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India for general information.

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 673-R/XVI—49.

R E S O L U T I O N .

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 7th July, 1921.

READ—

The annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the United Provinces for the year ending the 31st December, 1920, and the report of the Sanitary Engineer for the year ending the 31st March, 1921.

OBSERVATIONS.—The health of the year showed a further improvement on that of 1919. There were fewer deaths from all main diseases, except plague.

2. The provincial birth rate, which had been falling for the last two years, rose again to 35·55 per mille of the population, and was 3·16 higher than the rate for the year 1919, but 5·43 per cent. lower than the quinquennial average. The birth rate of municipalities and notified areas showed however a slight decrease of ·16 and ·23 respectively as compared with the figures for last year. The province, as a whole, maintained the fourth position, which it occupied in 1919 in the comparative list of the birth rates of the major provinces in India.

3. The death rate, which owing to the influenza epidemic reached in 1918 the abnormal figure of 82·37 continued to decline and fell to 37·23 as compared with 41·69 for the preceding year. This was 7·07 lower than the average rate for the preceding five years, but was 1·68 per cent. higher than the birth rate for the year. The death rate in municipalities was higher than the provincial rate, but lower than the quinquennial average, viz., 43·76 against 37·23 and 44·30 respectively. The province has not however made the same progress as other provinces. It has consequently lost two places in the provincial list of death rates and now occupies the penultimate position.

4. With the decline in the general death rate infant mortality decreased from 303·5 in 1918, and 253·3 in 1919 to 220·2 in 1920, and was lower than the decennial average for 1911—20 by 12·1. In municipalities however there was an increase to 303·24 as compared with the percentage 292·7 in 1919. The lives of 366,537 infants under the age of one year were lost. The majority of deaths was due to fevers but tetanus or convulsions is reported to have been responsible for no less than 83,426 deaths. The percentage to infantile mortality of deaths from this latter source works out to 22·8 in 1920 as compared with 20·2 in the preceding year. Enquiries through qualified agencies proved, however, that a number of deaths attributed to tetanus could not in reality be ascribed to this cause and a rough calculation points to the conclusion that the deaths under this head are, in all probability, about 25 per cent. less than those reported. The continuance of this high infantile mortality is deplored, but as noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner, no diminution can be expected until much educative work has been done among the mass of the people. With this end in view various measures are being taken, such as the education of the people by means of lectures, the distribution of pamphlets, etc., while the scheme for the

training of "*dais*" continues to work satisfactorily notwithstanding the apathy of the people. Two out of the three co-operative dairies started for the supply of pure milk are working satisfactorily.

The absence of rules for the affiliation of district and provincial branches of the Lady Chelmsford League of Maternity and Child Welfare in India with the central branch proved an obstacle to the establishment of provincial and district centres in this province and to the furtherance of the aims and objects of the League; but it is hoped to establish such centres in the near future. A committee has, however, been formed for the working of the scheme in the Lucknow municipality and some lady doctors of Lucknow were deputed to the Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition held in Delhi with a view to bring up to date their knowledge of modern methods of treatment of child-birth and of the rearing of young children. This committee is still in an experimental stage and it is therefore useless to comment on results this year.

5. The greatest increase in mortality from particular diseases, as compared with the previous year, was under plague and respiratory diseases. The death rate from plague rose from '37 to '53, but is still below the quinquennial average 1'83. The rise is small and the argument is possible that the favourable divergence from the quinquennial average is to an appreciable extent due to the good work done by travelling dispensaries in the matter of inoculation. The increase under "respiratory diseases" is chiefly due to pneumonia, which was extraordinarily prevalent this year. The rates of deaths from cholera showed a remarkable decline from 1'74 per thousand to '15, and this incidence was considerably below the average death rate (1'48) for the preceding five years. The supplanting of the bleaching powder used as a war emergency by permanganate of potash is doubtless responsible to some extent for the drop. At the same time there seems reason to believe that a large number of deaths from cholera were never reported. Small-pox caused 6,354 deaths against 10,993 in 1919. The death rates '13 is however '05 above the quinquennial average. The mortality from fever declined from 33'66 to 30'82 and is 3'41 below the quinquennial average. The epidemic of influenza, which was practically confined to the first part of this year, consisted of cases of mild type and was not marked by the high mortality of the epidemics of previous years. According to an indirect calculation the provincial mortality rate from influenza was 4'39 against 9'09 in 1919. The investigation into the prevalence of malaria, which had to be discontinued in 1917 owing to the dearth of medical officers caused by the war, was resumed in December, 1920, but anti-malarial measures were mainly confined to the Sarda Canal project. Fairs passed off without any serious occurrence of epidemic disease. The presence of hook-worm disease in the province has been discovered and large employers of labour have been asked to take such measures as are necessary for the prevention and spread of the disease.

Four thousand six hundred and sixty-six cases of deaths from *kala azar* were reported, but investigations by Civil Surgeons tended to prove that in many cases the unqualified reporting agency was at fault.

No. 250R/35--1921.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

Dated Naini Tal, the 12th July, 1921.

The following bill is published for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers.

H. M. WILLMOTT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

A bill to authorise, facilitate and regulate the construction and working of aerial ropeways in the United Provinces.

UNITED PROVINCES AERIAL ROPEWAYS BILL, 1921.

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At the same time 17 cases were verified and the existence of this fatal disease in this province shows the necessity for speedy research into its actual prevalence.

6. Though the illiterate village chaukidar is still the main reporting agency it is highly gratifying to note a considerable increase in the number of independent medical practitioners who furnished numerical returns of death. The result has been a substantial increase in the number of verified deaths and the consequent assistance to the State in devising suitable measures for the prevention and the control of disease. The number of cases verified by local authorities and the vaccination staff was less than last year. This is regrettable and it is hoped that the results next year will be more satisfactory. Unpunctuality in the submission of returns by mortuary registrars continued. The need for correction of this defect was pointed out last year and the attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is again drawn to the matter.

7. Progress with civil sanitary works in the province has been maintained. In 1919-20 municipal boards spent Rs. 37,64,831, or 33 per cent. of their income, on water-supply, drainage and conservancy, against Rs. 34,09,469, or 28 per cent. of income, in the preceding financial year.

8. The Board of Public Health gave administrative approval to sanitary projects estimated to cost Rs. 77,34,147 and sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 5,70,508 against Rs. 4,39,366 in 1919. In addition Government contributed for sanitary works Rs. 1,44,556, inclusive of one lakh given for the improvement of the water-supply of the pilgrim centre, Ajodhia.

9. The expenditure on works of a sanitary nature under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer amounted to Rs. 19,83,695, of which about Rs. 9½ lakhs were spent on original works. A programme of sanitary works spread over a period of six or seven years has been drawn up in collaboration with local authorities and is estimated to cost over 3 crores of rupees.

The condition of most of the existing water-work plants is still unsatisfactory.

10. A Hygiene Publicity Bureau is being organized in the province for the propagation of the knowledge of ordinary simple rules of health by a system of lantern lectures, etc. It may be hoped that the campaign will, in time, dispel the ignorance of the mass of people, thus saving many valuable lives.

11. The post of the Sanitary Commissioner was held by Major C. L. Dunn, I.M.S., throughout the year, except during the period from the 29th April to the 18th November, 1920, when he was on leave and Rai Bahadur Dr. D. D. Pandya, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, IV Range, officiated for him. Both these officers performed their duties efficiently in spite of the depleted staff of the department, and the thanks of Government are due to them. Government is also indebted to Mr. Hoey, who held the office of the Sanitary Engineer during the year, for the efficient administration of his department.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Health, and Sanitary Engineer, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

A
BILL

TO

Authorize, facilitate and regulate the construction and working of aerial ropeways in the United Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise, facilitate and regulate the construction and working of aerial ropeways in the United Provinces, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the United Provinces
Title, extent and com- Aerial Ropeways Act, 1921.
mencement.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Local Government of the United Provinces.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in
the subject or context :—
Definitions.

- (1) "Aerial Ropeways" means an aerial ropeway (or any portion thereof) for the public carriage of passengers or of goods or both, and includes all posts, ropes, carriers, stations, offices, warehouses, workshops, machinery and other works used for the purposes of, or in connection with, and all land appurtenant to, such aerial ropeway ;
- (2) "Carrier" means any vehicle or receptacle hung or suspended from, or hauled by, a rope and used for the carriage of goods or of passengers or for any other purpose in connection with the working of an aerial ropeway ;
- (3) "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the land revenue administration of a district and includes any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act ;
- (4) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Aerial Ropeways appointed under this Act ;
- (5) "Local Authority" means a municipal committee, district board, or other authority legally entitled to or entrusted by the Local Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund ;
- (6) "Order" means an order authorising the construction of an aerial ropeway under this Act, and includes a further order substituted for, or amending, extending or varying, that order ;
- (7) "Post" means a post, trestle, standard, strut, stay or other contrivance or part of contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting a rope ;
- (8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under section 29 ;

- (9) "Promoter" means a Local Government, a local authority, a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, a railway company as defined in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or any person in whose favour an order has been made under section 7, and includes a Local Government, a local authority, a company, a railway company, or a person on whom the rights and liabilities conferred and imposed on the promoter by this Act, and by rules and orders made under this Act, as to construction, maintenance and use of the aerial ropeway have devolved,
- (10) "Rate" includes any fare, charge or other payment for the carriage of any passenger or goods.
- (11) "Rope" includes any cable, wire, rail or way, whether flexible or rigid, for suspending, carrying or hauling a carrier, if any part of such cable, wire, rail or way is carried overhead and is suspended from or supported on posts.

PROCEDURE AND PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS.

3. Application by an intending promoter other than the Local Government for permission to undertake the necessary preliminary investigations shall be submitted to the Local Government.

4. Every such application shall include :—

- (a) a description of the undertaking and of the route to be followed by the proposed aerial ropeway ;
- (b) a description of the system of construction and management and the advantages to the community to be expected from it ;
- (c) an approximate estimate of the cost of construction thereof ;
- (d) a statement of the estimated working expenses and profits expected ;
- (e) a statement of the maximum and minimum rates proposed to be charged,
- (f) such maps, plans, sections and diagrams as are necessary to enable the Local Government to form an idea of the proposal. These will be specified in detail on application to the Local Government.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Local Government may, at its discretion, accord sanction to the promoter—

- (i) to make such survey as may be necessary ;
- (ii) to submit such detailed estimates, plans, sections, specifications and further information as may be deemed necessary for the full consideration of the proposal. Particulars as to the details will be supplied by the Local Government.

The promoter shall not be entitled to claim any compensation from Government for any expense incurred under clause (1) or (11) of this section in the event of his application being ultimately refused.

ORDERS AUTHORISING THE CONSTRUCTION OF AERIAL
ROPEWAY.

6. (1) The Local Government may, on application made by any promoter, and after due consideration of the details supplied in accordance with clause (ii) of section 5 of this Act, publish in the official Gazette a draft of the proposed order authorising the construction by or on behalf of such promoter, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Local Government may think proper, of an aerial ropeway within any specified area or along any specified route—

- (a) for the public carriage of goods exclusively;
- (b) for the public carriage of goods and passengers,
- or
- (c) for the public carriage of passengers only.

(2) A notice shall be published with the draft stating that any objection or suggestion which any person may desire to make with respect to the proposed order will, if submitted to the Local Government on or before a date to be specified in the notice, be received and considered

(3) The Local Government shall cause public notice of the intention to make the order to be given at convenient places within the said area, or along the said route, and shall, so far as may be conveniently possible, cause a like notice to be served on every owner or occupier of land over which such route lies, and shall consider and decide in regard to any objection or suggestion with respect to the proposed order which may be received from any person within a date to be specified in such notice.

(4) Every such order may specify—

- (1) a time within which the capital required for the construction of the aerial ropeway shall be raised;
- (ii) a time within which the construction shall be commenced;
- (iii) a time within which the construction shall be completed;
- (iv) conditions under which a concession, guarantee, or financial assistance will be given by the Local Government to the promoter;
- (v) rights of purchase by the Local Government;
- (vi) rules regarding audit and accounts;
- (vii) rules regarding arbitration for the settlement of disputes between the Local Government and promoter;
- (viii) specifications relating to the structural design, quality of materials, factors of safety, method of computing stresses and other such technical details as may be considered necessary;

- (ix) rules relating to the construction of the ropeway over railways, roads or other public ways of communication;
- (x) conditions under which the promoter may sell or transfer his rights to another company;
- (xi) conditions under which the ropeway may be taken over to be worked by the Local Government or by a company not the promoter;
- (xii) the motive power to be used on the aerial ropeway and the conditions, if any, on which such power may be used;
- (xiii) the minimum headway to be maintained under different parts of the rope;
- (xiv) the points under the rope at which bridges or guards shall be constructed and maintained;
- (xv) the amount of the security, if any, to be deposited by the promoter in the event of his application being granted, and
- (xvi) such other matters as the Local Government may deem necessary.

7. (1) If after considering any objections or suggestions which may have been made in respect to the draft on or before the date so specified, the Local Government is of opinion that the application should be granted with or without modification or subject or not to any restriction or condition, it may make an order accordingly.

(2) Every order authorising the construction of a tramway shall be published in the official Gazette in English and in the other prescribed language or languages, if any, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the order has been made as required by this section.

8. If a promoter authorised by an order to construct an aerial ropeway—
Cessation of powers given by an order.

- (a) does not, within the time specified in the order, succeed in raising the full amount of capital required for the completion of the aerial ropeway;
 - (b) does not, within the time specified in the order, substantially commence the construction of the aerial ropeway; or
 - (c) does not, within the time specified in the order, complete the construction thereof;
- the powers given to the promoter by such order shall, unless the Local Government prolongs the time so specified, cease to be exercised.

9. (1) The Local Government may, on the application of the promoter, revoke, amend, extend or vary the order by a further order.

(2) An application for a further order shall be made in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, as an application for an order.

(3) The Local Government may in its discretion either grant or reject the application.

(4) If it grants the application it shall make the further order in the same manner as an order except that no addition to or modification of the rights, powers and authorities asked for in the application or restriction or condition with respect thereto shall be made or imposed by the further order without the consent in writing of the promoter.

INSPECTION OF AERIAL ROPEWAYS

10. (1) No aerial ropeway shall be opened for any kind of traffic until the Local Government or an Inspector empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, has by order sanctioned the opening thereof for that purpose. The sanction of the Local Government under this section shall not be given until an Inspector has, after inspection of the ropeway, reported in writing to Local Government—

- (a) that he has made a careful inspection of the ropeway and appurtenances;
- (b) that the moving and fixed dimensions and other conditions prescribed under section 6(4) have been complied with;
- (c) that the ropeway is sufficiently equipped for the traffic for which it is intended;
- (d) that the working rules and bye-laws prescribed by sections 25 to 29 have been duly made, approved and promulgated in the manner prescribed in those sections, and
- (e) that in his opinion the ropeway is fit for public traffic and can be used without danger to the public using it or to the general public.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall extend to the opening of additional sections of ropeway; to deviation lines and any alteration or re-construction materially affecting the structural character of any work to which the provisions of sub-section (1) apply or are extended by this sub-section.

11. (1) The Local Government may appoint any person to be an Inspector of aerial ropeways.

(2) It shall be the duty of such Inspector from time to time to inspect aerial ropeways and to determine whether they are maintained in a fit condition and worked with due regard to the convenience and safety of the public, and consistently with the provisions of this Act.

12. An Inspector shall, for the purpose of any of the duties which he is authorised or required to perform under this Act, be deemed to be a public servant, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, and shall, for that purpose have such powers as may be prescribed by the Government under clause (a) of sub-section 2 of section 29 of the Act.

13. The promoter and his servants and agents shall afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for performing the duties and exercising the powers imposed and conferred upon him by this Act or by rules made thereunder.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AERIAL ROPEWAYS.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and, in Authority of promoter to execute all necessary works. the case of immoveable property not belonging to the promoter, to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies, a promoter may—

- (a) place and maintain posts in or upon any immoveable property,
- (b) suspend and maintain a rope over, along or across any immoveable property;
- (c) make such bridges, culverts, drains, embankments and roads as may be necessary,
- (d) erect and construct such machinery, offices, stations, warehouses and other buildings, works and conveniences as may be necessary;
- (e) erect such structures for protection purposes, over railways, roads, or other public ways of communication as may be (deemed) necessary, and
- (f) do all other acts necessary for constructing, maintaining, altering, repairing, and using the aerial ropeway:

Provided that, if the promoter so desires any proceedings contemplated by him under heads (a) and (b) of this section may on his application be carried out by the Collector.

(2) When making a notice under the proviso to sub-section (1) the Collector shall fix the amount of compensation or of annual rent or of both which should, in his opinion, be paid by the promoter to the owner or occupier of the immoveable property.

15. (1) A promoter may at any time, for the purpose Temporary entry upon land for repairing or preventing accident of examining, repairing or altering an aerial ropeway or of preventing any accident, enter upon any immoveable property adjoining such ropeway and may do all such works as may be necessary for such purposes.

(2) In the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), the promoter shall cause as little damage as possible, and compensation shall be paid by him for any damage so caused; and, in the case of any dispute as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be referred to the decision of the Collector.

16. (1) Where any tree standing or lying near an aerial ropeway interferes with, or is Removal of trees. likely to interfere with, the construction, maintenance, alteration or use of the ropeway, the Collector may, on the application of the promoter, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(2) When disposing of an application under sub-section (1) the Collector shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the construction of the aerial ropeway, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as the Collector thinks reasonable and such person may recover the same from the promoter.

17. No suit shall lie, in respect of any matter referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1), or in sub-section (2), of section 14, section 15, or section 16, but every notice made by a Collector under any of those sections shall be subject to revision by the Local Government.

WORKING OF AERIAL ROPEWAYS.

18. A promoter shall, for the purposes of working an aerial ropeway and subject to such maximum and minimum rates as may be prescribed, have power from time to time to fix rates for the carriage of goods or passengers on the aerial ropeway.

19. No promoter shall, for the purposes of working an aerial ropeway make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular person or any particular description of traffic in any respect whatsoever, or subject to any particular person or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

20. When any of the following accidents occur in the course of working an aerial ropeway, namely,—

- (a) any accident attended with loss of human life or with grievous hurt as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or with serious injury to property;
- (b) any accident of a description usually attended with loss of human life or with such grievous hurt as aforesaid or with serious injury to property;
- (c) any accident of any other description which the Local Government may notify in this behalf in the *United Provinces Gazette*;

the promoter shall, without unnecessary delay, send notice of the accident to the Local Government and the Inspector of the aerial ropeway; and the promoter's servant in charge of the station on the aerial ropeway nearest to the place at which the accident occurred, or, where there is no station, the promoter's servant in charge of the section of the aerial ropeway on which the accident occurred, shall, with the least possible delay, give notice of the accident to the magistrate of the district in which the accident occurred and to the officer in charge of the police-station within the local limits of which it occurred or to such other magistrate and police officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

21. (1) If, after inspecting any aerial ropeway opened to traffic, an Inspector is of opinion that the use of the ropeway or of any specified part thereof may be attended with danger to the public, he shall state that opinion, together with the grounds therefor, to the Local Government; and the Local Government may thereupon order that, for reasons

to be set forth in the order, the aerial ropeway, or the part thereof so specified, be closed to all traffic or to any special class of traffic.

(2) When under sub-section (1) an aerial ropeway or any part thereof has been closed to any traffic it shall not be re-opened to such traffic until it has been inspected and its re-opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

DISCONTINUANCE OF AERIAL ROPEWAYS.

22. If, at any time after the opening of an aerial ropeway, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government that the promoter has discontinued the working of the ropeway or of any part thereof, without a reason sufficient, in the opinion of the Local Government to warrant such discontinuance, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, declare that the powers of the promoter in respect of such aerial ropeway or part thereof shall, from such date as it may determine, be at an end; and thereupon the said powers shall cease and determine.

Explanation.—The working of a ropeway shall be deemed to have been discontinued if it has ceased for a period to be determined in the order published under section 7.

23. (1) When a declaration has been made by the Local Government under section 22 in respect of any aerial ropeway or of any part thereof, an officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government may, at any time after the expiration of two months from the date determined as aforesaid, remove such aerial ropeway or part thereof, as the case may be; and the promoter shall pay to the officer so appointed such costs of removal as shall be certified by that officer to have been incurred by him.

(2) If the promoter fails to pay the amount of costs so certified within one month after the delivery to him of the certificate or of a copy thereof, such officer may, either by public auction or private sale and without any previous notice to the promoter and without prejudice to any other remedy which he may have for the recovery of the said amount, sell and dispose of the materials of the aerial ropeway or part thereof so removed; and may, out of the proceeds of the sale, pay and reimburse himself the amount of costs certified as aforesaid and of the costs of the sale; and shall pay over the residue (if any) of such proceeds to the promoter.

INABILITY OR INSOLVENCY OF PROMOTER.

24. (1) If, at any time after the opening of an aerial ropeway, it appears to the Local Government that the promoter is insolvent or is unable to maintain the ropeway or to work the same with advantage to the public, or at all, the Local Government may, after considering any statement which the promoter may desire to make, and after such enquiry as it deems necessary, declare that the powers of the promoter,

in respect of such aerial ropeway, shall, at the expiration of six months from the date of such declaration, be at an end: and thereupon the said powers shall, at the expiration of that period, cease and determine.

(2) At any time after the expiration of the said six months an officer, appointed by the Local Government, in that behalf, may remove the aerial ropeway in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as to the payment of costs and to the same remedy for the recovery thereof, in every respect as in cases of removal under section 22.

BYE-LAWS.

25. (1) A promoter shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), make bye-laws consistent with this Act:—

- (a) for regulating the speed at which carriers are to be moved or propelled;
- (b) for declaring what shall be deemed to be dangerous or offensive goods and for regulating the carriage of such goods;
- (c) for regulating the maximum number of passengers and the maximum weight of goods to be carried in each carrier;
- (d) for regulating the use of steam power or any other mechanical power or electrical power on the aerial ropeway;
- (e) for regulating the conduct of the promoter's servants;
- (f) for regulating the terms and conditions on which the promoter will warehouse or retain goods at any station on behalf of the consignee or owner of such goods; and
- (g) generally for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of the aerial ropeway.

(2) Such bye-laws may provide that any person who contravenes the provisions of any of them shall be liable to fine which may extend to any sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and that, in the case of a breach of a bye-law made under clause (e) of sub-section (1) the promoter's servant responsible for the same shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which sum may be deducted by the promoter from his pay.

(3) A bye-law made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*:

Provided that no such bye-law shall be so confirmed until it has been previously published by the promoter in such manner as may be prescribed.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

26. A promoter shall in respect of the aerial ropeway submit to the Local Government Returns. returns of capital, receipts and traffic at intervals and in such forms as may be prescribed.

27 No promoter shall, in the course of construction, repair, working or management of an aerial ropeway, cause any permanent injury to any public road, railway, tramway, or waterway or obstruct or interfere with, otherwise than temporarily, as may be necessary, the traffic on any public road, railway, tramway or waterway.

28. The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, subject to the provisions of this Act, on behalf of a promoter, the application of any promoter desirous of obtaining any land for the purpose of constructing, working or managing an aerial ropeway, acquire on his behalf such land under the provisions of part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, whether the said promoter is a company as defined in the Land Acquisition Act, or not.

RULES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

29. (1) The Local Government may, after previous publication make rules to carry, out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

- (a) the powers and duties of an Inspector appointed under section 10;
- (b) the duties of the promotor's servants, police officers, and Magistrates on the occurrence of an accident;
- (c) the maximum and minimum rates which a promoter may fix under section 18;
- (d) the standard dimensions and specifications with which the aerial ropeway is to conform;
- (e) the manner of previous publication of bye-laws made under section 25;
- (f) the intervals at which a promoter shall submit returns under section 26 and the forms in which such returns shall be submitted;
- (g) the manner in which notices under this Act shall be served;
- (h) the manner in which and the conditions under which the through-booking of goods may be permitted between an aerial ropeway, and a railway, tramway or other aerial ropeway, and
- (i) the safe and efficient working of aerial ropeways.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

OFFENCES, PENALTIES AND ARREST.

30. If a promoter—
Failure of promoter to comply with Act.

- (a) constructs or maintains an aerial ropeway otherwise than in accordance with the terms of an order made under section 7, or
- (b) opens an aerial ropeway or permits it to be opened in contravention of any of the provisions of section 10; or

- (c) fails to comply with the provisions of section 13, or
- (d) fails to pay within a reasonable time any compensation awarded by the Collector or by the Local Government under sections 14, 15, 16 or 17, or
- (e) contravenes any of the provisions of section 19 or
- (f) fails to send notice of any accident as required by section 20; or
- (g) fails to close an aerial ropeway in accordance with an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 21, or re-opens any aerial ropeway in contravention of sub-section (2) of that section; or
- (h) continues to exercise the powers of a promoter in respect of any aerial ropeway in contravention of the provisions of section 22 or section 24, or
- (i) fails to comply with the provisions of section 25 or section 26; or
- (j) contravenes any of the provisions of section 27, or
- (k) contravenes the provisions of any rule made under section 29 :

he shall (without prejudice to the enforcement of specific performance of the requirements of this Act, or of any other remedy which may be obtained against him) be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day, after the first during which the offence continues to be committed.

31. If any person without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, unlawfully obstructs promoter in exercise of his powers, wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the promoter in the lawful exercise of his powers in constructing, maintaining, altering, repairing or working an aerial ropeway, or injures or destroys any mark made for the purpose of setting out the line or route of an aerial ropeway, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

32. If any person without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, unlawfully interfering with aerial ropeway, wilfully does any of the following things, namely,—

- (a) interferes with, removes or alters any part of an aerial ropeway or of the works connected therewith;
- (b) does anything in such a manner as to obstruct any truck travelling on an aerial ropeway;
- (c) attempts to do or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the doing of anything mentioned in sub-section (a) or sub-section (b);

he shall (without prejudice to any other remedy which may be obtained against him in a Court of Civil Judicature) be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

33. If any person does anything mentioned in sub-section (a), sub-section (b) or sub-section (c) of section 31 or does, attempts to do, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the doing of any other act or thing in relation to an aerial ropeway with intent or with knowledge that he is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the aerial ropeway, he shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

34. (1) If any person commits any offence under section 31 which obstructs the working of an aerial ropeway or commits any offence punishable with imprisonment under section 33, he may be arrested without warrant or other written authority by any servant of the promoter, or by any police officer or by any other person whom such servant or officer may call to his aid.

(2) A person so arrested shall, with the least possible delay, be taken before a Magistrate having authority to try him or to commit him for trial.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to co-ordinate and regulate the procedure for applying for concessions for constructing ropeways and for working them in the interests of both the promoter and the public for the public service. Legislation is desirable without delay, if only to encourage enterprise among intending promoters by defining the facilities and protection offered both to them and the public respectively. Several applications from private promoters of ropeway schemes in the United Provinces have been dealt with in recent years though none have so far matured into concessions. The only scheme at present under contemplation is a Government scheme, which is in an advanced stage. The provisions of the Bill have been framed after a consideration of the experiences obtained in other countries where ropeways have been introduced, and it is believed that they will be found to be suitable to India, where this form of transport is at present almost unknown.

The 9th July, 1921.

C. Y. CHINTAMANI.

No. 1721/XV.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The 13th July, 1921.

THE following report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education is published for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,
JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secretary.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

1. We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the establishment of a Board of High School and Intermediate Education was referred, met on the 6th and 7th June, 1921, and considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The chief alterations that we have made in the Bill are in respect of the constitution of the Board.

3. In the following paragraphs we have set out in detail the alterations which we have proposed.

4. In clause 2 we have added a new definition to make it clear that when the Board recognizes an institution that includes classes with which the Board is not concerned, the recognition does not extend to them. We have also re-arranged the definitions in alphabetical order.

5. In clause 3 we have besides drafting amendments made important changes. The number of head masters of high schools to be appointed to the Board has been increased, and provision has been made for the separate representation of head masters of non-Government High schools. We have added to the Board a representative of a Training College for Teachers and a lady representative of woman's education. We consider that these additions are necessary in order that the Board may be representative of important educational interests. The representation of the non-official members of the Legislative Council has also been increased. We have made provision for the filling up of vacancies on the expiry of the term of office of members and we have given effect to this by a re-arrangement and re-wording of clause 3 and by adding two new clauses, namely, clauses 4 and 5. We have further carefully considered the question of the representation of minorities, in case they are not otherwise adequately represented, and provided for this by means of nomination by the Minister, where he may consider it necessary.

We have deleted sub-clause (4). We consider that as the Director of Public Instruction will be the *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, it is unnecessary to have a permanent Vice-Chairman. It will be open to the Board to elect one of its members to preside at meetings whenever the Chairman is prevented by any cause from attending the meetings of the Board.

6 In a new clause 6 we have provided for the publication of the names of the members of the Board who may be nominated or elected. We have done this in order that there may be no ambiguity in determining the date on which the period of office of such members shall cease.

7. In clause 4 (new clause 7) we have made it clear that the Board will only be concerned with holding examinations in the courses prescribed by it. We have also added a provision expressly giving the Board authority to call for reports from the Department of Public Instruction about the condition of recognized institutions or institutions applying for recognition. We have also made certain slight drafting amendments.

8. In clause 5 (new clause 8) we have made slight drafting alterations.

9. In clause 9 (new clause 12) we have made a slight drafting amendment in order to make it clear that it will be optional and not obligatory for the Board to appoint other committees besides the Standing Committees mentioned in this clause. We have also made provision for the term of office of co-opted members and for members of the committee. We have made it clear that the term of office of all members of committees will not extend beyond the period of office of appointed members of the Board.

10. In clause 11 (new clause 14) we have made slight drafting amendments.

11. We have, for the sake of clearness, recast the wording of clause 12 (new clause 15) without altering its substance.

12. In clause 13 (new clause 16), sub clause (2) we have made an addition to provide that before the regulations which are to be made by the Minister under this sub-clause come into force there should be previous publication as in the case of Regulations made under clause 12 (new clause 15).

13. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended. The Bill was published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* of the 19th March, 1921,

C. Y. CHINTAMANI,

JAGDISH PRASAD.

GOKARAN NATH MISRA.*

HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU.*

SITA RAM.*

RAVI NANDAN PRASAD.*

ANAND SWARUP.*

SHAHAB-UD-DIN.*

H. DAVID,*

C. F. DE LA FOSSE

IQBAL NARAYAN GURTU.

C. H. B. KENDALL.

SHAHID HUSAIN.

AHMAD SAID KHAN,

AL-I-NABI.*

Minute of dissent by PANDIT GOKARAN NATH MISRA, PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU, RAI SITA RAM SAHIB, RAI RAVI NANDAN PRASAD BAHADUR, RAI ANAND SWARUP BAHADUR, *and* SAIYID AL-I-NABI.

We do not agree with the majority as to the advisability of leaving out classes V to VIII from the purview of the new Board, to be constituted under the Intermediate Education Bill. We consider that it should have the power of prescribing courses of instruction for not only the Intermediate classes and the High Section of English schools but also for the Middle Section of English schools, i.e., classes V to VIII, classes lower than class V to be dealt with in connection with primary education.

The majority would give the power of prescribing courses of instruction for classes V to VIII to the Department of Public Instruction. There would thus be a divided responsibility between the Board and the department in the matter of prescription of curricula. Such a divided responsibility may mean a want of unity of purpose, a lack of continuity of policy, a difference in standards and a conflict between the department and the Board. For instance the department may take one view in regard to the medium of instruction to be employed in schools and the Board another. Again in matters of discipline and recognition the IX and X classes will be under one authority and the rest of the lower classes under another. The new Board may refuse to recognize the certificate given by the head masters to students for having passed the VIII class examination and may like to hold an entrance examination for admission into its institutions. This would mean adding to the number of examinations. In other ways also difficulties may arise, but it is unnecessary to multiply examples.

It may be said that the course we propose would add greatly to the work of the Board. We do not think so. Under the scheme recommended by a majority of the Calcutta University Commission the task of staffing and inspecting the schools and giving them grants-in-aid should also be entrusted to the new Board, but the Board as constituted under the Bill will not deal with these matters. It can scarcely be maintained that if the Board is allowed to lay down the course of instruction for classes V, VI, VII and VIII it will be unable to cope with the additional work that will thus be thrown upon it.

In the interests of the expansion and growth of education it is necessary that the division of education into arbitrary grades should not be allowed and that divided control should be avoided as far as possible. If the opinion of the majority is accepted then so long as classes V, VI, VII and VIII do not form part of primary education, there will be two classes of secondary schools under the control of two authorities. In our opinion this is far from desirable.

Again there have been complaints as to the curricula and text books at present prescribed by the department. We believe that these complaints will be obviated if, instead of the department, the new Board, which will be representative of so many interests and of which the Director of Public Instruction will be *ex officio* Chairman, is allowed to lay down courses of instruction for classes V to VIII as well. This will also ensure co-ordination between the courses prescribed for the higher and lower stages of secondary education.

For these reasons we reserve to ourselves the right of moving in the Council such amendments to the Bill as we may consider desirable to effect the object we have in view.

GOKARAN NATH MISRA.
HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU.
SITA RAM.
RAVI NANDAN PRASAD.
ANAND SWARUP.
AL-I-NABI.

Minute of dissent by PANDIT GOKARAN NATH MISRA and RAI SITA RAM SAHIB

WE consider that the system of election can, with advantage, be introduced for securing the representation of head masters of high schools not maintained by Government and of Principals of Intermediate colleges not maintained by Government (including colleges in which there are Intermediate classes). The electorates for these representatives are all intelligent and educated people and may be trusted to elect their best men for the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education. Election will be better than nomination by the Minister.

GOKARAN NATH MISRA.
SITA RAM.

Minute of dissent by PANDIT GOKARAN NATH MISRA.

I ALSO consider that the members of the Board representing the interests of Agriculture and Industries should be appointed by the Minister on the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture and Industries.

GOKARAN NATH MISRA.

Minute of dissent by RAI SITA RAM SAHIB and RAI RAVI NANDAN PRASAD BAHADUR.

WE consider that in clause 4(1) it ought to be placed beyond doubt that the period of studies in classes IX and X, and Intermediate sections will not exceed three years. It will not be safe to leave it in an elastic state with the new Board. Seven years for secondary education seem to be enough after four years' primary instruction.

It is an open secret that the Allahabad University intends to extend the period of its studies from two to three. The Calcutta University Commission also foreshadow the extension of courses of legal education from two to three years after the University education, i.e., none but a graduate will be able to go in for legal education. Thus a brilliant student will not be able to pass his LL.B. in less than 12+3+3, i.e., 18 years, or before the age of 23. In the Roorkee College it is proposed to extend the course of studies from three to four years. If a first class graduate wishes to be a Civil Engineer, he will not be able to qualify before 12+3+4, i.e., 19 years, or before the age of 24. A graduate will not be able to pass out of the Medical College before 12+3+5, i.e., 20 years or before the age of 25. Ordinarily it will be difficult, if not impossible, for average students to finish their studies within these periods regularly. As it takes 14 years now for a boy to graduate, it will be a great pity indeed if this is extended to 15.

It is not within our competence to dictate to the Allahabad University to extend their course or not. But when the legislature is creating a new Board, it should place matters beyond doubt now. If we leave it to their regulations the Council will be practically helpless, just as it is in the case of the University.

This proposal of extending the school course by one year was, we may say, originally made by the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Industries himself and our worthy colleague Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu in the Conference. Now is the time to materialize this proposal. It should not be difficult to arrange the curriculum in a manner, so as to impart necessary instruction in the secondary schools within the compass of seven years.

The apprehension that the Medical Council and other Roorkee and Agricultural colleges may not recognize our Intermediates, need not deter us from adopting this suggestion. For they will all hold their admission examinations and will insist on a certain test. Every candidate, be he a graduate or an Intermediate, shall have to satisfy this test. There would have been something in this, if the said bodies were to do away with their admission tests. But that is not to be.

Having regard to prevailing conditions in the country, therefore, we consider that if higher education is not to be made prohibitive and something exceptional to be grasped by a chosen few, the period for secondary education need not be

extended to more than seven years, in face of what the Allahabad University authorities intend doing and others may do in consonance with a clear recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission.

SIT RAM.

RAVI NANDAN PRASAD.

Minute of dissent by RAI RAVI NANDAN PRASAD BAHADUR.

IN section 3, paragraph 1, clauses (c) and (e), provision has been made to allow representation to four Principals of the Intermediate colleges and two head masters of high schools not maintained by Government to be members of the new Board. But these persons are only to be appointed by the Minister. We regret we do not agree with the views of the majority on this point. We are of opinion that the Principals of Intermediate colleges and the head masters as mentioned in clauses (c) and (e) should form separate constituencies by themselves and should be allowed the privilege of electing their own representatives to the Board. We may mention here that this proposal does not imply any lack of confidence on our part in the Hon'ble the Education Minister. At the same time we confess that we prefer the principle of election to the principle of nomination. We do not find there can be any practical difficulty in introducing the principle of election.

RAVI NANDAN PRASAD.

Minute of dissent by MAULVI SHAHAB-UD-DIN.

THE Calcutta University Commission has made the constitution of the Board subject to one important consideration that the Board should always include at least three representatives of Hindu and at least three of Muslim interests. The Commission had under consideration a Board consisting of above 15 members. The Board as constituted under the Bill does not make any provision to this effect. I would therefore propose that a proviso be inserted in clause 3, giving effect to this recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission, that at least one-fifth members of the Boards should be representatives of Hindu, and at least one-fifth of Muslim interests.

It should further be made clear in the Bill, that High school and Intermediate course of studies should not extend beyond three years. The University is going to have course of three years for B.A., with the result that the whole period for completing studies up to B.A., will now be 15 years instead of 14 as before. The present day graduate cannot be called inefficient. The addition of one year will prove an unnecessary hardship. It may be said that with a three years' course the student will not be able to join the B.A. classes with the same qualifications as he used to do before, but the first year of the B.A. may not start with the same standard of studies as the first year of the B.A. before. The period of three years, as suggested above, should form part of a distinct clause in the Act.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN.

Minute of dissent by MR. H. DAVID.

I MAY add by way of dissent that I still think that provision might have been made in the Bill for finding place for a representative of the United Provinces Missionary Educational Union—a body of educationalists so well known in the province and long recognized by the Government Education department as a duly constituted institution, also for a stronger representation of lady educationalists on the Board in order to be better able to introduce a distinctive feature of female education and to powerfully influence the cause.

H. DAVID.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths, from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 16th July, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	4	5	...	1
Almora „	15	15	...	...
Azamgarh „	118	68	...	...
Bahraich „	165	123	...	...
Ballia „	99	263	...	...
Banda „	162	113	...	...
Busti „	233	191	...	...
Benares city	27	19	...	...
„ district	144	108	...	...
Cawnpore city	4(a)	...	3(b)
Fyzabad „	95	57	...	...
Garhwal „	54	...	...

(a) Includes one death of previous week.

(b) Of previous week.

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Ghazipur district	212	89	...	...
Gonda "	608	404	...	...
Gorakhpur "	75	116	3	...
Jaunpur "	28(a)	21(a)	...	...
Kheri "	36	15	...	...
Naini Tal "	1(b)	...	...	...
Pilibhit "	21	10	...	...
Sitapur "	36	16	...	...
Unao "	1	1	6	6
Total	2,128	1,692	9	10

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 21st July, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 13 seizures and 10 deaths of previous week.
(b) Of previous week.

No 823-R.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 21st July, 1921.

The following Bill is published for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. F. MUIR.

Secy a/g

THE OUDH RENT (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1921.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
2. Alteration of certain expressions in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
3. Amendment of sub-section (10) of section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
4. Amendment of sub-section (13) of section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
5. Addition of sub-section (17), (18), (19) and (20) to section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
6. Amendment of section 4, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
7. Amendment of section 7A, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
8. Insertion of new section 12A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
9. Amendment of section 15, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
10. Insertion of new section 19A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
11. Insertion of new section 30A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
12. Insertion of new sections 32A and 32B in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
13. Amendment of section 33, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
14. Amendment of section 35, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
15. Amendment of section 35A, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
16. Amendment of section 36, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
17. Amendment of section 37, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
18. Amendment of section 38, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
19. Amendment of section 39, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
20. Amendment of section 40, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
21. Amendment of section 43, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
22. Amendment of section 44, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
23. Amendment of section 45, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
24. Amendment of section 46, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
25. Omission of section 47, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
26. Omission of section 49, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
27. Insertion of new section 50A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
28. Omission of section 51, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

- 29 Insertion of new sections 51A, 51B, 51C, 51D, 51E, 51F and 51G in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
30. Insertion of new section 52A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
31. Amendment of section 52, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
32. Amendment of section 53, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
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35. Amendment of section 55, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
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37. Amendment of section 61, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
38. Amendment of section 62, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
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43. Amendment of section 72, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
44. Amendment of section 101, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
45. Omission of section 102, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
46. Insertion of new section 107 (bis.) in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
47. Amendment of section 107G, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
48. Amendment of section 108, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
49. Amendment of section 110, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
50. Amendment of section 113, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
51. Amendment of section 114, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
52. Amendment of section 115, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
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54. Amendment of section 119, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
55. Amendment of section 119B, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
56. Amendment of section 120, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
57. Amendment of section 127, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
58. Amendment of section 129, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
59. Insertion of new section 133A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
60. Amendment of section 135, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
61. Amendment of section 136, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
62. Amendment of section 138, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
63. Amendment of section 141, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
64. Amendment of section 144, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
65. Amendment of section 146, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
66. Amendment of section 148, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
67. Amendment of section 156, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
68. Amendment of section 157, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
69. Amendment of schedule D, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

A
BILL

Further to amend the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

XXII of 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Oudh Rent Act, 1886; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained under sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Short title

2. For the expressions "Chief Commissioner," "North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Act, 1901," and "Code of Civil Procedure" wherever they occur in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the expressions "Governor in Council," "United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901," and "Code of Civil Procedure, 1908," shall be substituted respectively.

XXII of 1885

U P. III of 1901

V of 1908

3. In sub-section (10) of section 3 of the said Act, between the word "sections" and the figures "13" the figure and letter "12A" shall be inserted; and between the figures "29" and "53" the figures and letters "38A, 32A, 32B" shall be inserted; and after the figures "53" the word, figure and brackets "sub-section (2)" shall be inserted and after the figures "55" the words, figures and brackets "sub-sections (1) and (2)" shall be omitted; also the word "and" between the figures "126" and "133" shall be omitted; and after the figures "138" the word and figures "and 141" shall be inserted.

4 For sub-section (13) of section 3 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

"(13) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act."

5. After sub-section (16) of section 3 of the said Act the following sub-sections shall be added, namely,—

"(17) 'Sir' means—

- (a) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act had been continuously dealt with as *sir* in the distribution of proprietary or under-proprietary profits and charges;
- (b) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act had been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor himself, or by his servants, or by hired labour;
- (c) land which at the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192 , was being cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor

United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, section 4 (13).

himself, or by his servants, or by hired labour, and which was recorded as the *khudkash* of the proprietor or under-proprietor in the agricultural year immediately preceding the agricultural year in which the said Act came into force :

Provided that land which was recorded as *sir* at the last settlement prior to the passing of this Act and has been continuously so recorded since, shall be presumed to be land of the class mentioned in clause (a) till the contrary is proved :

Provided also that land which is *sir* under clauses (a), (b) or (c) shall cease to be *sir* when it becomes the subject of an exproprietary tenancy :

Provided further that if an exproprietary tenant regains his proprietary right in the land held by him as exproprietary tenant, the land mentioned in the second proviso shall again become his *sir*.

(18) 'Statutory tenant' means a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies.

Explanation.—A person who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under the provisions of section 48 shall not be deemed to be a statutory tenant unless he has obtained a *patta* from the landlord or has remained in occupation of the holding for three agricultural years after the expiration of the statutory period of the deceased tenant.

(19) 'Statutory period' means the period of 10 years referred to in section 36 or section 37.

(20) 'Agricultural year' means the year commencing on the first day of July and ending on the thirtieth day of June."

6. After sub-section (5) of section 4 of the said Act

Amendment of section 4, Oudh Rent Act, 1886 the following sub section shall be inserted, namely,—

"(6) Nothing in any registered document, executed before the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192 , shall entitle a landlord to eject the tenant or enhance his rent otherwise than in accordance with this Act, as amended by the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192. "

7. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 7A of the said Act,

Amendment of section 7A, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. in the second paragraph, between the words "than" and "by gift"

the letter and brackets "(a)" and between the words "or" and "by" the letter and brackets "(b)" shall be inserted, and in the third paragraph for the words "rate generally payable by non-occupancy tenants for land of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood," the words "fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil," shall be substituted.

(2) Sub-section (2) shall read as follows :—

"(2) A usufructuary mortgage shall be deemed to be a transfer within the meaning of this section if the mortgagor by reason thereof claims or exercises the rights conferred by sub-section (1) and not otherwise."

(3) Sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) shall be renumbered as (6), (2), (3), (4) and (7) respectively.

(4) The following shall be inserted as sub-section (5) namely,—

“(5) No sale or agreement, relinquishment or other transaction having the effect of a surrender or relinquishment of exproprietary rights, executed or carried out within the six months immediately preceding or succeeding the transfer of proprietary or under-proprietary rights shall affect or detract from the rights created by the above provisions.”

3. After section 12 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

Insertion of new section 12A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1888.

United Provinces (Land Revenue Act, 1901, sections 184 and 185.

United Provinces Court of Wards Act, 1912, section 39.

“12A. (1) In case of any general refusal on the part of the under-proprietors or tenants of any local area to pay arrears of rent, rates or cesses due by them to their landlords, the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette, declare that such arrears may be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

(2) In any local area to which a notification made under sub-section (1) applies, a landlord to whom an arrear of rent, rate or cess is due by an under-proprietor or tenant may (notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act or the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1914, or any other enactment for the time being in force) instead of suing for recovery of the arrear under this Act, apply in writing to the Collector to realize the same, and the Collector shall, after satisfying himself that the amount claimed is due, proceed, subject to rules made under section 158, to recover such amount with costs and interest, as an arrear of land revenue.

U. P. I of 1914.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the Collector from proceeding under section 185 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, in any case to which that section applies.

U. P. III of 1901.

(4) The Collector shall not be made a defendant to any suit in respect of an amount for the recovery of which an order has been passed under this section.

(5) No appeal shall lie from an order of a Collector under this section, but nothing herein contained and no order passed under this section shall debar a landlord from maintaining a suit under section 108 for the recovery of any sum due to him which has not been recovered under the provisions of this section.”

9. In sub-section (2) of section 15 of the said Act for the words “plaints by section 52” the words “pleadings by rule 15 of order VI of the first schedule” shall be substituted.

10. After section 19 the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

Insertion of new section 19A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1888.

Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, section 51.

“19A. (1) When by reason of an agricultural calamity the Local Government or any authority empowered by it in this behalf remits or suspends for any period the payment of the whole

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue remitted or suspended.

or any part of the revenue payable in respect of any land, whether such revenue is payable to an assignee or to the Government, a Collector, or, if so empowered by the Local Government, an Assistant Collector of the first class may order that the rents of the tenants holding such land or any portion thereof, mediately or immediately from the proprietor, shall be remitted or suspended for the period of such remission or suspension of revenue, as the case may be, to an amount which shall be equal to double the amount of the revenue, the payment of which has been so remitted or suspended.

(2) Remission or suspension of the rent of land, the revenue of which has either wholly or in part been released, compounded for or redeemed, may be ordered by such authority as the Local Government may direct to an amount which shall be equal to double the amount of revenue which would have been remitted or suspended if the revenue had not either wholly or in part been released, compounded for or redeemed.

(3) An order passed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall not be questioned in any civil or revenue court.

(4) A suit shall not lie for the recovery of any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, during the period of suspension, of any rent of which the payment has been suspended.

(5) When the payment of rent has been suspended, the period during which the suspension has continued shall be excluded in the computation of the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for the recovery of the rent.

(6) If a proprietor or other landlord collects any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, before the expiration of the period of suspension collects any rent of which the payment has been suspended, the whole of the revenue or rent, as the case may be, remitted or suspended in his favour, shall immediately become payable by him."

11. After section 80 of the said Act the following

Insertion of new
section 30A in the Oudh
Rent Act, 1886.

section shall be inserted, namely,—

"30A. An Assistant Collector of the first class may on the application of a proprietor or under-proprietor who is the landlord of a holding and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for any of the following purposes, namely,—

Of Bengal Tenancy Act,
1885, section 84

(a) for agricultural development, including demonstration or model farms, dairy farms, poultry farms, stock-breeding, horticulture, or any similar purpose;

(b) for mills or factories for industrial purposes;

(c) for his own cultivation, for the maintenance of himself and his family;

(d) for sites for hamlets or markets;

(e) for the erection of houses for tenants and labourers;

(f) for groves;

(g) for planting of trees;

- (h) for opening or working of a limestone, brick-earth, kankar or other mineral quarry, or of a clay, sand or gravel pit, or for the construction of any works or buildings used in connection therewith ;
- (i) for making any water-course, reservoir or canal ;
- (j) for making any road, railway or tramway ;
- (k) for building houses, cut-houses, thanas or godowns for the landlord, or houses for his relations ;
- (l) for any religious, educational or charitable purpose ;

authorize the acquisition of the holding or part thereof on such terms as may be agreed upon between the landlord and the tenant, or, failing such agreement, on payment of such compensation, if any, as the tenant may be entitled to, and shall thereupon order the ejection of the tenant from the holding or part thereof acquired :

Provided, firstly, that amount of compensation shall not exceed four times the annual rent payable on the holding or part thereof acquired :

Provided, secondly, that the tenant shall be entitled to a reduction of rent proportionate to the rental value of the part of his holding acquired, and the amount of such reduction shall be determined by the court :

Provided, thirdly, that if the land acquired under this section is not used for any of the purposes specified in this section within two years from the date of the acquisition, and that if the tenant has not been admitted by the landlord to the occupation of another holding in lieu of the holding or part thereof acquired, he shall be entitled on the expiration of the said period of two years to sue for the recovery of the occupancy of the holding or part thereof acquired, at the rate of rent payable at the date of acquisition ; and that if a decree is passed in the plaintiff's favour it shall be made conditional on the payment by the plaintiff into court of the amount of the compensation received by him on account of the acquisition of his holding or part thereof, less such sum as the court may determine on account of compensation for dispossession at a rate not exceeding the annual rent payable on the holding or part thereof acquired for the period of dispossession :

Provided, fourthly, that the acquisition of a part of a holding under this section shall not affect the statutory period of the tenant :

Provided, fifthly, that nothing in this section shall apply to any land in which a tenant has a right of occupancy, or which he holds under a special agreement or decree of court.

12. At the commencement of Chapter IV of the said Act after the heading "Enhancement and Fixing Rates of Rent" and before the heading "Part A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy" the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"32A. A tenant on being admitted to the occupation of land is liable to pay such rent as may be agreed upon between him and his landlord."

Agra Tenancy Act, 1901,
section 33, of. Oudh Rent
Act, 1886, section 43.

Initial rent of tenant.

“ 32B. (1) If land is held by a tenant, other than an exproprietary tenant, but there is no rent fixed thereon, the landlord may, at any time during the continuance of the tenancy, or within three years thereafter, sue to have rent fixed thereon.

(2) The rent shall be decreed, in the absence of proof of an agreement to the contrary, at the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil :

Provided that the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy in any such land shall, in the absence of proof of an agreement to the contrary, be decreed at a rate which is two annas in the rupee below the fair and equitable rate payable by a statutory tenant of the same class for land of the same class or classes of soil.

(3) A suit for determination of rent under sub-section (1) or under section 127 may be joined with a suit for arrears of rent under clause (2) of section 108.”

13. For sub-section (1) of section 33 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

“(1) The rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, other than an exproprietary tenant, shall not be liable to enhancement except by a written agreement or in pursuance of a decree made under this Act on one or more of the following grounds only, namely,—

First ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the fair and equitable rate payable by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of the same class or classes of soil.

Second ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than two annas in the rupee below the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants of the same class for land of the same class or classes of soil.

Third ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.”

14. In section 35 of the said Act for the words “ of a similar description and with similar advantages held by tenants of the same class in the same village ” the words “ of the same class or classes of soil held by tenants of the same class ” shall be substituted.

15. In section 35A of the said Act between the figures “ 1901 ” and the word “ the ” the words “ or enhanced under this section ” shall be inserted, and in sub-clause (b) for the words “ prevailing rate paid by non-occupancy tenants for land of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood ” the words “ fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil ” shall be substituted.

16. In section 36 of the said Act for the words “ time of the passing of this Act ” the words “ commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921 ” shall be substituted and for the word “ seven ” the word “ ten ” shall be substituted.

In the marginal note for the words "passing of Act" the words "commencement of Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192," shall be substituted.

17. In section 37 of the said Act for the words "may be" the word "is" shall be substituted and for the words "passing of this Act" in each place where they occur, the words "commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192," shall be substituted and for the word "seven" the word "ten" shall be substituted and the words "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" shall be omitted.

In the marginal note for the words "passing of Act" the words "commencement of Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192," shall be substituted.

For explanation II the following shall be substituted, namely,—

"*Explanation* II.—This section and section 56 have effect subject to the provisions of—

- (a) sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 4 relating to land not previously cultivated,
- (b) section 30A relating to the acquisition of land by the landlord for certain purposes,
- (c) sections 67 and 157 excluding certain classes of land and specified areas from the operation of certain sections of this Act,
- (d) section 68 relating to mortgagees,
- (e) section 127 relating to persons possessing land without title,
- (f) sub-section (2) of section 39 relating to statutory tenants whose rent is not enhanced on the expiration of the statutory period, and
- (g) the proviso to section 45 relating to heirs of statutory tenants."

18. For sub-section (1) of section 38 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

"(1) A landlord may enhance the rent of a statutory tenant or of a person who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under section 48, if the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced on the expiration of his statutory period, either by written agreement or by notice as hereinafter provided."

Sub-section (2) of the said section shall be omitted and sub-section (3) shall be renumbered as sub-section (2).

For the marginal note of the said section the following marginal note shall be substituted, namely, "Enhancement of rent of statutory tenant or person to whom section 48 applies."

19. For section 39 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 39, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"39. (1) If a landlord desires to enhance the rent of a statutory tenant on the expiration of the statutory period, or at any time during the currency of the tenancy in the case

mentioned in section 50, he may cause a notice to that effect to be served under section 42.

(2) If the rent of a statutory tenant is not enhanced on the expiration of the statutory period, he shall be deemed to be admitted to the occupation of the holding within the meaning of section 37, subject to payment of the rent previously payable by him, with effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the expiration of the said period.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 48, if a landlord desires to enhance the rent of a person who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under section 48, he may, if the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced on the expiration of his statutory period, at any time during the period for which the said person is entitled to retain the occupation of the holding under section 48, cause a notice to that effect to be served upon the said person under section 42."

20. In sub-section (1) of section 40 of the said Act for Amendment of section 40, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. the words "period of the tenancy" the words "statutory period" shall be substituted, and for the words "the tenancy" the words "that period" shall be substituted, and after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely,—

"(3) A notice of enhancement under sub-section (3) of section 39 may be served at any time during the period for which the person is entitled to retain the occupation of the holding under section 48."

21. At the commencement of section 43 of the said Amendment of section 43, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. Act between the figures "43" and the word "The" the figure and brackets "(1)" shall be inserted.

For clause (c) of the said section the following clause shall be substituted, namely,—

"(c) that the enhancement claimed is in excess of the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil."

In clause (d) for the word "seven" the word "ten" shall be substituted and for the words "fifteenth day of May" the words "first day of July" shall be substituted.

After clause (f) the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely,—

"(2) If the tenant has any claim for compensation for improvements on the holding he shall file with his plaint a statement of the claim and of the grounds on which it is based.

(3) Provided that if the tenant is a person to whom sub-section (3) of section 39 applies, the following clause shall be deemed to be substituted for clause (d) of sub-section (1), namely,—

"(d) that the rent of the deceased tenant was enhanced on the expiration of his statutory period."

22. For section 44 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—
Amendment of section 44, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“44. (1) If the tenant contests the notice on any or the grounds specified in clauses (a), (b), (d) or (e) of section 43, the court shall, if it finds the notice to be invalid on any such ground, order the notice to be set aside.

(2) If the notice is not set aside under sub-section (1) and the amount of enhancement claimed is not contested, the court shall decree the rent payable according to the enhancement claimed.

If the amount of enhancement is contested on either of the grounds specified in clause (e) or (f) of section 43, the court shall determine the fair and equitable rate referred to in clause (c) or the amount of enhancement referred to in clause (f) as the case may be, and decree the rent payable according to the amount determined.

(3) When the rent payable by the tenant has been decreed by the court under sub-section (2) the court shall forthwith notify the tenant of the amount of rent decreed, and shall order him to file a written application, signed by him, within fifteen days, stating whether he agrees or refuses to agree to pay the rent decreed.

If the tenant fails to file the written application within fifteen days, he shall be deemed to have refused to agree to pay the rent decreed.”

23. For section 45 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—
Amendment of section 45, Oudh Rent Act, 1886

“45 If the tenant does not contest the notice of enhancement and remains in possession of the land after the 15th day of May next following the date of the service of the notice; or if the tenant agrees, as provided in sub-section (3) of section 44, to pay the rent determined by the court; he shall be liable for the enhanced rent or the rent so determined from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the service of the notice and shall be entitled to hold the land at that rent for a further period of ten years from the commencement of the aforesaid agricultural year:

Provided that if the tenant is a person to whom sub-section 3 of section 39 applies, he shall be entitled to hold the land at the rent for which he is liable under this section, or at the rent enhanced by written agreement under sub-section (1) of section 38, only for the unexpired portion of the period referred to in section 43.”

24 For section 46 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—
Amendment of section 46, Oudh Rent Act, 1886

“46. If the tenant does not contest the notice of enhancement, and vacates the holding on or before the 15th day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, he shall be entitled to recover by separate suit from the

landlord compensation for any improvements made by him or, if he is a person to whom sub-section (3) of section 39 applies, compensation for any improvements made by the deceased tenant, on the holding."

25 Section 47 of the said Act shall be omitted.

26. Section 49 of the said Act shall be omitted.

27. After section 50 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"50A. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall bar the right of a tenant to abatement of rent under the provisions of section 11 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, or the right of a landlord to enhancement of rent under the provisions of section 12 of that Act."

23 Section 51 of the said Act shall be omitted.

29 After section 51 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely,—

"51A. In decreeing an enhancement of rent, if the enhancement is not less than one-third of the rent, and if the court considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree to its full extent will be attended with hardship to the tenant, the court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect by yearly increments extending over any number of years not exceeding five."

"51B. A roster year is an agricultural year fixed by the Local Government in respect of any district or other local area for the determination of fair and equitable rates of rent for the purpose of suits for the determination and enhancement of rent and of proceedings under section 44."

"51C. (1) The Local Government shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 192 , fix by notification in the Gazette a roster year for every district or other local area to which this Act applies:

Provided that the Local Government may in its discretion fix different roster years for different portions of a district.

(2) In every local area in which the settlement of the revenue is liable to periodical revision the Local Government shall, after each revision of settlement, fix by notification in the Gazette a fresh roster year which shall (as nearly as conveniently may be) be the tenth agricultural year from the revision of settlement.

(3) Every roster year fixed under sub-section (1) for an area in which the settlement of the revenue is liable to periodical revision shall be so fixed that the last roster year during the term of the settlement shall coincide, as nearly as conveniently may be, with the last year of such term.

VIII of 1873.

Agia Tenancy Act section 40

(4) Every tenth agricultural year after a roster year fixed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) up to the next revision of settlement shall be a roster year.

"51D. (1) In every roster year the Local Government shall appoint one or more Special Officers holding the rank of Settlement Officers to propose fair and equitable rates of rent for statutory tenants:

Procedure of Special Officer in fixing rent rates.

Provided that for any cogent reason, such as a calamity seriously affecting a local area, or an insufficiency of officers qualified for the purpose, the Local Government may postpone the appointment of a Special Officer until the year next following the roster year :

Provided also, that, if a local area is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall perform the duties of the Special Officer appointed by the Local Government under this sub-section.

(2) If the local area has been divided into circles by a Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Special Officer shall propose such rates for each such circle and for each separate class of soil demarcated by the Settlement Officer or the Assistant Settlement Officer unless with the previous sanction of the Board the circles and classification of soils are revised.

(3) If no soil-classification has previously been made by a Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Special Officer shall make circles and classify the soils in the manner prescribed for Settlement Officers by rules made under the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, and shall propose rates for each class of soil in each circle, and the circles and classification of soils so made shall, when confirmed or as modified under section 51E, be thereafter deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been made by a Settlement Officer.

G. P. III of 1901.

The rates proposed by the Special Officer shall be based on genuine, adequate and stable rents which are paid by substantial tenants who depend for their livelihood on the produce of their holdings, and can be paid without hardship over a series of years, due regard being had to movements in prices and the letting value of land.

(4) The Special Officer shall record the extent to which caste is taken into account in determining the rent payable by tenants and the extent to which any class of persons holds on favourable rates of rent, whether for the local area as a whole or for particular villages or mahals comprised in it.

(5) The Special Officer shall also record for the purpose of comparison fields or groups of fields in each circle which are average fields of a particular class of soil.

(6) The Special Officer shall also record for each village whether the fair and equitable rates proposed by him are applicable without modification, or to what extent they require modification either for the village as a whole or for a specified area or class of soil within it."

"51E. (1) Special Officer shall publish, in such manner as may be prescribed, the proposals and records made by him under section 51D and shall receive and consider any objections which may be made to them.

Submission of proposals and records prepared under section 51D to Commissioners for confirmation

(2) When such objections, if any, have been considered and disposed of in accordance with the prescribed procedure, the Special Officer shall submit the proposals and records after such modification, if any, as he may think fit, to the Commissioner who after such enquiry, if any, as may be directed under sub-section (3) shall either confirm or modify the new or revised circles and soil-classification, if any, and the proposed rates and other matters recorded under section 51E.

(3) On receipt of the proposals and records submitted by a Special Officer under sub-section (2) the Commissioner may direct further enquiry into any of the matters contained therein."

"51F. (1) The rates and records confirmed or modified under sub-section (2) of section 51E shall be deemed to be sanctioned rates and records until the next roster year or until the local area is brought under settlement and fresh rates and records have been confirmed or modified by the Commissioner under sub-section (2) of section 51E."

Provisions regarding sanctioned rates.

"51G. (1) In every suit or proceeding in which a court has to determine the fair and equitable rate of rent payable by a tenant, the court shall determine such rate in accordance with the sanctioned rates and records unless it is proved that in consequence of any material superiority or inferiority the holding has previously borne a higher or lower rent than the average fields recorded as such under sub-section (5) of section 51D.

(2) If a court has to determine the fair and equitable rate of rent payable by a tenant before rates and records have been sanctioned under sub-section (2) of section 51E, the court shall determine such rate after local inspection at the rate generally payable by tenants of the same class for land of the same class or classes of soil."

30. At the commencement of Chapter V of the said Act between the heading "Ejectment" and the heading "Tenants holding on special terms" the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"A52. No tenant shall be ejected otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

Ejectment to be according to law.

Agra Tenancy Act, section 56.

31. For section 52 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 52, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"52. (1) A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land or holding any land under a special agreement or decree of court shall not be ejected from that land otherwise than in

Ejectment of tenants holding on special terms.

execution of a decree for ejectment as provided in the following sub-sections.

(2) A decree for the ejectment of any such tenant may be given on the ground that at the date on which such decree is given, a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of the land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days, or upwards.

(3) A decree for the ejectment of a tenant holding under a special agreement or decree of court may be made on such grounds as would justify ejectment under the agreement or decree."

32. For section 53 of the said Act the following
Amendment of section 53, Oudh Rent Act, 1886 section shall be substituted, namely,—

"53. (1) A statutory tenant or a person to whom sub-
Ejectment of other tenants. section (3) of section 39 applies may be ejected on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay the rent decreed by the court under sub-section (2) of section 44, or by suit under the following sections of this Chapter.

(2) A tenant not having a right of occupancy and not holding under a special agreement or decree of court, and not being a statutory tenant, may be ejected by notice or suit under the following sections of this Chapter."

33. After section 53 of the said Act, the following
Insertion of new section 53A in Oudh Rent Act, 1886. section shall be inserted, namely,—

"53A. If a statutory tenant or a person to whom sub-
Ejectment of statutory tenant or person to whom sub section (3) of section 39 applies for refusal to pay rent decreed by court. section (3) of section 39 applies has refused, or is deemed to have refused, to agree to pay the rent as provided in sub-section (3) of section 44, the court shall pass a decree for his ejectment, but shall determine the amount of the compensation, if any, due for improvements and shall make the decree of ejectment conditional on payment of that amount into Courts."

34. In section 54 of the said Act for the words "any
Amendment of section 54, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. such tenant" the words "a tenant to whom sub-section (2) of section 53 applies" shall be substituted.

35. In sub-section (1) of section 55 of the said Act the
Amendment of section 55, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. words "it shall, if a court-fee is payable in respect thereof under this section, contain a certificate by the patwari as to the annual rent payable for the holding to which the notice relates" shall be omitted.

In sub-section (2) of the said section the comma after the word "shall" and the words "if the proper court-fee (where a court-fee is payable under this section) has been paid in respect thereof" shall be omitted.

Sub-sections (3), (4), (5) and (6) of the said section shall be omitted,

36. In section 56 of the said Act the following amend-

Amendment of section 56, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. ments shall be made, namely,—

(1) for the marginal note the following marginal note shall be substituted, namely,—

“Grounds on which a person may contest liability to ejectment by notice.”

(2) for the word “tenant” where it first occurs in sub-section (1) the word “person” shall be substituted.

(3) for clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely,—

“(a) that he is not a tenant to whom sub-section (2) of section 53 applies ;

(b) that he holds under an unexpired lease under the terms of which he is not liable to be ejected ;

(c) that he is a person to whom section 48 applies, and that the period for which he is entitled to retain occupation of the holding under that section will not have expired on the first day of July next following the date of the service of the notice ;

(d) that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in the manner required by this Act.”

(4) After sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely,—

“(3) Nothing in this section shall operate to debar any person claiming to be an under-proprietor on whom a notice under the preceding section has been served from bringing a suit in the civil court for a declaration of his title to hold the land as under-proprietor.”

37 For section 51 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 51, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“61. (1) When an arrear of rent remains due from a statutory tenant or a tenant to whom sub-section (2) of section 53 applies, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for recovery of the arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(2) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into the court within six weeks from the date of the decree.”

(3) The court may, for special reasons to be recorded, extend the time for payment :

Provided that, except with the consent of the landlord, the total time allowed for payment shall not exceed three months from the date of the decree.”

38. In the first paragraph of section 62 of the said

Amendment of section 62, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

Act between the word “whom” and the word “section”, the words, brackets and figure “sub-section (2) of” shall be inserted.

Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, section 66.

For the marginal note of the said section the following marginal note shall be substituted, namely,—

“ Ejectment by suit of tenant to whom sub-section (2) of section 53 applies ”

39. After section 62 of the said Act the following

sections shall be inserted, namely,—
Insertion of new sections 62A and 62B in the Oudh Rent Act, 1891.

“ 62A. (1) A statutory tenant shall be liable to ejectment from his holding by suit during the currency of the tenancy on any of the following grounds, namely,—

(a) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of his tenancy ;

(b) that at the time of the institution of the suit the whole or any part of his holding has been sub-let or transferred in contravention of the provisions of section 68A ;

(c) where the rent is payable in kind, that his cultivation has diminished to a point which by the custom of the locality involves the forfeiture of the holding ;

(d) where the tenant holds, under an unexpired lease, land to which sections 4, sub-sections (3) and (4) applies, then on any ground which would justify ejectment under the lease ;

(e) that he is an undesirable tenant as defined in section 62B ;

(f) that his holding is situated in a village in which he does not ordinarily reside, and that the landlord does not possess any proprietary or under-proprietary right in the village in which the tenant ordinarily resides, and that the landlord desires to let the holding to a tenant who ordinarily resides in the village in which the holding is situated :

Provided, *firstly*, that no court shall take cognizance of a suit for ejectment on the grounds specified in clause (f) unless the suit is for the ejectment of the tenant on the expiration of his statutory period, and the suit is instituted on or before the fifteenth day of November in the agricultural year in which the said period expires :

Provided, *secondly*, that if a tenant to whom clause (f) applies is not ejected on the grounds specified in clause (f) on the expiration of his statutory period, he shall be deemed to be admitted to the occupation of the holding, within the meaning of section 37, with effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the expiration of the said period :

Provided, *thirdly*, that if the holding from which a tenant has been ejected by suit on the grounds specified in clause (f) is not let from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of such ejectment, to a tenant who ordinarily resides in the village in which the holding is situated, the tenant who has been so ejected shall be entitled to sue for the recovery of the

occupancy of his holding, at the rate of rent payable at the date of his ejection, and for compensation for dispossession, as if he had been illegally ejected :

Provided, *fourthly*, that nothing in clause (f) shall affect the right of the landlord to acquire the holding under the provisions of section 30A.

(2) The tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land until the decree is executed."

Definition of undesirable tenant.

" 62B. A statutory tenant who—

(a) is convicted by a criminal court of having committed or abetted or attempted to commit an offence punishable under :—

(i) Sections 500, 504, 506, 507 or 509 of the Indian Penal Code or under Chapter XVI of the said Code (excepting offences punishable under sections 304A to 306, both inclusive, and sections 309 to 318, both inclusive, and sections 334 to 338, both inclusive, and sections 358, 371 and 374) if the offence is committed against the landlord or a person closely related to the landlord or against an agent of the landlord ;

XLV of 1860.

(ii) Sections 143 to 152 of the said Code, both inclusive, if the common object of the unlawful assembly is to commit any offence against the person or property of any of the persons mentioned in sub-clause (1) ; or by means of criminal force or show of criminal force to any of the said persons to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water, or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right ; or by means of criminal force or show of criminal force to compel any of the said persons to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do ;

(iii) Sections 497 or 498 of the said Code if the woman with whom the offender had sexual intercourse, or took or enticed away, as the case may be, is the wife of, or closely related to, the landlord,

(iv) Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 153A, 395, 396, 397, 398, 400 or 401 of the said Code ; or

(b) is ordered by a criminal court to find security for good behaviour under section 108 or section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 ; such conviction or order not having subsequently been remitted or reversed or the offender pardoned ; or

V of 1898.

(c) persistently makes default in the payment of rent, or sums recoverable as rent ;

shall be deemed to be an undesirable tenant for the purpose of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 62A :

Provided that no statutory tenant shall be deemed to be an undesirable tenant for the aforesaid purpose unless the court after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, including the extent to which the landlord's authority or dignity has been impaired or is likely to be impaired, and anything that may be pleaded or proved in justification of the tenant's conduct, is satisfied that the ejectment of the tenant is desirable in the interests of the good administration of the landlord's estate or in the interests of the public."

40. For section 67 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—
Amendment of section 67, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"67. (1) The rights conferred upon tenants by sections 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46 and 48 of the said Act shall not accrue to a tenant in respect of land of the following classes, namely,—

- (a) *sir* land ;
- (b) land held by a tenant, otherwise than under a special agreement or decree of court, in a village in which the tenant possesses any proprietary or under-proprietary right or in which he holds any land under a special agreement or decree of court ;
- (c) land leased for pasturage ;
- (d) land covered with water used for the purpose of growing *singharas* or other similar produce ;
- (e) land planted by the landlord with trees.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any right possessed immediately before the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1920, by a tenant of any such land as is referred to in clauses (b) to (e) inclusive shall remain in full force until the expiration of the period for which the tenant would, but for the coming into force of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1920, have been entitled to hold the land without liability to enhancement or ejectment."

41. After section 68 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—
Insertion of new section 68A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886

"68A. (1) No statutory tenant, or person who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under the provisions of section 48, shall, except with the written consent of the landlord, sub-let or transfer the whole or any part of his holding for a term exceeding two years or within two years of any part of his holding being held by a sub tenant

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1) sub-letting includes —

- (a) Permitting another person to hold or cultivate land rent free, and
- (b) permitting another person to share in the cultivation of the holding:

Provided that the person referred to in clause (b) is not the tenant's—

- (1) Male lineal descendant in the male line of descent,
- (2) wife or husband,
- (3) daughter's son,
- (4) mother or father,
- (5) brother,
- (6) brother's son or brother's son's son,
- (7) father's mother or father's father,
- (8) father's brother,
- (9) father's brother's son,
- (10) collateral relative who would be entitled to succeed as an heir of the tenant under the provisions of section 48.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to a statutory tenant who is enrolled as a combatant under the Indian Army Act, 1911, or who is enrolled as a police officer under the Police Act, 1851, or to a female or minor who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under the provisions of section 48.

VIII of 1911.

V of 1851.

(4) Nothing in this section shall render it illegal for a tenant to whom this section applies—

- (a) to transfer to Government his interest in any land which is required for a public purpose;
- (b) to transfer to the landlord his interest in any land which is acquired by the landlord for any purpose specified in section 30A."

42. Section 69 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Omission of section 69,
Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

43. At the commencement of section 72 of the said Act the following shall be inserted as sub-section (1), namely,—

Amendment of section
72, Oudh Rent Act, 1886

"(1) The produce of every part of the holding in the cultivation of a tenant shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such holding by such tenant and by every person other than a *thekadar* intermediate between such tenant and the proprietor; and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of a decree of a civil or revenue court or otherwise."

Agra Tenancy Act, section
119.

And the remainder of the section shall be numbered as sub-section (2). And the following shall be added as sub-section (3), namely,—

"(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 11 of the Opium Act, 1857, or of section 141 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901."

XIII of 1857.

U P III of 1901

44. For section 101 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section
101, Oudh Rent Act,
1886.

"101. When any conflict arises between the rights of a distrainer and of a person attaching or selling the same property in

Agra Tenancy Act, section
148.

Conflict of rights upon
distrainer or attachment.

execution of a decree of a civil or revenue court, the right of the distrainer shall prevail; but the surplus (if any) payable under section 32 to the person whose property has been distrained shall be deposited in the court from which the order for attachment or sale issued."

45. Section 102 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Omission of section 102,
Oudh Rent Act, 1886

Amendment of section
147.

46. After section 107 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely,—
Insertion of new section 107 (bis) in Oudh Rent Act, 1886

"107(bis). (1) When an arrear of rent is realized from a cultivator by proceedings in sub-tenancies d restraint by any person other than his immediate landlord, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount so realized from any rent payable by him to such landlord, and such landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the same amount from any rent payable by him to his landlord, and so on, until the defaulter is reached

(2) In lieu of deducting any amount so realized, the sub-tenant shall be entitled to institute a suit for the recovery of the same from the defaulter.

(3) Where land is sub-let and any conflict arises between the claims of a superior and inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the claims of the superior landlord shall have priority."

47. In sub-section (2) of section 107 of the said Act Amendment of section 107G, Oudh Rent Act, 1886 for the words—

"a tenant without a right of occupancy under sections 36 and 37 of this Act, and the rent shall be determined at such rate as the court may consider to be fair and equitable having regard to the rents paid for land of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood" the words —

"a statutory tenant, and the court shall determine the rent at the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil" shall be substituted.

In sub-section (3) of the said section for the word "seven" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

48. (1) After clause (3) of section 103 of the said Act Amendment of section 103, Oudh Rent Act, 1886 the following clause shall be inserted, namely,—

"(3a) for the determination of the rent of a tenant:"

(2) The semi-colon at the end of clause (10) of the said section shall be omitted, and the following words shall be added, namely,—

"or for possession by a person in whose favour an expropriatory tenancy arises under section 7A:

Provided that nothing in this section shall operate to debar any person claiming to be an under-proprietor who has been ejected under the provisions of section 60 from bringing a suit for possession in a civil court;"

(3) After clause (10) of the said section the following clause shall be inserted, namely,—

"(10a) for the recovery of the occupancy of a holding or part thereof and for compensation for

dispossession under the third proviso to section 30A ;”

(4) In clause (12) of the said section after the word “rent” a semi-colon shall be inserted and the words “in accordance with the provisions of section 18 or section 29, sub-section (4)” shall be omitted.

(5) In clause (13) of the said section after the word “improvements” a semi colon shall be inserted, and the words and figures “in accordance with the provisions of section 22” shall be omitted.

49. In section 110 of the said Act for the word
Amendment of section
 110, Oudh Rent Act,
 1886. “officer” the word “person” shall be substituted.

50 In section 113 of the said Act between the figures
Amendment of section
 113, Oudh Rent Act,
 1886. and brackets “(7)” and “(12)” the figures, letter and brackets “(9) (b), (11)” shall be inserted.

51. In section 114 of the said Act after the word “description” a full-stop shall be inserted
Amendment of section
 114, Oudh Rent Act,
 1886. and the words “of which the value does not exceed rupees five thousand” shall be omitted.

52. In section 115 of the said Act—

Amendment of section
 115, Oudh Rent Act,
 1886.

(a) for sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

“(1) A Collector shall have all the powers conferred on an Assistant Collector of the first class and on a Collector by this Act;” and

(b) in sub-section (2) the words “suits and” shall be omitted and for the figures and word “25 and 61” the word and figures “and 25” shall be substituted.

53. In clause (a) of section 116 of the said Act between
Amendment of section
 116, Oudh Rent Act,
 1886. the word “Collector” and the word “when” the words “or to an Assistant Collector of the first class specially empowered in this behalf” shall be inserted, and in the proviso for the figures “584” the figures “100” shall be substituted.

54. (1) In section 119 of the said Act between the
Amendment of section
 119, Oudh Rent Act,
 1886. word “original” and the word “decree” the words “or appellate” shall be inserted.

(2) Between the figure and brackets “(2)” and the figure and brackets “(9)” the figure and brackets “(5)” shall be inserted.

55 In section 119B of the said Act between the words
Amendment of section
 119B, Oudh Rent Act,
 1886. “Judges” and “an” the following words shall be inserted, namely,—
 “except decrees passed in appeal from appellate decrees or orders of Collectors or Assistant Collectors of the first class.”

56. In section 120 of the said Act, the words “or directing or refusing to direct the
Amendment of section
 120, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. ejectment of a tenant under section 61” shall be omitted.

57. (1) At the commencement of section 127 of the
Amendment of section
 127, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. said Act, after the figures “127” the figure and brackets “(1)” shall be inserted.

(2) For the opening words of the said section "Any person in possession of land occupied without consent of the landlord shall" the words "A person taking or retaining possession of land without being entitled to such possession may, at the option of the person entitled to eject him as a trespasser, be treated as a tenant, and shall thereupon" shall be substituted.

(3) The words "at the rate payable in the previous year, or, if rent was not payable in the previous year," shall be omitted.

(4) For the word "and" between the words "equitable" and "he" the word "but" shall be substituted.

(5) After the said section the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), namely,—

"(2) When a court passes a decree for arrears of rent under sub-section (1) read with clause (2) of section 108, it shall, on the application of the plaintiff, also pass a decree for the ejectment of the defendant from the land."

58. For section 129 of the said Act the following Amendment of section 129, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. section shall be substituted, namely,—

"129. All suits under this Act shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act be instituted within one year from the date of the accrual of the cause of action."

Sections 4, 5, 12, 14, and 15 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act."

IX of 1908.

59. After section 133 of the said Act the following Insertion of new section 133A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886. section shall be inserted, namely,—

"133A. A suit under clause (4) of section 103 for the Suit for ejectment of tenant under sub-section (2) of section 52. ejectment of a tenant on the ground mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 52 may be instituted at any time so long as the plaintiff is entitled to apply for execution of the decree for arrears of rent on the basis of which he brought the suit for ejectment."

60. In section 137 of the said Act the words "as in force in Oudh" shall be omitted and Amendment of section 137, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. the following shall be added as a proviso, namely,—

"Provided that nothing in section 33 of the said Code shall be deemed to require a decree to be prepared in the case of an application under this Act, unless the preparation of a decree is prescribed by rule."

61. In section 137 of the said Act for the words "section 50" the words "order VII, Amendment of section 137, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. rule 1 of the first schedule" shall be substituted.

62. For section 138 of the said Act the following Amendment of section 138, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. section shall be substituted, namely,—

"138. (1) When in any suit brought under this Procedure when landlord's title is disputed. Act—

(a) by a landlord against an under-proprietor or tenant for arrears of rent, or

(b) by an under-proprietor or tenant against a landlord to contest a distraint for arrears of rent,

the under-proprietor or tenant pleads that he has paid the rent of the holding for the period in respect of which the suit is brought or the distraint made, to a third person to whom he has in good faith been paying the rent of the holding up to the date of the institution of the suit or the date of the distraint, the question of the payment of rent in good faith to such third person by the under-proprietor or tenant shall be enquired into.

(2) If the question is determined in favour of the under-proprietor or tenant the suit shall be decided in his favour and he shall not be made a party to any subsequent suit between the landlord and the third person for the recovery of the amount so paid or for the determination of the proprietary right in the holding."

63. In section 141 of the said Act between the words "any" and "tenant" the words
Amendment of section 141, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. "under-proprietor or" shall be inserted.

64. In section 144 of the said Act—
Amendment of section 144, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(a) In sub-section (1) for the figures "392" the figures and words "order XXVI, rule 9 of the first schedule" shall be substituted.

(b) In sub-section (2) for the words "the provisions of section 393 of that Code with respect to the recording of evidence shall apply to the Court" the words "any oral evidence taken by it shall be reduced to writing in the manner prescribed for the recording of evidence" shall be substituted, and

(c) At the end of sub-section (2) the full-stop after the word "suit" shall be omitted and the words "or proceeding" shall be added.

65. In section 146 of the said Act for the word and figures "section 256" the words and figures "order XXI, rule 11(1) of the first schedule" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 146, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

66. In sub-section (2) of section 148 of the said Act before the words "the imprisonment" the words "Subject to the provisions of section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908," shall be inserted and the words "Provided that he shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months" shall be omitted.
Amendment of section 148, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

67. In section 156 of the said Act for the word "seven" the word "ten" shall be substituted and for the words "tenants to whom section 36 or section 37 of this Act applies" the words "statutory tenants" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 156, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

68. In section 157 of the said Act the figures "47" shall be omitted.
Amendment of section 157, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

69. In paragraph (2) of schedule D of the said Act for the words and figures "clause (b) of section 220 of the Land Revenue Act, 1876," the words and figures "clause (k) of section 234 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901," shall be substituted.
Amendment of schedule D, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

THE figure at the commencement of each paragraph refers to the number of the clause of the Bill. The "Rule 13 Committee" means the committee appointed in 1920 under Council Rule 13 for considering the amendment of the Oudh Rent Act.

3. Certain new sections apply to *thekadars* as well as to tenants. By the application of section 141 *thekadars* are made liable, like tenants, for interest on arrears of rent.

5. The definition of *sir* contained at present in the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, in section 4(13) has been amended so as to include land which is in the cultivation of the proprietor or under-proprietor at the commencement of the new Act, and which was recorded as his *khudkash* in the preceding year.

It will be necessary to introduce a small Bill to amend sub-section (13) of section 4, United Provinces Land Revenue Act, at the same time as the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Bill is introduced.

At present the Oudh Rent Act does not contain any complete definition of *sir*. Section 67 serves the purpose of a definition of *sir* to some extent but it is incomplete since it does not state in what manner the land may lose its character of *sir* and subsequently regain that character. It seems better to have the complete definition in the Oudh Rent Act so that there may be no necessity to refer to the United Provinces Land Revenue Act for this purpose.

The terms "statutory tenant" and "statutory period" are in common use, so it seems convenient to define the terms and use them in the Act itself. The explanation regarding "statutory tenant" is introduced mainly for the benefit of the tenant's heir. Under the existing law, if the landlord fails to take immediate steps to eject the heir on the expiration of the period for which he is entitled to retain possession under section 48, the courts are apt to regard such delay as implying the admission of the heir as a statutory tenant. Hence the landlord is obliged to eject the heir at the earliest opportunity although he might be reluctant to do so at a time of family bereavement.

The term "agricultural year" is used in several clauses of the Bill, so it has to be defined. The definition is taken from the Agra Tenancy Act, section 4 (10).

6. Section 69, which relates to long leases, has been omitted since a tenant holding under a long lease is a statutory tenant and in future he cannot be ejected by notice under section 55 on the expiration of his lease. Also he cannot be ejected by suit except on grounds which would apply equally to other statutory tenants not holding under long leases. Since the mere repeal of section 69 might leave it doubtful whether the rights of the landlord under the terms of the lease remain in force or not, it has been expressly provided that nothing in the lease shall entitle the landlord to eject the tenant or enhance his rent otherwise than in accordance with the amended Act. The object of the amendment is to provide that a tenant holding under a lease, whether long or short, shall not be in a worse position than an ordinary statutory tenant, by reason of anything contained in his lease inconsistent with the amended Act.

7. Section 7A has been amended in the manner proposed by the Rule 13 Committee and provides—

- (i) that a usufructuary mortgage shall be considered to be a transfer only if the ex-proprietor avails himself of his rights as an ex-proprietary tenant, and
- (ii) that all transactions having the effect of a surrender or relinquishment of ex-proprietary rights shall be ineffective, if made within six months of the transfer of proprietary or under-proprietary rights.

The method of determining the rent has been altered, since rent will in all cases be fixed with reference to the rates sanctioned for different classes of soil—see section 51G.

In connection with this section provision has been made in section 108 (10) for a suit for possession by an ex-proprietary tenant to whom possession is refused.

8. This section empowers the Local Government in case of any general refusal to pay rent to declare that arrears of rent may be recovered as arrears of revenue. It was considered that this provision would be useful in case of a "No Rent" campaign. The provisions are adapted from sections 184 and 185 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act and section 39 of the United Provinces Court of Wards Act, 1912.

10. The insertion of this new section was recommended by the Rule 13 Committee. It follows the principles of section 51, Agra Tenancy Act, which empower a Collector to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue is remitted or suspended.

It is provided, however, that the amount of rent remitted or suspended shall only be double the amount of revenue remitted or suspended, and shall not bear the same proportion to the whole rent as the remitted or suspended revenue bears to the whole revenue.

The same principle is made applicable to revenue-free mahals.

11. The new provisions enable a landlord to acquire land from his tenants for the purpose of his own cultivation, if he has insufficient land in his cultivation for the maintenance of himself and his family. The landlord can also acquire land for the purpose of improvements, roads or groves or for agricultural development, or for industrial or building purpose, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose, etc. The provisions are similar to those of section 84, Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, but differ from the latter in—

- (a) restricting the court to the award of compensation only in money, if the parties fail to come to an agreement;
- (b) expressly requiring the court to order the tenant's ejectment;
- (c) fixing a maximum for compensation, in accordance with the maximum allowed in Land Acquisition cases;
- (d) expressly requiring the court to fix the proportionate reduction of rent;
- (e) allowing the tenant to recover the land by suit if it is not used for any purpose specified in this section within two years, and laying down the conditions under which such recovery may be decreed. Provision has been made for a suit of this description by inserting a new clause (10a) in section 108;
- (f) providing that acquisition of part of a holding will not affect the tenant's statutory period.

It is not thought necessary to lay down special rules regarding compensation payable to *thekadars*.

12. Section 32A makes it clear that there are no restrictions (like those in section 47) to the fixing of rent in case of a new tenancy by agreement between the landlord and the tenant.

Section 32B supplies a defect in the Oudh Rent Act which at present contains no provision for a suit for the determination of rent. This section is on the lines proposed by the Rule 13 Committee but it has been somewhat modified and subsection (3) has been added which provides that a suit for the determination of rent may be joined with a suit for arrears of rent.

In order to avoid conflict with sections 36, 87, 126, 127, 186 and 187 of the Land Revenue Act, 1901, which provide for the determination of rent of

exproprietary tenants, it is expressly stated that this section does not apply to exproprietary tenants.

In this connection a new clause (3a) has been introduced in section 108 providing for a suit for the determination of rent.

Section 108(3a).

13. Section 33 has been amended to make it clear that it relates only to the *enhancement of rent of occupancy tenants and not to the determination of rent.* The wording of the present section has led to conflicting rulings.

Section 33.

The "rules" in this section have been omitted because they seem to be anyhow useless and if strictly construed would lead to an absurdity. The other amendments are purely verbal. It is not intended to alter the existing law.

16 and 17. The statutory period has been raised from seven to ten years.

Sections 36 and 37.

Explanation II of section 37 has been amended so as to draw attention to sections 67, 68, and 127 which contain exceptions to the accrual of statutory rights; so it seems advisable to mention them in the explanation in addition to section 4, sub-sections (3) and (4) and section 157.

Section 30A which provides for the acquisition of tenants' holdings, and the new provisions in section 39(2) and section 45 also affect the operation of sections 36 and 37 and therefore have been included in the explanation.

18. "Written agreement" has been substituted for "contract." Section 73 requires an *agreement in writing* to make a tenant liable for enhanced rent. See also section 70. The word "contract" seems rather vague since it might merely be an oral contract. In the Agra Tenancy Bill, sections 28 and 47, a registered agreement is required for the enhancement of rent.

Section 35.

In Oudh there is no necessity for registration, since a lease for the statutory period is exempt from registration under section 156.

This section has also been made applicable to the heirs of statutory tenants, whose rent may be enhanced if the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced on the expiration of his statutory period.

19. The amendments of section 39 introduce the following changes in the law:—

Section 39.

- (a) Rent can only be enhanced on the expiration of the statutory period, and not subsequently;
- (b) A fresh statutory period commences on the expiration of a foregoing statutory period, irrespectively of any change in the rent or area of the holding;
- (c) The rent of an heir who succeeds under section 48 may be enhanced by notice if the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced on the expiration of his statutory period.

These changes are made in the interests of the tenant's heir. Under the existing law, if a tenant's rent is not enhanced on the expiration of his statutory period, and if he dies before any enhancement is made, his heir is liable to immediate ejection. Hence, in the case of an old or infirm tenant, the landlord might deliberately refrain from enhancing the rent on the expiration of his statutory period in order to avoid the accrual of a fresh statutory period during which the tenant's heir would be entitled to retain the occupation of the holding. Under the amended law the landlord will be unable to prevent the commencement of a fresh statutory period, but he is empowered to enhance the rent of the heir, if the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced on the expiration of his statutory period.

20. The new sub-section (3) is required to provide for the case of a notice under sub-section (3) of section 39.

Section 40.

21. In sub-clause (d) of section 43 for the words "fifteenth day of May" the words "first day of July" in accordance with the recommendation of the Rule 13 Committee have been substituted.

Section 43

As ejectment is allowed between the 1st April and the 30th of June, a new tenant would frequently not be able to gain possession of his holding until after the 15th of May, and he might not do so until the 1st of July. Hence his statutory period should be reckoned as expiring on the 30th of June and not on the 14th of May.

In sub-section (2) it is provided that if the tenant has any claim for compensation for improvements on the holding he must file a statement of his claim with the plaint. The reason is that under the new procedure a notice of enhancement contested by a tenant may end in the tenant's *ejectment* and if a decree for ejectment is passed the court has first to determine the sum due for improvements (if any) and make the decree for ejectment conditional on the payment of that sum into court.

Sub-section (3) adds a special ground for contesting the notice, applicable only to the heir of a statutory tenant.

22, 23, and 24 These sections have been redrafted to provide for the new procedure in suits to contest notice of enhancement.

Sections 44, 45, and 46.

The proviso to section 45 makes it clear that the enhancement of the rent of a statutory tenant's heir does not have the effect of creating a new statutory tenancy.

25 Section 47 is omitted as its provisions are no longer applicable.

Section 47.

26. Section 49 has been omitted as no longer necessary. It is covered by the new section 32A.

Section 49.

27. As the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, applies to Oudh, it seems advisable to recognize the fact that suits for enhancement and abatement can be maintained under its provisions. As the Act now stands, no provision is made for a suit under the Canal and Drainage Act and it might be argued that no such suit is maintainable since the grounds given for suits for enhancement and abatement are exhaustive.

New section 50A.

29. Section 51A introduces the principle of the Agra Tenancy Act, section 46, whereby a court may allow progressive enhancements in certain cases.

New sections 51A to 51G.

It differs from the Agra provisions, however, in being applicable only when the enhancement is one-third (instead of one-fourth) of the rent. The limit fixed for Agra is thought to be too low, and in Oudh large enhancements may be anticipated, since the recorded rents are frequently not genuine, the payment of *nazrana* being left out of account.

Sections 51B to 51G follow the corresponding clauses 43 to 43D and clause 46B of the Agra Tenancy Bill. Several departures have, however, been made from the provisions of that Bill. In the Agra Bill the sanctioned rates and records are only to be utilized for suits for enhancement and abatement. They are not used for suits for the determination of rent since they do not apply to non-occupancy tenants. In Oudh however these rates and records apply to statutory tenants and may appropriately be used in suits for determination also.

It may be pointed out that although in the Agra Tenancy Bill the sanctioned rates and records are said to be compiled for the purpose of enhancement and abatement of rent, as a matter of fact it would seem that they are not ordinarily to be used for abatement at all. Clause 46C lays down that in suits for abatement of rent the court shall ordinarily decree the abatement with reference to the existing rent and the extent of the decrease in the area or the productive powers of the holding. In other words abatement is not ordinarily decreed with reference

to the sanction rates and records. In Oudh it would seem that these rates and records are useless for the purpose of suits for a settlement, since such suits under sections 18 and 35B (2) are never decided with reference to prevailing rates, or fair and equitable rates, but only with reference to the decrease in area, or (in the case of exproprietary tenants) with reference to the decrease in productive powers of the land.

In certain other respects also the provisions of the Agra Bill have been modified to suit the requirements of this Bill.

In the Agra Bill the rent rates selected by a Settlement Officer and sanctioned by the Board for the purposes of a settlement are declared to be sanctioned rates for the purposes of that Bill also. This provision has been omitted as unsuitable. The principles on which rent rates are selected and sanctioned for the purposes of a settlement are not necessarily identical with the principles laid down in section 51D(4) for the fixation of the rent rates. Moreover, a Settlement Officer is not bound to conform to the procedure laid down in this Bill for Special Officers appointed for fixing rent rates. For instance, he is not bound to record average fields [51D(5)] or to publish his proposals for objection [51E(1) and (2)]. It seems advisable that the Settlement Officer should fix the rent rates in the course of settlement operations, but it would be anomalous if his procedure and principles differed from those laid down for Special Officers when performing the same duties in roster years. Hence it is provided (section 51D, second proviso) that the Settlement Officer shall perform the duties of a Special Officer appointed under section 51D(1). The rules laid down for Special Officers will thus apply equally to Settlement Officers.

Section 51D(4) requires the customary privilege of high-caste tenants to be recorded if it is found to exist. The fact that certain castes or classes of tenants hold land at privileged rates must be taken into account by a Settlement Officer for the purposes of a settlement. It also seems impossible for the Special Officer to ignore such a fact when fixing rent rates for the purposes of this Bill. He could only do so by striking an average which would be too low for the low-caste tenant and too high for the privileged tenant.

The provisions of the Agra Bill, which are embodied in section 51G, have been modified with a view to minimising litigation. The sanctioned rates and records must be accepted unless good cause is shown for variation.

In 51G(2) provision is made for the decision of suits in case no rates and records have been sanctioned.

30. This section has been introduced to show that the specified grounds for
New section A52. ejection are exhaustive. It is similar to section 36, Agra Tenancy Act.

31. This section has been redrafted according to the recommendations of the
Section 52. Rule 13 Committee. As the section is at present worded, the two sub-sections are obviously inconsistent. The redraft makes no change in the law as now accepted.

In connection with this section the Rule 13 Committee considered it desirable that the ordinary period of limitation should be extended and a landlord allowed to eject for non-payment of arrears of rent at any time so long as he was entitled to apply for the execution of the decree for the arrears of rent. The provision has

Section 133A. been inserted as section 133A.

32. Ejection by *application* becomes obsolete owing to the amendment of
Section 53. section 61. A statutory tenant can only be ejected on the ground of his refusing to agree to pay the rent decreed under section 44 or else by suit under section 61 or 62A.

As regards tenants other than statutory tenants to whom section 53 applies, the law remains unchanged except that ejection under section 61 will be by suit and not by application.

Sub-section (2) of section 53 applies to the heir of a statutory tenant, but as his rent can be enhanced by notice under section 39 (3) he is also liable to ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to pay the rent decreed by the court under section 44 (2).

33. This provides for the ejectment of statutory tenants or their heirs who refuse to agree to pay the rent decreed by the court under section 44.

Section 54. 34 The law remains unchanged for unprivileged tenants.

Section 55. 35. As statutory tenants can no longer be ejected by notice under section 55 court-fees will no longer be payable.

36. Besides the necessary drafting amendments, the amendments recommended by the Rule 13 Committee have been introduced. They pointed out that it very frequently happens that a notice under section 55 is served on a person who claims to be an under-proprietor and who usually contests the notice. If his suit is dismissed, there is still, according to the rulings of the Judicial Commissioner, a further remedy open to him under the Rent Act, namely, by a suit under section 108(10) for recovery of land from which an under-proprietor has been illegally ejected. Such a suit in a rent court, after it has been held that the claimant had been unable to prove under-proprietary rights, is necessarily infructuous. Hence it has been provided in the new sub-section (3) that a person claiming to be an under-proprietor has the option of going to a civil court at once, or else of suing in rent courts. This should avoid unnecessary litigation. In connection with this amendment a proviso has been inserted after clause (10) in section 108 providing that a person, claiming under-proprietary rights, may, when he is ejected under section 60, sue in a civil court for possession.

The new clause (c) seems necessary to meet the case of a statutory tenant's heir whom the landlord seeks to eject before the expiration of the period for which he is entitled to retain occupation.

37. This section has been entirely redrafted on the lines of section 66, Bengal Tenancy Act. It provides that when an arrear of rent remains due, the landlord may institute a suit to eject the tenant whether he has obtained a decree for recovery of the arrears or not. This should simplify the recovery of arrears of rent. In order to avoid ejectment the tenant must pay the decretal amount within six weeks, unless the court extends this period for special reasons; but no extension beyond three months can be allowed.

Section 62. 38. The law remains unchanged for unprivileged tenants.

39. This includes a new provision for the ejectment of a statutory tenant on the ground that any part of his holding has been sub-let or transferred in contravention of the provisions of section 68A. Also in clause (e) there is a fresh provision that he may be ejected on the ground of being an undesirable tenant.

The provisions of clause (f) are also new. It is recognized that *pahi kasht* tenants are inferior cultivators in comparison with resident tenants. Hence the landlord is given the privilege of ejecting a non-resident tenant on the expiration of his statutory period for the purpose of letting the holding to a resident tenant. If the landlord does not exercise this right, the non-resident tenant is entitled to retain possession for a fresh statutory period.

The third proviso is intended to furnish a guarantee against the abuse of the landlord's powers under this clause.

As the effect of this Bill will be to give a statutory tenant a life tenure, provided that he pays a fair rent and does not misuse his land, it is considered necessary to render him liable to ejectment

New section 62B.

if his conduct is so offensive or contumacious that the continuation of his tenancy is inconsistent with good estate management and the interests of the public. It is accordingly provided that the tenant may be ejected—

- (a) if he is convicted by a criminal court of certain offences committed against the landlord, or against a near relation or agent of the landlord,
- (b) if he is convicted of certain offences against the state,
- (c) if he is bound over under section 108 or section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, or
- (d) if he is a persistent defaulter in the payment of rent.

The court has been given full discretion to decide whether an ejectment is desirable in the interests of the good estate management or in the public interests. However the definition may be worded it seems necessary to leave a good deal to the common sense of the courts.

40. Section 67 lays down that tenants of *sir* land shall not enjoy the statutory privileges. A number of other classes of land have now been added in respect of which the statutory privileges shall not accrue. It is thought that persons who already possess special rights in a village, such as proprietors, under-proprietors and tenants holding under a special agreement or decree, should not also be allowed statutory privileges in the same village. It is also thought that statutory privileges should not accrue in land which is not used for ordinary agricultural purposes. In sub-section (2) it is provided that any statutory rights possessed by tenants in clauses (b) to (e) shall remain in force until the expiration of the term for which they would, but for the new amendments, have been entitled to hold the land without liability to enhancement or ejectment.

41. This is an important new provision which prohibits a statutory tenant, or an heir of a statutory tenant under section 43, from sub-letting or transferring any part of his holding for a term exceeding two years except with the written consent of the landlord. Sub-letting has been declared to include—

- (a) permitting another person to cultivate land rent-free, and
 - (b) permitting another person to share in the cultivation of the holding.
- provided that the latter is not a near relative of the tenant's. Daughters are not included among the near relatives since it seems unlikely that they would share in the cultivation.

This section will not apply to combatants in military service or to police officers, or to females or minors who succeed under the provisions of section 45. As it has been declared that tenants to whom this section applies are not entitled to transfer their interest, it seems necessary to make it clear that this will not prohibit voluntary transfers to Government, in the case of land required for a public purpose, or to the landlord in the case of land required for any purpose specified in section 30A.

42. Please see remarks on clause 6.

Section 69

43. This section has been amended according to the draft by the Rule 13 Committee except that "every part of the holding" has been substituted for "every holding." They pointed out that the hypothecation of a tenant's crop for the rent due on his land is at present secured under section 101, but it has been held that under this section the hypothecation takes place only after distraint has been made and that a landlord cannot without having made an actual distraint enforce his lien on the tenant's crops. The result is that landlords are forced to distrain unnecessarily to anticipate or meet a civil court attachment of the crops. The section has accordingly been amended on the lines of section 119 of the Agra Tenancy Act.

Section 72

44. This section has also been recast in accordance with the draft of the Rule 13 Committee who followed the words of section 148, Agra Tenancy Act
- Sections 101
45. Section 102 has been provided for under the amended section 138. Section 138 has been severely criticised as affording no protection to a tenant who has paid his rent in good faith to a third party. The new section 138 has, therefore, been introduced on the lines of clause 193 of the Agra Tenancy Bill which will cover the case of suits by a landlord against an under-proprietor or tenant for arrears of rent and also the case of a suit by an under-proprietor or tenant against a landlord to contest a distraint. Section 102, therefore, seems unnecessary.
- Sections 102 and 138
46. This new section has been introduced in accordance with the draft of the Rule 13 Committee providing that a sub-tenant may deduct the amount realized by distraint from the rent payable by him. This section follows the wording of the Agra Tenancy Act, section 147.
- New section 107 (bis).
48. I have already explained the reason for the amendments proposed in sub-clauses (1), (2) and (3) of clause 48. The amendment of clause (12) of section 108 seems necessary because under the existing law there is no provision for suits for abatement by expropriary tenants under section 35B (2) or by tenants under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, section 11. Clause (13) has been similarly amended because at present it does not provide for a suit under section 46.
- Section 108
49. The amendment merely means that a non-official may be appointed as Assistant Collector.
- Section 110.
- 50 and 51. The amendments are all those proposed by the Rule 13 Committee. The amendment of section 114 empowers an Assistant Collector of the first class to try suits without any limit of value. It seems unnecessary that suits over Rs. 5,000 in value should be tried by the Collector, who usually has insufficient time for such purposes
- Sections 113 and 114.
- 52 and 53. The amendments were proposed by the Rule 13 Committee and seems to call for no special comment.
- Sections 115 and 116.
54. The Rule 13 Committee considered it anomalous that appeals from original orders of a Collector in a certain class of cases should lie to the Judge, whereas appeals from appellate orders of Collectors in the same class of cases should lie to the Commissioner. It seems more consistent that all appeals in cases of this class should lie to the civil courts. It was thought reasonable to include suits under section 108(5) in this class of cases.
- Section 119
55. In consequence of the amendment of section 119 it has to be made clear whether a third appeal will lie to the Judicial Commissioner from a decree passed by the District Judge in appeal from an appellate order of a Collector. It is thought that a third appeal should not be allowed.
- Section 119B.
57. The Rule 13 Committee proposed the amendment of this section, but the wording proposed by them has been modified. The word "occupying" in section 34 of the Agra Tenancy Act has given rise to difficulties of interpretation, and the expression "taking or retaining possession" is considered preferable. The word "landlord" seems out of place here, since it implies the existence of a tenancy which does not arise unless the person entitled to eject the trespasser elects to treat him as a tenant. Under sub-section (2) the Court is bound to eject the defendant on the plaintiff's application, when passing a decree for arrears of rent. This seems reasonable since the court must *ex hypothesi* have found the defendant to be a trespasser except for the purpose of the suit.
- Section 127.

53 This is an amendment proposed by the Rule 13 Committee. The Chief
Section 129 point being that certain sections of the Indian Limitation
Act, 1908, are expressly stated to be applicable to proceedings under this Act.
but the provisions regarding legal disability will no longer be applicable.

62 I have already dealt with this with reference to
Section 138 clause 45

63 The amendment proposed by the Rule 13 Committee makes under-
Section 141 proprietors liable to pay interest on arrears of rent. A
similar liability has been imposed upon *thekadars* by an
amendment of section 3(10).

67. It is thought that leases for the statutory period should continue to be
Section 156 exempt from the necessity of registration. This amendment
requires the previous sanction of the Governor General as
it affects the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

The preamble is drafted on the assumption that the previous sanction of the
Governor General will be obtained.

The 7th July, 1921.

C M. KING

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS OF THE BILL FURTHER
TO AMEND THE OUDH RENT ACT, 1886

THE object of this Bill is to improve the relations between landlord and tenant in Oudh, and especially to give the latter greater security of tenure at a fair rent. The Bill has been introduced with the general consent of the Taluqdars of Oudh, without whose assistance the Government would have been confronted with many difficulties.

The position of the Taluqdars of Oudh is privileged and peculiar in that all proprietary rights in the soil were confiscated after the mutiny and the Taluqdars were restored to their old estates under *sanads*, or engagements, conferred by the British Government on certain conditions. It was held after a prolonged inquiry that no right of occupancy was vested in the tenant at the time of annexation and that no such rights would be created by Government. The Rent Act XXII of 1886, was passed by the Imperial Council with the consent of the Taluqdars.

It has long been felt that this Rent Act did not meet the changed economic conditions that have grown up with the increase of population, the development of agriculture and the rise in the value of agricultural produce. On account of the war and the pressure of post-war conditions, however, the revision of the Act was postponed. But early in January of this year there were agrarian disturbances in southern Oudh which rendered imperative the revision of the Rent Act.

The details of the Bill are explained in the "Notes on clauses" which is attached. The main principle is that in future instead of having a statutory lease for seven years only at the end of which he is liable to arbitrary ejection every resident tenant in Oudh will have a tenure for life subject to revision of his rent at every period of ten years, either by consent between him and the landlord, or determined by the court in accordance with rates fixed by a Settlement Officer or a qualified Government officer.

The 4th July, 1921.

G B. F. MUIR.

No. 825-R.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 21st July, 1921.

The following Bill is published for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. F. MUIR,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

A

BILL.

Further to amend the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the United Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1921.

Short title.

U. P. Act III of 1901.

- 2 For sub-section (13) of section 4 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(13) ‘Sir’ shall have the same meaning in Oudh as it has in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, as amended by the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is proposed to include the definition of *sir* in Oudh in the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Bill. The object of the present Bill is to bring the United Provinces Land Revenue Act (1901) into conformity with the Oudh Rent Act as amended.

The 13th July, 1921.

G. B. F. MUIR.

No. 1765.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 18th July, 1921.

THE following further minute of dissent on the Intermediate Bill received from Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru on 16th July, 1921, is published for general information and it will form part of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers.

JAGDISH PRASAD,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

Minute of dissent by PANDIT HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU.

THERE are three main points to be considered in connection with the Intermediate Education Bill, the range of functions of the proposed Board, its powers and its constitution. The Select Committee has improved the constitution, but has not extended either the functions or the powers of the Board.

I have changed my views regarding the dates of the Board since the Select Committee considered the matter, and I am of opinion that instruction not merely in the "high" section but also in the "middle" section of English schools should be controlled by the Board. It is true, generally speaking, that in countries where elementary education is obligatory, education up to the stage corresponding to the "middle" stage in India forms part of elementary education. But in India elementary education is far from having attained the development which it has undergone in those countries. And till the time arrives when elementary education becomes free and compulsory in this country and extends to the "middle" stage and is placed under an authority containing a substantial popular element, the control of the new Board over the "middle" section of English schools will be preferable to purely departmental control. Besides, education in the lower secondary stage is within the purview of the existing Board of Education, and there is no reason why it should not be placed under the control of the new Board which will be better fitted to guide and supervise it than the Board which it is to replace. I have accordingly signed, along with some of my colleagues, a note asking that the new Board should be allowed to concern itself with instruction in the middle section of English schools.

It is manifest from the report of the Calcutta University Commission that they desire that the administration of intermediate and secondary institutions should, as far as possible, be in the hands of non-officials. For this reason as well as because the duties of recognizing institutions, prescribing their courses of instruction, inspecting them and assigning to them grants from public funds are inter-dependent, they have recommended that all of them should be entrusted to one body (volume IV, chapter XXXI, paragraphs 34 and 35). In addition, they have proposed that the new Board should submit annually to Government an estimate of the sums required by it in the ensuing year for intermediate and secondary education (paragraph 36). The Intermediate Education Bill does not give effect to these recommendations. It empowers the Board to recognize institutions, to plan curricula and to conduct examinations, but it keeps the power of inspecting and aiding institutions in the hands of the department of Public Instruction. It allows the Board to criticise "the schedules of new demands proposed to be included in the budget relating to institutions recognized by it," but does not allow it to modify them or to present to Government its own estimate of the sums which it will require. I am strongly of opinion that the Bill should be amended in these respects in conformity with the recommendations of Calcutta University Commission.

Apart from what has been said above, it is desirable to amend the following clauses :—

Clause 3.—As the representation of Commerce and Industry is provided for in sub-clause (1) (n), it is unnecessary to retain sub-clause (1) (j).

Clause 11 (i).—The Secretary should be appointed by the Minister after considering such recommendations as the Board may make.

The 15th July, 1921.

HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU.

No. 1754C.

RESOLUTION.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

READ—

The report, dated the 31st May, 1921, by Rai Sahib Goshain Rampuri, Honorary Secretary of the Benares Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

OBSERVATIONS.—The attached report of an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Benares from the 16th to 22nd December, 1920, is published for general information. The Governor acting with his Ministers desires to convey to the Honorary Secretary, Rai Sahib Goshain Rampuri, and to the ladies and gentlemen mentioned in his report the thanks of the Government and to congratulate them on their successful work. At the same time His Excellency desires to bring this report to the notice of the public, in the hope that leading gentlemen in other districts will consider the possibility of organising similar exhibitions.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution and the report be published in the *United Provinces Gazette*.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

The idea of the Benares District Exhibition was started by Mr. H. G. Haig. At a meeting of the leading citizens convened at the Town Hall, on the 27th September, 1919, it was decided to hold the Exhibition in December, 1920.

The Exhibition, which was opened by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares on the 11th December, 1920, comprised the following sections:—

- i.e. (1) Agricultural products and implements.
(2) Poultry show.
(3) Chrysanthemum show.
(4) Cottage industries.
(5) Cloth and textile section.
(6) Arts and manufactures other than cloth and textile.
(7) Ladies handicrafts.
(8) Literary section.
(9) Benares Hindu University Engineering department.
(10) Amusements.

(1) *Agriculture*.—Babu Deokinaudau was the convener of this section as well as of nos. (2), (3), and (4). The total number of exhibits was 358; the number of entries 108 and 33 prizes were awarded. The exhibits of Pusa wheat no. 12 and Jaunpur maize and Mauritius canes grown by cultivators were very good and showed that these improved varieties are gaining popularity in this district. The number of exhibitors was not so large as we would have liked, but adverse agricultural conditions and the unsuitable time of the Exhibition were

responsible for this. In another year the number should be much greater. Demonstrations in tractor ploughing were given on the grounds and were eagerly watched by the people. The Benares Hindu University exhibited samples of fibres, ground-nuts, and cotton and a large number of agricultural implements—a very fine collection—on which Chaudhri Hari Ram Singh is to be congratulated. He was awarded a gold medal. Mr. H. R. Sud's horticultural exhibits from the Benares State Gardens, consisting of seeds, manures, preserved fruits, and garden tools were of a very superior order. He was awarded a special gold medal.

(2) *Poultry show*.—The number of entries was not very large. Mrs. Fawkes, the Poultry Expert to Government, kindly came down from Lucknow to judge the exhibits. She delivered a lecture illustrated by a film on poultry-breeding, and gave two cups and one silver cigarette case and eight cockerels as prizes. Mr. Desmier was the most successful exhibitor in this section.

(3) *Chrysanthemum show*.—Altogether there were 37 competitors and 19 prizes were awarded. The Burn Medal for the best collection of the show was awarded to Raja Motichand's *mali*. This year the season was early and so there was not as large a number of exhibits as one would have expected, but the flowers formed a very picturesque part of the Exhibition.

(4) *Cottage industries*.—Mr. H. R. Sud demonstrated methods of fruit-preserving and bottling. M. Akbar Khan of Baragaon, arranged to demonstrate hand-spinning, which was very much appreciated by the public. The Pusa Institute kindly sent down men to demonstrate bee-keeping, lac-cultivation, and silkworm rearing. This section was one of the most successful and was greatly appreciated by the public. Babu Radha Mohan, the Manager of the Local Co-operative Bank, took a special interest in this section and has himself begun rearing silkworms.

The success of these four sections was due to the energy and resource of their convener, Babu Deokinandan, who was ably assisted by Babu Jagannath Prasad, Superintendent, Agricultural Farm; Chaudhri Hari Ram Singh, Superintendent of Benares Hindu University Farm; Sirajul Hasan of Partabgarh, and Mr. H. R. Sud, of the Benares State.

(5) *Cloth and textile section*.—The number of exhibits in this section was 415 and their value was over Rs. 1,50,000. The prizes given were as follows:—Three gold medals, 15 silver medals including one Haig Medal, 21 bronze medals, and two certificates. Among the interesting exhibits that attracted attention were valuable *kimkhab*s and *saris* of Madanpura and Alaipura; carpets, woollen and cotton cloth from Benares State, and an improved knitting machine worked by Shri Mati Parbati Bai. In addition to this, demonstrations in weaving and carpet-making were also shown. A special handloom on which Turkish towels could be made, exhibited by the Central Weaving School, deserves to be specially noted. The credit of this is due to Mr. C. K. Buckley, of the Central Weaving School.

The great success of this section was due to Babu Nanotam Das, who was assisted by Babu Hari Kishun Das, Mr. C. K. Buckley, and Babu Lalit Behari Sen Ray.

(6) *Arts and manufactures other than cloth and textile.*—This section was the most beautiful and attracted the greatest amount of attention from its numerous visitors. The section was divided into two parts, the loan department being housed in the Hall, while the main section was in a room upstairs. The loan section occupied two tables on the dais of the Hall, displaying articles of ivory, sandalwood, and steel. Some of the weapons were four to five generations old; and their size and weight made one wonder whether the human race had not degenerated in size and strength. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Benares is to be thanked for his kindness in lending his valuable collection, both ancient and modern; the Agent of the Vizianagram Raj also most generously offered the whole collection of the State in Benares, including the best specimens of Vizianagram work in sandalwood, ivory, and shell. An enormous spear and an equally enormous pair of clubs testified to the strength of some past wielder. In the room above were exhibited some really fine ancient Indian paintings. Among other interesting exhibits may be mentioned the *imli* tree in ivory made by Muni Lal, the Ivory-worker of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares; the miniature paintings on ivory; the brass fittings of the Hindu University Engineering department; a basket of flowers of fish-scales on a piece of velvet by Mrs. P. N. Gupta; the preparation of the various brands of tobacco, snuff, etc., of Sunghai Sahu, and a singing-bird made by Babu Durga Prasad. The beautiful and valuable collections of ancient paintings and pictures exhibited by Babu Sita Ram and by the Bharat Kalan Parishad (Indian Arts Society) also deserve special mention.

This section was awarded four gold, seven silver, and 13 bronze medals. Special certificates were also awarded to the Central Weaving School, the Benares Hindu University, and the Benares Municipal Board for their exhibits. Three of the gold medals for this section were kindly given by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib.

The great success of this section was due to the untiring energy of Babu Sita Ram Sah, who was helped by Babu Durga Prasad, Babu Shivendra Nath Basu, and Rai Krishna Das.

(7) *Ladies handicraft section.*—This section was put under the charge of a strong and influential committee of Indian and European ladies, with Mrs. I. B. Wilkins as President. The response made by the public to this section was very good, the number of exhibits being 591. The prizes awarded were six silver and seven bronze medals and 32 certificates.

Romeo and Juliet in embroidery by Srimati Maha Laxmi Dasi, a peacock embroidered in gold and silver by Mrs. Rao Gopal Das, the needle-work of Trivandrum embroideries, artificial flowers and lace-work by Sri Mati Lalit Kishori Devi, paintings by Mrs. P. Dover, and beautiful needle-work on *saris* by Mrs. Sharfuddin deserve special mention.

Silver medals were given by the following gentlemen:—Babu Jwala Prasad, Mr. C. K. Desai, Rai Sahib Goshain Rampuri, and Raja Munshi

Madho Lal. This section was ably managed by Mrs. I. B. Wilkins, who was helped by Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Ghosh, and Mrs. Sanjiva Rao.

(8) *Literary section.*—The Literary section was divided into three branches: (1) the main one containing the exhibits; (2) the Baroda Travelling Library; and (3) public lectures. In the main section the exhibits were very numerous. The walls of the room were covered with maps, drawings, and specimens of penmanship. The biggest exhibitor was the Anglo-Bengali School which carried away many of the prizes. Maulvi Maqbul Alam was able to induce three maulvis of Benares to bring their valuable Arabic and Persian manuscripts. Among interesting exhibits may be mentioned an old *firman* of the time of Firoz Shah exhibited by M. Mohammad Karim Sahib; an astronomical chart in brass of the time of Jehangir, lent by the Sarswati Bhawan; an accurate chemical balance made in Benares by Surendra Nath Chakraverti, who was awarded a gold medal by the judge; an electric machine made at the Harsh Chandra High School and another by Mr. Kashi Prasad Shukla; the *Benares Akhbar* the first Benares paper, and some beautiful manuscripts of the Koran exhibited by M. Majid Uddin and Maulvi Afzal Husain. Mr. Burn kindly lent some specimens from his valuable collection of old Indian coins.

The Baroda Library Section was an interesting one and attracted many visitors. The little travelling boxes under the charge of Mr. Ganesh Jangnath Dandavati, the Librarian of the Central Library, Baroda, were very instructive. He was very patient in explaining the working of the Baroda Library to the visitors.

Mr. Burn's lecture on coins and Mr. Dandavati's exposition of the working of the Baroda Travelling Library were much appreciated. The Urdu *Mushaira* as well as the Hindi *Samasya Purti Sammelan* were unusually well attended, over a thousand people attending each of them, and were thoroughly successful. The poems of M. Sanktha Prasad were particularly appreciated. Many medals and certificates were awarded and some gentlemen have also promised to award medals for particular poems in the *Mushairas*. It is interesting to note that the silver medal for penmanship was won by a girl—Srimati Tulsi Devi. Thanks are due to Babu Chinta Mani Mukerji, the Secretary of the School; Sarojash Chandra Bhattacharya, and Babu Shyama Charan Bhattacharya, Teachers, as also Parvash Chandra Bakshi and Pradot Kumar Dhar, students of the School, for the willing assistance they gave in arranging the section in a remarkably business-like as well as effective manner. Mr. Jatindra Chandra Biswas must be particularly mentioned for his indefatigable assistance. This section was arranged by Mr. Sri Prakash, the Editor of the *Aj* who was loyally helped by his sub-committee.

(9) *Benares Hindu University Engineering College section.*—This section occupied a large tent on the west side of the Exhibition grounds and contained exhibits of furniture, locks, fittings, models, and similar things from the Engineering College. The furniture showed a very high standard of workmanship and could successfully compete with any foreign-made goods of the same class. Mr. C. A. King, Principal of the Engineering College, deserves our warmest congratulations on his

success in manufacturing such articles in Benares. This section was very largely attended by the public and nearly Rs. 1,000 worth of articles were sold. It brought the Hindu University very prominently before the public.

(10) *Amusements*.—This section was in charge of R. S. Goshain Banpuri, the Joint General Secretary. Under this section we had (1) wrestling, (2) *Rashtila* performances, and (3) cinema. All the three shows were extremely successful. In the wrestling many well-known and famous wrestlers took part and drew large crowds to the show. The *Rashtila* was performed by the famous Keshab Deo Mandali of Mathura. They were specially selected by Goshainji himself. It was a treat to listen to the beautiful music and see the charming faces of Sri Krishna in the midst of beautiful *Gopies* of Brindaban as they lightly and gracefully danced the divine dance. *Parda* ladies were admitted free of charge to the *Rashtila*.

The cinema shows were given by Messrs. K. D. Brothers, the proprietors of the picture house.

The gross income from the Amusements section was nearly Rs. 6,000, which is an index to its great success. In relation to the wrestling special mention must be made of Goshain Ram Charan Puri for his patience in watching the Dungal and making the awards. With regard to the *Rashtila* special thanks are due to Srimati Ansuya Bai and Mni Bai for the help they gave to the *parda* ladies.

The Exhibition was held on the Town Hall grounds and an entrance fee of one anna was charged at the gate. Another anna was charged at the entrance of the Town Hall building, where precious articles were kept. But all the ladies and all the persons who visited any of the Amusements section were admitted free to the Exhibition. The money realised by the gate fee was over Rs. 1,500, which shows that a large number of people visited the Exhibition.

There were two days specially reserved for ladies and on those days more than 7,000 ladies visited the Exhibition. Mrs I. B. Wilkins was in charge of the Exhibition on the *parda* ladies days and was assisted by Srimati Sita Bai, Mrs. Sanjiva Rao of the National Girls' Schools and their girl guides. All these and Mrs. Dutt and Mrs. Ghosh worked untiringly in face of great difficulties. Mrs. Wilkins writes: "Too much cannot be said with regard to their work. They were invaluable throughout, patiently directing the traffic, solving difficulties of every kind and keeping guard. The Exhibition was a great source of interest to women of every class." The rush on those days was enormous and Mrs. Wilkins and her friend Miss Tomkin bore the brunt of it heroically. I cannot thank them too much for their splendid work.

The Exhibition grounds were lighted with electricity under the direction of Messrs. C. A. King and R. C. Mukerji. The lighting was brilliant and gave the place a look of fairyland by night; my heartiest thanks are due to those gentlemen.

The financial results of the Exhibition will be seen from the short statement of accounts attached herewith. It shows that nearly

Rs. 8,000 were raised by subscription. This work was done entirely by Ram Chandra Naik Kalia Sahib, Babu Har Kishun Das, Babu Narotam Das, and R. S. Goshain Rampuri. The Exhibition could not have been held if they had not collected this sum and those who have tried to collect money in Benares alone can know and appreciate the hard work done by them, specially by Pandit Ram Chandra Naik Kalia Sahib, the convener of this section. The biggest donation of Rs. 1,000 was given by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib.

I cannot close this report without thanking Mr. Dastoor, Superintendent of the Water-Works, for his careful arrangements for water on the grounds; Babu Satya Narain Prasad, Overseer of the Municipal Board, for laying out the roads and setting up the various structures on the ground and Lalaji, the *shamiana* contractor, for his readiness to meet all demands; Babu Girdhari Lal, M. Sheobodh Narain Lal, B. Kandhiya Lal, B. Gaya Prasad, B. Mahesh Prasad, B. Balkishun Sinha, and B. Pulin Behari Khasnavis for their untiring vigilance day and night of the office and the grounds of the Exhibition, M. Akbar Khan and his staff of village teachers, whose duties were very heavy and responsible and who fulfilled their duties in a remarkably able and efficient manner. To Babu Lalit Behari Sen Roy the thanks of the Committee are due for his continual presence on the grounds and his perfect arrangements for all public functions in the Exhibition. I should like to thank Mr. Burn for his interest; Mr. Fawcett, for his ever-ready assistance whenever and wherever asked for; Khan Bahadur Qazi Md. Faruq Sahib for adequate and efficient arrangement for watch and ward of the grounds; R. S. Babu Bishwanath Prasad and Babu Sheo Chand Kapoor for much preliminary work in various directions.

The Benares District Exhibition, 1920, statement of account.

No.	Particulars.	Amount	Remarks.	No.	Particulars.	Amount	Remarks
		Rs. a p.				Rs. a p.	
1	Government grant	2 000 0 0		1	Printing charges	787 6 0	
2	Local subscription	7,925 0 0		2	Health Section	36 12 0	
3	Sale of tickets	1,629 7 9		3	Establishment expenses	437 7 7	
4	Stall hire	254 0 0		4	Lighting charges	1,689 5 4	
5	Sale of prospectus	1 15 0		5	Building charges	1,821 6 2	
6	Commission on exhibits sold	7 5 6		6	Prizes	2,075 0 0	
7	Special prizes donation	287 0 0		7	Special prizes	287 0 0	
8	By the saving of Amusement Section	1,086 3 5		8	Bonus to workers	264 0 0	
				9	Contingencies	3,514 6 6	
				10	Counterfeit coins	6 1 0	
					Balance in hand	10,918 12 7	
						2,275 3 1	
					Total	13,193 15 8	

RAM CHANDRA NAIK KALIA,

Honorary Treasurer

31-5-21.

GOSHAIN RAM PURI,

Honorary Secretary.

31-5-21.



Government Gazette.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 23rd July, 1921, is published for general information :—

		Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad city	3	...	...
„ district	1	2	...	5
Almora	„	66	86	...	...
Azamgarh	„	228	208	...	...
Bahraich	„	340	357	...	1
Ballia	„	607	559	...	...
Banda	„	235	164	...	...
Bara Banki	„	25	18	...	...
Basti	„	211	172	...	...
Benares city	60	53	...	...
„ district	249	229	...	...
Budaun	„	34	28	...	...
Fyzabad	„	237	189	...	...
Garhwal	„	91	...	...
Ghazipur	„	867	380	...	...
Gonda	„	980	719	...	...
Gorakhpur	„	78	72	...	...
Jaunpur	„	24	9	...	...
Jhansi	„	7	4	...	...
Lucknow city	7	5	2	2
Moradabad district	6	6	...	...
Muttra	„	54	36	...	...
Pilibhit	„	2	1	...	...

		Plague		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Rae Bareilly district	39	20	...	...
Sitapur	281	163	...	...
Sultanpur	1	1	...	...
Total	4,609	3,775	2	8

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 28th July, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

No. 1110/XVIII.

RESOLUTION.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 26th July, 1921.

READ—

Report of Mr N Heard on the participation of the United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium in the British Industries Fair, 1921.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the advice of the Indian Industrial Commission that efforts should be made to encourage the smaller Indian industries by creating a foreign demand for their products, this Government exhibited, last year and again this year, specimens of the arts and crafts of the United Provinces at the British Industries Fair in London. In 1920 the orders obtained by Mr. Heard, who was in charge of our exhibits, amounted to £1,200. This year, despite the severe trade depression prevailing in England, the sales and orders amounted to £2,596, a sum which, after allowance for the difference in the value of the rupee at the beginning of 1920 and 1921, respectively, shows that the business done by Mr. Heard has increased fourfold. The Emporium is now supplying the products of the United Provinces arts and crafts to customers from all parts of the world; and although the total demand is still comparatively small, the Government are convinced that, if in our export trade we maintain the present high standard, the foreign demand will rapidly increase and give a powerful stimulus to our arts and crafts.

The Governor acting with his Ministers congratulates Mr. Heard on the result of his labours and directs that his report on the British Industries Fair be published for general information.

ORDER—

Ordered that the resolution and report be published in the *United Provinces Gazette*.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPORT ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES ARTS AND CRAFTS EMPORIUM IN THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1921.

As in the previous year, the British Industries Fair of 1921 was held in the three cities of London, Birmingham, and Glasgow, as it has grown to such magnitude that no British building or group of buildings exists that can accommodate it. The London Fair this year was held in certain buildings of the White City. Plans are enclosed showing the whole area occupied, and the special section showing our stall in red. The Fair opened on Monday, 21st February, the cases of goods which were sent to the Lucknow station on 15th December arriving on the previous Saturday afternoon.

It was generally felt that owing to the unsurpassed trade stamp pressed on, but little trade would be done. Everywhere huge stocks were held which could not be sold, as no one was prepared to buy. A carpet-dealer told me that there were 415 bales of Indian carpets lying in a certain warehouse for which he could not get a bid. I mention this to show the conditions prevailing in England at that time. Notwithstanding this, our goods being of unique character found a ready sale.

Liberty & Co. were our first customer, purchasing goods to the value of £102 off the stall, and ordering further goods worth £285. Average orders were about £30 value, whilst our largest order amounted to £370. In all, we took 42 orders in London to a value of over £1,850 and sold samples worth about £400.

Last year our orders consisted largely of Nizamabad and Khurja pottery, but during the year I found that unless these were better baked and designed for rough transit, it was not advisable to try to market these wares. I shall give special attention to these points later when I have time.

Owing to world-wide exchange difficulties, there were few foreign buyers. Spain ordered £42 and Holland £45 worth of our goods.

Without textiles or pottery our business at the London Fair totalled £2,250. A few of the larger and best specimens remained unsold and these I have left with the High Commissioner, to form the nucleus of our collection of samples to be shown in the exhibition rooms at the High Commissioner's office. The question of payment or otherwise for these samples and printed satins, etc., to be used in the decoration of the rooms is to be brought forward by the High Commissioner in his note on the establishment of a permanent exhibition of Indian goods in his office.

It will be remembered, in connection with the Glasgow Fair, that two conditions suggested that it would be suitable for us to show there: (1) that the rules do not permit us to show textiles in London; (2) that the textile buyers were to be found at Glasgow. The latter proved an assumption only. Our total orders at Glasgow amounted to £71-9-4, whilst our sales totalled about £300. I can quite understand why a number of stalls were unlet, and why no buyers even of Glasgow visited the Fair. It was a popular and not a business exhibition, with a cinema to entertain the Glasgow mothers and their families. The usual request was for a giveaway sample. Thefts were prevalent, but we were fortunate in losing little. I hear it is not likely to be held next year.

The textile buyer has not been found in Glasgow and we have goods that he will buy if we can get at him. Before leaving London, I asked Mr. Chadwick to visit the Drapers Exhibition with me to see if we could do any good there. We found it a well-set-out exposition of ladies' wear. It appears that the Drapery trade holds three exhibitions yearly; a women's show in April, a men's in May, and a furnishing show in October. Our goods practically come under the first and third of these heads. I am very anxious to get hold of the textile buyer and I suggest that we take, say, 200 feet at the April Women's show for the display of satins, silks, gold scarves, *saris*, and embroidery. We should not be spending much on the effort as I could do it whilst in England next year.

In conclusion, I hope to get all my orders completed and out of India before the end of June as, owing to the arrangements made, we are well in hand with our stock this year.

No. 1294/XI—800-D.

RESOLUTION.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 23rd July, 1921.

READ—

- (1) This Government's resolution no 3331/XI—800-D, dated the 17th September, 1918, on the organization of a service of municipal medical officers of health, and
- (2) the instructions regarding the appointment of medical officers of health and conditions for their entertainment by municipal boards in Chapter VIII, Part II of the Municipal Manual

READ ALSO—

- (3) Director of Public Health's letter no S948/R -8, dated the 20th October, 1919, as subsequently amended, submitting proposals for the revision of the conditions of the service of medical officers of health, and
- (4) G. O no. 958/XI—800-D, dated the 24th June, 1920, as subsequently modified, to chairmen of municipal boards concerned and the replies received thereto.

OBSERVATIONS.—Since the inauguration of the service of medical officers of health considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable class of candidates in the provincial service in view of the fact that officers of the 1st and 2nd classes are required to hold a British diploma of public health. In order to remove this difficulty and also to make the service more attractive, the Director of Public Health submitted proposals to revise the conditions of service of these officers. These proposals have been fully considered by the Local Government and the Board of Public Health, and the municipal boards concerned were asked to report if they approved of them and also whether they were prepared to make the enhanced rate of monthly equated contributions proposed. Replies of all the boards concerned have been received. The majority of them approve of the proposals and are prepared to pay the monthly equated contribution at the enhanced rate. The Local Government are accordingly pleased to revise the conditions of appointment and service of medical officers of health in the provincial service as stated in the following paragraphs.

2. The classification of towns and the pay of medical officers of health for each class shall be as given below. There will be no internal grading under each class as at present :—

Class I.—Towns with a population of 150,000 and upwards.
Pay Rs. 500—50—900 with biennial increments.

Class II.—Towns with a population of 50,000 and under 150,000.
Pay Rs. 350—50—700 with biennial increments.

Class III.—Towns with an annual income of not less than Rs. 50,000. Pay Rs. 200—20—400 with biennial increments.

In view, however, of Agra being a trading centre and of the importance of Naini Tal and Mussooree as hill stations these three towns have been added to the first class without regard to their population. Similarly Hardwar-Union being a pilgrim centre and Gorakhpur, Farukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh, and Dehra having special claims on other accounts have been added to the revised class II regardless of their population. The other changes in the classification of towns have

strictly been made on the principle enunciated above as will appear from the revised list below :—

REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS.

Class I.—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Allahabad. | 4. Lucknow. |
| 2. Benares. | 5. Agra. |
| 3. Cawnpore. | 6. Naini Tal. |
| 7. Mussooree. | |

Class II.—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dehra. | 8. Moradabad. |
| 2. Saharanpur. | 9. Shahjahanpur. |
| 3. Meerut. | 10. Jhansi. |
| 4. Hardwar-Union. | 11. Mirzapur. |
| 5. Bareilly. | 12. Gorakhpur. |
| 6. Koil (Aligarh). | 13. Fyzabad. |
| 7. Muttra. | 14. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh. |

Class III.—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Budaun. | 6. Pilibhit. |
| 2. Chandausi. | 7. Sitapur-cum-Khairabad. |
| 3. Etawah. | 8. Hapur. |
| 4. Hathras. | 9. Bahraich. |
| 5. Jaunpur. | |

Class IV.—

All other municipalities.

3. The qualifications required of medical officers of health shall be as follows :—

Class I.—A British diploma in public health.

Class II.—A qualification in medicine and surgery registerable in the United Kingdom and in addition an Indian diploma of Public Health.

Class III.—A qualification in medicine and surgery registerable in the United Provinces under the United Provinces Medical Act and in addition an Indian Licence in Public Health.

3. The municipal boards concerned will be required to pay a monthly equated contribution on account of half the average pay and leave allowances of medical officers of health at the following rates :—

	Rs.
First class	404
Second class	308
Third class	169

4. The question of the position of the present medical officers of health who are not qualified under the new rules to hold the appointments now held by them has also been considered by Government. They will however be required within three years to obtain the qualifications prescribed for class II officers if eligible to appear for them. Failing which they will be eligible for service only in 3rd class municipalities.

5. The above changes will be introduced with effect from 1st April, 1921, in the case of those municipalities which already have medical officers of health. The revised pay of all medical officers of health will be determined according to the principles laid down in paragraph 8 of resolution no. 2418/X—389, dated the 17th June, 1920.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Commissioners of divisions, all district officers, and all chairmen of municipal boards, to the Secretary to the Board of Public Health, the Accountant-General, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 1893/XV—33.

Dated the 27th July, 1921.

The following is published for general information :—

No. 1996/XV—33.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 15th July, 1921.

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

The following resolution was carried by the Legislative Council at its meeting on 16th February, 1921 :—

“That this Council recommends to the Government to abolish the existing age-limit bar applicable to candidates seeking admission to the Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate examinations.”

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the School-Leaving Certificate Board for opinion. The Board have after full discussion resolved that the minimum age-limit for the School-Leaving Certificate examination be abolished altogether. Government have, in conformity with the views of the Legislative Council and of the Board, decided to abolish the minimum age-limit for the School-Leaving Certificate examination.

By order,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

*Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.*

No. 1112/XVIII—509.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 29th July, 1921.

The following is published for general information :—

Board of Communications, United Provinces.*Minutes of the 6th meeting of the Board of Communications, United Provinces, held at Naini Tal, on the 24th June, 1921.*

PRESENT :

MR. A. W. PIM, C.I.E., I.C.S.	<i>President.</i>
MR. H. M. WILLMOTT, Chief Engineer to Government, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads Branch	} <i>Members.</i>
MR. A. C. VERBIERES, C.I.E., Joint Chief Engineer to Government, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads Branch	....	..
MR. A. W. E. STANDLEY, Chief Engineer to Government, Public Works department, Irrigation Branch	....	....
MR. H. G. BILLSON, Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces	....	....
MR. V. N. MEHTA, I.C.S., Director of Industries, United Provinces	....	....
MR. F. FURNIVALL, Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	....	....
MR. E. C. MUMME, Agent, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway	....	....
LT.-COL. W. IZAT, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway	....	....
RAI VAIJ NATH DAS, SHAHPURI	....	....
MR. P. H. TILLARD	<i>Secretary.</i>

PROCEEDINGS.

1. Minutes of the last meeting were read and passed.
2. *The Collector, Cawnpore, proposed a re-alignment of the Auraiya-Ghatampur road in the Cawnpore district and asks how the project will be financed.*
 - (i) Resolved—That the alignment Auraiya-Bhognipur-Ghatampur be approved.
 - (ii) That it be recommended to the Local Government that the road should be provincialised up to Fatehpur, partly as affording a means of through communication without going through Cawnpore and partly because of its commercial importance in opening out a fully irrigated tract.

NOTE.—The local metalled road Kora-Bindki Road station 15 miles to be made provincial, thus saving 12 miles.

3. *Application of District Board, Benares, for a grant to widen miles 2 and 3 of the Benares-Azamgarh road.*—Resolved that although the Board recognizes the urgency of the matter, the problem is a local one, to be dealt with by the district board.

4. *Application of District Board, Sitapur, to convert certain roads from Local to provincial.*

- (i) Resolved that the Sitapur-Kheri road should be provincialised and that the part of the Sitapur-Biswan-Bahraich road which is at present provincial should be made local.

- (ii) Resolved—further that there is no case for provincialising Mahmudabad-Sidhauri road or Sitapur-Misrikh-Nimsar road.

Resolved further that with reference to the question of bridging Sitapur-Mallanpur road a report should be called for with regard to the number of bridges required and their approximate cost.

5. (i) *Application of Collector, Banda, to align the proposed road from Karwi-Bara, instead of Manikpur-Bara.*

(ii) *Application of Commissioner, Jhansi, to provincialize the route Allahabad-Jhansi.*

- (i) Resolved—That the Karwi-Mau-Bara route be substituted for the Manikpur-Bara route.

- (ii) That it is advisable to provincialise the whole route from Jhansi to Allahabad as giving effect to through communication. It is not important for commercial or agricultural purposes.

6. *Application of the Bengal and North-Western Railway for assistance in constructing the Pharenda-Thunthibari and Pharenda-Nautanuan railways by provision of sleepers at reduced rate.*—Resolved that the Board is of opinion that the best method of assisting the company would be by giving them a loan from Government. The Forest department is not prepared to recommend that any concession should be made as regards the sleepers in addition to the proposed loan and the Board agrees in this view.

7. *Application of District Board, Partalgarh, for funds to construct the Alapur-Kunda road, 11 miles.*—Resolved—That the Board sees no prospects of giving a grant for this purpose, more especially as the district board is not able to allot sufficient funds for the upkeep of the existing 'pakka' roads. There is, however, no objection to the work being put on the programme of local roads.

8. *Proposal of Chairman, District Board, Budaun, to include the road Gunnaur-Saheshwan in the local programme.*—Resolved—That the road would be a useful one and may be put on the programme. The Board observes, however, that the district board is only able to provide Rs. 35,000, for the upkeep of its 'pakka' roads, while Rs. 65,000, has been laid down by the Public Works department, as necessary for this purpose. There does not, therefore, appear to be any possibility of increasing the present mileage of 'pakka' road.

9. *Proposal of Financial Secretary that the preparation of projects for local roads should be proceeded with*—As regards the question of grants to district boards, considered in connection with Mr Blunt's demi-official letter no. B114, dated the 23rd June, 1921 :—

Resolved—That there are already on the programme of local roads projects which cannot be carried out within the next five years, while very few of the district boards are able to provide anything approaching the sum required for the upkeep of their existing roads. In the opinion of the Board, therefore, there is no advantage in continuing the preparation of new projects unless the Government sees a prospect of putting the district boards in a sounder financial position within a fairly short period. Unless this is in prospect it appears to be a waste of time and money to employ the staff of the Public Works department, on the preparation of new local projects.

10. *Application of Chairman, District Board, Mainpuri, that certain roads be made provincial*—Resolved—That the Board cannot recommend that either of these roads should be provincialised. As regards the claim for assistance towards the upkeep of roads the district board of Mainpuri is on the same footing as most of the district boards in the province.

11. *Application of Chairman District Board, Bahraich, that the cost of the Bahraich-Nanpara road be divided up between District Board, Nanpara Estate, and Provincial Government.*—Resolved—That the Board considers that no case has been made out for giving financial assistance towards the construction or upkeep of this road.

12. *Read proposals of sub-committee for certain Light railways, to be included in the Board of Communications programme.*

- (i) As regards the Garhwa road-Satna Railway, the results of the investigations by the East Indian Railway should be waited for.
- (ii) *Ahaura-Chakriya-Bhabhua Railway*:—Resolved—That there is no advantage in putting the scheme on the programme at present, more specially as it chiefly concerns the Benares State
- (iii) *Mau-Ranipur-Maharazi*:—Resolved—That the report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway be waited for.
- (iv) *Allahabad-Mahewa*:—Resolved that in view of the report of the East Indian Railway, the Board is not prepared to put the scheme on the programme at present.
- (v) *Debiapur-Auraiya*:—Resolved that this may be considered in connection with general question of light railways. It should not, however, be put on the programme of light railways

13. *Application of District Board, Agra, for grants towards the construction of certain roads*—With reference to the application of the Agra district board, the Board is not prepared to recommend to the Government that these large grants should be made.

14. *Application of District Board, Saharapur, for a grant to construct the Nakur-Gangoh road via Ambhta.*—The Board is not prepared to recommend to Government a grant for the construction of this road. It may, however, be added to the programme of local roads.

15. *Application of District Board, Allahabad, that Government maintain from provincial funds the Allahabad-Karchana road. The district board being prepared to contribute the first cost of metalling.*—Resolved—That in the opinion of the Board the road when constructed be maintained from provincial funds, as being part of the proposed through line of communication to Mirzapur.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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this part in order that it
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Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT, UNITED PROVINCES

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 30th July, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.
Allahabad city	14	...	...
„ district	22	...	3
Almora	69	52	...	...
Azamgarh	284	241	...	...
Bahraich	429	406	...	...
Ballia	656	783	...	...
Banda	215	124	...	...
Bara Banki	39	37	...	...
Basti	190	162	...	...
Benares city	54	53	...	...
„ district	256	234	...	...
Budaun	56	51	...	...
		1714				

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox</i>	
	<i>Seizures</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Cawnpore city	7	...	...
Fyzabad district	405	296	...	...
Garhwal „	114	...	...
Ghazipur „	1,104	460	...	...
Gonda „	1,678	1,198	...	...
Gorakhpur „	47	50	..	...
Jaunpur „	23	20	...	...
Jhansi „	25	7	...	...
Kheri „	971 (a)	419(a)	..	...
Lucknow city	22	16	2	1
Lucknow district	8	8	...	...
Mirzapur „	147	191	...	...
Muttra „	38	28	...	..
Rae Bareilly „	15	9	...	...
Saharanpur „	2	...	...
Total	6,726	5,104	2	4

(a) Includes 278 seizures and 86 deaths of previous week.

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 4th August, 1921

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces

No. 1361 of 1921.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 2nd August, 1921.

READ—

The annual report of the working of the Court of Wards of the United Provinces for the year ending the 30th September, 1920.

OBSERVATIONS.—The report shows a successful year's work on the part of the Court of Wards. The gross receipts of the estates under management amounted to 146½ lakhs of rupees and the total expenditure was 140½ lakhs of rupees. The number of estates shows little change. Twelve estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 8,30,600 were released from superintendence, and in their place 13 estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 7,65,300 were taken under management. The total number of estates under management at the end of the year was 149. Of the estates taken over six belonged to minors and four were taken over as a further result of the enquiry into the circumstances of the greater zamindars of the province. In two cases the proprietors themselves applied for the assistance of the Court of Wards. In 15 cases intervention was refused.

2. The record of the estates which were released from management is satisfactory. In these estates, in addition to substantially freeing them of debt, raising the rent-roll, and expending considerable sums on works of improvement, the Court of Wards was able in one case to make over to the proprietor liquid assets to the value of Rs. 1,34,560.

3. Owing to the favourable monsoon of 1919 the financial results are very satisfactory. The current rental demand amounted to Rs. 1,08,44,178, of which Rs. 1,03,43,087 was collected, or 96·1 per cent. as against 95·3 per cent. of the previous year. Collection of arrears amounted to 42·9 per cent. as compared with 20·2 per cent. Special mention should be made of the Sisendi estate (Lucknow division) which collected 99·9 per cent. of the current demand and 95·6 per cent. of its arrears. The Government demand of Rs. 37,84,622 for revenue rates and cesses was paid in full.

4. The cost of management amounted to 11·11 lakhs of rupees against 9·17 lakhs of rupees in the previous year. The 10 per cent. standard was exceeded in 16 districts, but the increase was partly due, as was foreshadowed last year, to the increase of pay of special managers under the Court of Wards from 1st December, 1919, and also to the increase in the rate levied under Act X of 1892. The percentage of cost of management nevertheless fell from 9·7 to 9·5 per cent., the reduction being due to better collections. The general increase in the pay of the Court of Wards' staff this year will, however, raise the cost of management to an estimated figure of nearly 14 per cent. which may with further development of estates fall to a 12 per cent. standard.

5. The maintenance and education of wards and their families amounted to about 25·04 lakhs of rupees, or about 5·82 lakhs more than last year. The increase was mainly due to extra expenditure on ceremonies.

The education of the wards continues on sound lines and it is satisfactory to note that many of the heirs to the most important estates are doing well. Some of the wards are being trained in estate management, but the results are not always satisfactory. It is possible that one cause of failure is the short time that normally elapses between the school education and the attainment of majority. One year, or even two, is hardly sufficient for the complete training of an inexperienced youth, and it is worth considering whether a longer period of practical training might not in some cases be achieved even at the expense of a more literary education.

6. The capital debt on the estates was increased by Rs. 3,35,081. This increase was due to the assumption of the charge of some indebted estates and to the fact that the exact liabilities of certain estates taken over last year were discovered and added in the year under review. A few estates failed to pay the interest due or to work up to the liquidation scheme, the chief cause of failure being expenditure on ceremonies.

7. Expenditure on improvements aggregated 6·83 lakhs of rupees against 5·11 lakhs in the previous year. This still is below the figure for 1916-17 and work has doubtless been hampered by the expenditure on ceremonies. The Board, however, does not seem satisfied that improvement schemes met with sufficient support from the officers of the department and it is hoped that managers will show a more general enthusiasm in the performance of this most difficult but important branch of their work. At the same time, a good deal has been done. In the past year irrigation has been extended to some 4,000 acres and there are some extensive schemes under preparation for the establishment of demonstration, dairy, and stock-breeding farms. The progress of the schemes will be watched with interest. The Court of Wards is expected to show the way and the Government note with approval the successful employment of a Ford tractor on the Oel estate.

8. Experiments in the consolidation of holdings have been continued with a great measure of success. A certain degree of failure in Jalaun serves as a warning against expecting or indeed aiming at a very rapid progress. But what has been done is full of promise and it is hoped to draw some useful conclusions in a year or two. One particularly interesting experiment is recorded from Partabgarh, where a large area of jungle-land has been brought under cultivation and divided into compact blocks in each of which a tenant will reside.

9. A notable feature of the expenditure of the year on education was the handsome contribution amounting to Rs. 1,40,876, paid out of promised contributions amounting to nearly 75 lakhs, made by the Oudh estates to the Lucknow University.

The expenditure on sanitation shows a slight increase. The progress in the encouragement of the co-operative movement has been gratifying, but a great deal still remains to be done and it is hoped that the various managers will not relax their efforts. The criticism of their "tardy activities" in the past appears to have been deserved.

An institution peculiar to Sitapur is the use of village *panchayats* in settling disputes and helping in the supervision of minor works of

improvement and in the realization of rents and *syar* dues. The establishment of village *panchayats* throughout the provinces is now proceeding apace and the example of Sitapur is one which can profitably be commended to other districts.

10. While it is generally recognized that rent and revenue litigation cannot altogether be avoided, it is satisfactory to note that the proportion of cases lost was negligible. In civil cases also the Court of Wards was usually successful; the most important case—a claim valued at 33.33 lakhs for a share in the Bilehra estate—was compromised. Only one case was lost, but two appeals involving a total sum of 1.77 lakhs were decided against the Court of Wards.

11. The investments during the year amounted to six lakhs of rupees, out of which sum 1.05 lakhs were expended in the purchase of Government securities. The total amount held in Government securities fell however from Rs. 31,61,554 to Rs. 29,30,778, the fall being due to the sale of War Bonds to the value of a lakh of rupees by one estate to pay for a *tilak* ceremony, and to sums aggregating Rs. 91,412 being made over to the proprietors of estates.

12. The closing cash balance of the year was Rs. 25,73,627, or Rs. 6,48,618 more than the previous year. The balances are required chiefly for expenses already foreseen before the close of the year. A scheme for investing surplus balances in short-term fixed deposits is under consideration, and should if it materializes prove profitable to the estates.

* 13. The Government desire to acknowledge the services of the gentlemen who sat on advisory committees and of the special managers and district officers whose names have been brought to notice. I am also to convey to the Board of Revenue an acknowledgement for the work of the year and for their interesting report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, for the information of the Board.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 23RD JULY, 1921.

No. 10-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT

POLICE.

Simla, the 19th July, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In the resolution of the Home department no. 114 (Police), dated the 13th January, 1921, the Government of India announced their decision to appoint a Committee to examine the existing organization and working of the Railway Police administration in India and to make proposals for the improvement (where necessary) of this branch of Police administration

2. The Committee assembled at Delhi on the 15th January, 1921, under the presidency of Mr J. P. Thompson, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, and included the following members :—

Mr. H. del Ross, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways, United Provinces.

Mr. F. W. Hanson, C.I.E., late General Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and once a temporary Member of the Railway Board.

Rao Bahadur Ranga Govind Naik, M.B.E., pleader, Belgaum (Bombay),

Rai Bahadur Upendra Lal Ray (Bengal).

Mr. C. Atkins, Daulatpur Factory, Tirhoot, Bengal and North-Western Railway,

Mr. H. C. Hunt, Indian Police, acted as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The report of the Committee has now been submitted and is under the consideration of the Government of India. It will, however, be published immediately and copies will shortly be made available for sale to the general public

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, all departments of the Government of India, and the Director, Intelligence Bureau, for information.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 1854/VIII-631.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 9th August, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners of divisions on the inception of anti-revolutionary leagues in their divisions

OBSERVATIONS.—Though the leagues of peace and order are still in their infancy, the Governor in Council desires briefly to review the history and the activities of these leagues for the information of sober and responsible opinion throughout the United Provinces.

2. The leagues though known by a variety of names in different districts possess identical aims of consolidating and organising the forces which make for peace and political advancement on constitutional lines.

3. By March last it was clear that in the interest of law and order the non-co-operation movement could no longer be treated as a crude essay in party politics destined to purge itself under the pressure of common-sense. Malignant agitation and reckless exploitation of class grievances in a period of acute economic pressure had already plunged a few parts of the province into active disorder.

4. Moderate opinion in some quarters was inclined to be discouraged by the attitude of Government which it regarded as merely passive. Neither the loyal section nor the non-co-operators themselves appeared to realise that nowhere in the world, outside the freedom of the British Empire, would a movement whose avowed object is that of non-co-operators be tolerated for a month. Government recognized that the methods employed by the non-co-operators linked with their programme as a whole would, if carried to a logical conclusion, make all Government impossible and plunge the country into disaster. The Government could have relied on the steady application of the ordinary criminal law to check the evil. Such action would have been negative in results. The Government accordingly decided to adopt a positive and constructive policy in addition, namely, to create leagues in the nature of committees of public safety. The formation of district leagues by official agency was sanctioned early in April, and district officers were authorised to rally moderate opinion to the side of peace and order.

5. The reports now before Government are eloquent testimony to the welcome given to the leagues in circles which recognize the dangers of anarchical ideas and extreme views of political action.

6. By the end of May, the leagues were in full working order in almost every district. Popular support has been generous and immediate. Much has been due to the personal element, but everywhere there has been an active campaign of enlightenment and the countering of revolutionary methods. On the whole the leagues have been specially successful in the Agra, Fyzabad, and in parts of the Allahabad divisions. Elsewhere also results are distinctly encouraging. Funds have been subscribed and the movement is in a healthy condition. The Commissioner of Agra reports—

“The campaign of the leagues has been decidedly successful. In fact I would go so far as to say that it has effected an almost complete change in the local atmosphere.” In other divisions a similar estimate would not be unduly optimistic.

7. Apart from their main duty of bringing a steadying influence to bear on public opinion, the leagues recognize the need for constructive work as a corollary to their declared opposition to the forces making for disruption. The education of the people in political responsibility and the right understanding of the Reforms have been given a prominent place in their programmes. Lectures, the distribution of literature, and informal talks have been used to spread enlightenment on these subjects. The organization of the leagues includes tahsil and branch committees covering the entire district area and designed to reach every class of the community. The most advanced leagues are preparing for what the Collector of Aligarh calls a long campaign of public education. Already at this early stage of development, problems of infant welfare, agricultural improvement, sanitation, the spread of useful knowledge, and the amelioration of local conditions are engaging attention. In some districts it has been found possible to hand over the presidency and virtual direction of the league to non-official agency, and the Governor in Council hopes that this process will continue.

8. The Governor in Council is satisfied that a valuable political experiment has been initiated and that the leagues already possess a vitality which promises to be fruitful of results in meeting the danger of the time. That officials and non-officials, Europeans and Indians, should be thus thrown together in working for a common ideal in difficult conditions and on unfamiliar ground is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, all to the good. The thanks of the Government are due to all officials and non-officials who have taken up this genuinely patriotic work, for the peace of the province and the good of the people.

ORDER.—Order that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of divisions, and District officers, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 12 August, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad city	33	...	...
„ district	5	11	...	...
Almora „	76	78	...	...
Azamgarh „	511	460	...	...
Bahraich „	1,034	923	...	...
Banda „	89	51	...	...
Basti „	471	350	2	2
Benares city	57	53	2	2
„ district	414	304	...	...
Bijnor „	17	17	...	...
Fyzabad „	835	681	...	...
Garhwal „	143	...	...
Ghazipur „	1,787	741	...	...
Gonda „	2,442	1,801	...	...
Gorakhpur „	19	89	...	...
Jaunpur „	16	13	...	...
Jhansi city	2	2	...	...
Jhansi district	15	12	...	...
Kheri „	1,449	1,036	...	...
Lucknow city	53	49	1	1
Lucknow district	11	11	...	...
Moradabad „	355(a)	355(a)	...	...
Muttra „	25	24	...	...

(a) Includes 48 seizures and 49 deaths of previous week.

	<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Naini Tal district	2	...	...
Partabgarh "	1	...	...
Pilibhit "	125(b)	109(b)	...	...
Rae Bareilly "	67	71	...	...
Saharanpur "	4	...	...
Shahjahanpur "	30	22	...	...
Sitapur "	571	339	...	...
Sultanpur "	4	2	...	...
Total	10,690	7,790	5	5

(b) Includes 17 seizures and 14 deaths of previous week.

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 11th August, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 30TH JULY, 1921.

No. D-449
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Simla, the 16th July, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council have had under consideration a number of memorials from officers of the various Imperial services concerning their pay, pensions, and conditions of service. As there may be some delay in announcing the orders on the subject of the memorials of the services generally, the Government of India have decided to promulgate at once the following decisions affecting the pay of the Indian Police Service.

2. An examination of the scales of pay at present admissible to officers of the various departments shows that the Indian Police Service, the service whose pay was first revised, is at some disadvantage when compared with the other Imperial services. Its time-scale starts at a lower figure and rises to a lower maximum than that of other services, while there is a smaller percentage of administrative and other posts above the time-scale. It is recognised that the Police officer commences his service at a less mature age and has not to incur the expenditure upon technical education which is necessary in the case of members of such services as the Forest and Engineering Services. The Government of India consider, however, that these factors should not operate to place him throughout his service at a permanent disadvantage as compared with members of the specialist services; and they are accordingly pleased, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to announce the following revised rates of pay for the Indian Police Service.

3 The ordinary time scales applicable to the service will be as below :—

Year of service.	INFERIOR SCALE			SUPERIOR SCALE		
	Pay	Overseas pay	Total	Pay	Overseas pay	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 .. .	395	12	407	600	125	725
2 . . .	450	12	462	600	125	725
3 . . .	510	12	522	600	125	725
4 . . .	570	12	582	600	150	750
5 .. .	630	150	780	600	150	750
6 . . .	690	150	840	600	150	750
7 .. .	750	150	900	625	150	775
8	810	150	960	650	150	800
9	870	200	1,070	675	200	875
10	930	200	1,130	700	200	900
11	990	200	1,190	725	200	925
12	1,050	200	1,250	750	250	1,000
13 . . .	1,110	250	1,360	775	250	1,025
14	1,170	250	1,420	800	250	1,050
15	1,230	250	1,480	825	250	1,075
16 .. .	1,290	250	1,540	850	250	1,100
17 .. .	1,350	250	1,600	900	250	1,150
18	1,410	250	1,660	950	250	1,200
19 .. .	1,470	250	1,720	1,000	250	1,250
20 . . .	1,530	250	1,780	1,050	250	1,300
21	1,590	250	1,840	1,100	250	1,350
22 . . .	1,650	250	1,900	1,150	250	1,400
23	1,710	250	1,960	1,200	250	1,450
24	1,770	250	2,020	1,250	250	1,500
25	1,830	250	2,080	1,300	250	1,550
26	1,890	250	2,140	1,350	250	1,600

Efficiency bars will be in force, as at present, after the ninth year of service in the inferior, and the eighteenth in the Superior scale.

4. There will be a selection grade on Rs. 1,450 *plus* Rs. 250 overseas pay. The numbers in this grade will be so fixed for each province that the total percentage of posts above the time-scale in the province held by members of the Indian Police Service will not exceed 10 per cent. of the provincial cadre.

5. The pay of Deputy Inspectors-General will be fixed at Rs. 1,750—1,00—2,150.

6. The annual increment of all Inspectors-General will be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 and the initial pay of the Inspectors-General in Assam and the North-West Frontier Province will be increased to Rs. 2,250. The maximum pay will, however, remain the same as at present, except in the North-West Frontier Province, *viz.*, Rs. 3,000 per mensem in the major provinces, Rs. 2,750 per mensem in the Central Provinces, and Rs. 2,500 per mensem in Assam. The maximum pay in the North-West Frontier Province will be raised to Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

7. These orders will take effect from the 30th of April, 1921, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction to the revision.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Finance department and the Director, Intelligence Bureau for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 13th August, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Azamgarh district	667	594	...	...
Ballia „	422(a)	1,118(a)	...	...
Basti „	377	308	..	...
Bulandshahr „	33(a)	12(a)	...	...
Cawnpore city	52(b)	...	...
Etawah district	1	1	...	...
Farrukhabad district	1	1	...	...
Fyzabad city	14	14	...	...
„ district	614	499	...	...
Garhwal „	269	...	...
Ghazipur „	1,383	677	...	...
Gonda „	1,877	1,782	...	...
Kheri „	1,739	1,211	...	...
Lucknow city	39	27	1	1
„ district	13	13	...	...
Moradabad „	265	265	...	...
Naini Tal „	6	4	...	...
Shahjahanpur „	104	77	...	...
Sitapur „	1,492	1,279	...	...
Unao „	7	3	...	...
Total	9,054	8,206	1	1

(a) Of previous week.

(b) Includes 2 deaths of previous week.

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 13th August, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 1187/III.

The 17th August, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A report of the Committee appointed to examine the complaints in regard to the provision of supplies and carts to touring officers and to make proposals for the removal of the grounds of complaint

OBSERVATIONS.—Difficulties connected with district touring were brought to the notice of Government during the past cold weather and the Governor in Council with a view to the removal of these difficulties and to bringing touring arrangements more into line with modern conditions directed that committees composed of officials and non-officials should be appointed in all districts to examine these arrangements and to make proposals for their improvement. He also appointed a committee at the headquarters of Government to examine the district reports and make proposals. The recommendations of the latter committee are herewith published for general information. They have not been examined in detail by Government but no time will be lost in taking them into consideration. The Governor in Council is of opinion that they offer, if not a final, at least a reasonable temporary solution of a difficult problem, and every effort will be made to test them by actual practice during the coming touring season. It will, however, be recognized that the complete adoption of the committee's proposals must depend on financial considerations and the cost still remains to be estimated.

2. The Governor in Council desires to thank the members of the committee at headquarters and of all the district committees for their services to Government in this connection.

ORDER —Ordered that the above resolution and the report be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy with five spare copies be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, to all commissioners of divisions, to all district officers, United Provinces and to all Heads of departments, United Provinces, for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Report on the Committee on *rasad* and *begar*.

In February of this year district committees composed of officials and non-officials were appointed to examine the complaints connected with the provision of supplies and carts to touring officers. The reports of these committees reached Government in April and this central committee was appointed to consider them and to make proposals with a view to the removal of all reasonable grounds of complaint. We have considered these reports. In order that we might have first-hand information on certain matters connected with this question we have also examined an experienced tahsildar. We have further made references to local authorities on certain points which arose in the course of our discussions and have had the replies of these authorities before us. We now desire to submit our conclusions and recommendations.

2 The district reports showed that the complaints regarding the present system are well-founded and that there is practical unanimity as to their nature. They need only to be briefly stated :—

- (a) The *bania* complains that he is very frequently compelled to attend a camp or to pay for exemption from attendance, that he does not ordinarily receive payment for supplies at current rates, that he has invariably to give free food to the tahsil chaprasis attached to the camp, and, finally that he receives no compensation for the trouble and expense involved in carrying supplies to a camp at some distance from his shop.
- (b) The village people are not vocal and their complaints are not so loudly proclaimed; but the *chamur* is seldom paid for his labour or the *kumhar* for his earthen pots, while the tenant is not infrequently called upon to supply the straw which according to the custom of the country the landlord should provide and to place his carts at the disposal of officers at inconvenient seasons, and those who supply eggs and milk seldom receive the prices which the touring officer actually pays for them.
- (c) The grievance of cart-owners is that their carts are often impressed, that their only means of avoiding impressment when it is inconvenient is by buying off the tahsil chaprasi, while the rates paid to them are ordinarily considerably below those current in the open market at the time.

3. Recognizing that there is good ground for dissatisfaction with the existing system we first explored the possibility of replacing it by a system of contract, such as has recently been introduced in the Punjab. The district reports showed that there is a considerable body of opinion in favour of such a change, though they contained little evidence that those who recommended the contract system had fully appreciated the difficulties involved in its introduction. After full consideration we unanimously decided that a contract system was not suited to the conditions of this province. We have no information as to the results of its introduction in the Punjab, but we consider that there would be very great difficulty in obtaining contractors who could be relied on to supply all the requirements of touring officers, that there would be a very real danger that the contractors' men would not be less rapacious than the tahsil chaprasis, and that the cost of the experiment, which on the basis of the figures received from the Punjab would be 3 75 lakhs for a season of six months, is quite prohibitive.

4. Having rejected the abolition of the present system and its replacement by a system of contract, we turned to consider what changes in the existing system are necessary to remove the reasonable grounds of complaint. This led to the examination of two preliminary questions, namely, the periods of tour and the scale of tents at present prescribed for officers of different departments. Before making our recommendations on the matters which were more definitely referred to us we desire to make certain observations on these two important questions.

5. We are impressed with the need for the abolition of unnecessary touring and are satisfied that the periods of tour at present prescribed for certain officers are unnecessarily long and require immediate revision. We have made enquiries from the heads of certain departments in this connection and our views are confirmed by a consideration of their replies. We are not in a position to make detailed recommendations regarding the tours of any except revenue officers but we suggest that Government should lose no time in calling upon all heads of departments to examine this question and, where possible, to submit detailed proposals with a view to the limitation of the prescribed periods of tour having regard to the maintenance of a reasonable standard of efficiency. In some cases, in addition to reducing the total period of touring, it should also be possible to reduce the period of touring with tents, which will afford a further simplification of the problem. As regards revenue officers we recommend that the period spent on tour by sub-divisional officers should be from one month to six weeks according to the size and conditions of the sub-division. To enable this reduction to be effected it will be necessary to relieve sub-divisional officers as far as possible of judicial work during their periods of tour. We recommend that only two sub-divisional officers should be on tour at one time and that the only judicial work to be done by them in camp should be (a, criminal

case- which are the special concern of sub-divisional officers, e.g., cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and those which were partly heard when the tour began, and (b) partition and enhancement cases in which local inspection is required. We understand that owing to the increase in the cadre of deputy collectors it will be possible to strengthen the district staffs at an early date, but where an extra officer for the trial of cases at headquarters is not otherwise available we recommend the appointment of a temporary deputy collector. In the case of tahsildars we consider that the period of 60 days at present prescribed is in some tahsils capable of reduction, and we suggest that in future the period should be from 45 to 60 days according to the circumstances of the tahsil.

6. Reduction in periods spent on tour will relieve the situation to some extent. A further measure of relief can be effected by a revision of the scale of tents. We are fully conscious of the fact that the period spent in camp is even at present looked upon by many officers as one of necessary discomfort and inconvenience. We have no desire to make it more unpopular, but having regard to the present conditions we consider that heavy tents such as double-poled and single-poled tents are no longer suitable for touring officers and that the hill tent is also an anachronism. We recommend therefore the elimination of such tents and for revenue officers would prescribe the following scale:—

- (a) Commissioners and Collectors.—Two Swiss cottage or Hudson rauti tents 14' × 14' and one Swiss cottage or Hudson rauti 12' × 12' or 10' × 10', with six shuldaris.
- (b) Joint Magistrates.—Two Swiss cottage tents (one 14' × 14' and one 10' × 10') with four shuldaris.
- (c) Deputy Collectors.—Two office tents, both with bath rooms, and three shuldaris.
- (d) Tahsildars.—One tahsildar's tent and one other small tent such as an 80lb. tent and one necessary tent

We are not in a position to revise the complete scale of tents given in paragraph 2208 of the Manual of Government Orders but we recommend that the scale should be revised without delay with a view to the elimination of unsuitable patterns. We recognize of course that the existing tents can only be replaced as they become unserviceable and that the full effects of our recommendations in this matter would only become apparent after a number of years.

7. Our attention has also been called to the fact that considerable difficulties are experienced by district officers in certain districts in obtaining the use of Government bungalows for their sub-divisional officers. It has been pointed out that in certain canal irrigated districts all the sub-divisional officers' touring could be done without the use of tents provided that all Government bungalows were available for their use. This would greatly simplify the problem of touring in these districts. We recommend therefore that greater facilities should be given to officers of the district staff in the matter of the use of Government bungalows to whatever department these bungalows may particularly belong.

8. We turn next to the question of supplies.—These are of two classes: (a) those supplied the *bania* and (b) those ordinarily obtained through the tahsil chaprasi, e.g., wood, straw, *gharas*, milk, eggs, etc. Each class requires separate consideration.

9. We recommend that the present practice of having a *bania* in the camp should be completely abolished. We are satisfied that this can be effected without inconvenience if the following arrangement is adopted. The Collector should be called upon to fix the places at which it is advisable that officers should camp. These will ordinarily be towns and large villages and smaller villages which are situated on the line of March between more important places. At the majority of such places there will be a *bania*, from whose shop supplies should be obtained at the prevailing bazar rate. Where there is no *bania* supplies will be taken either from *sadr* or from the nearest place at which there is a *bania*, and for the carriage of such supplies an extra cart will be provided at Government expense in the case of officers not below the rank of Deputy Collectors. We would leave it to the Commissioner to decide in what tracts or for what marches an extra cart is necessary. We are satisfied that this system is workable, that it will remove all grounds of complaint on the part of the *bania*, and will not be unduly expensive. In the Rohilkhand division from which we have had enquiries made we

find that in the three districts of Bareilly, Budaun and Moradabad there is a *bazar* at practically all the places where camps would be fixed, in the Shahjahanpur district a supply cart will be required in parts of two tahsils only, while in the submontane districts of Bijnor and Pilibhit such a cart will be required somewhat more frequently.

10. The provision of the other class of supplies presents a more difficult problem. We are anxious that the tahsil chaprasi should be eliminated. We are satisfied that he is the root cause of most of the complaints connected with the supply of wood, straw, etc. We can suggest no one alternative agency for the provision of all these commodities. We considered the possibility of a contract system for the supply of these articles only, but find that the majority of local officers are satisfied that contractors could not be obtained for areas of any considerable size. We have therefore considered these supplies in detail and make the following proposals in regard to them :—

- (a) *Wood*.—Where landholders are ready to supply wood they may be allowed to do so provided that the touring officer takes the responsibility of seeing that those who split and carry the wood receive remuneration at current rates. Where landholders do not supply wood, then arrangement should be made at each camping place either for a local contractor, or for the tahsildar to store a supply of split wood which he will purchase from the nearest *thal*. The split wood could be placed in charge of a responsible person, such as the *mukhia*, or of a shopkeeper. The sale price of the wood in such cases would be fixed by the tahsildar on a consideration of the actual cost price plus the cost of transport. If the wood is stored with and sold by a shopkeeper the latter might be allowed a small commission to repay him for his trouble.
- (b) *Straw*.—Straw is used for placing under the tent durries and also for bedding for menial servants and horses. Various substitutes have been suggested for straw as a protection for durries, such as water-proof ground sheets or grass-mats which can be taken from camp, or wooden flooring or bricks and sand which can be kept at the fixed camping places. The price of water-proof ground sheets seems to be prohibitive, but we commend the use of grass-mats where these can be had at a small price. The use of other substitutes must also depend largely on local circumstances. We are content therefore to recommend that the use of straw for tents should, as far as possible, be discontinued and that, where its use is unavoidable, the straw should be paid for, the rate varying according to local conditions. A small quantity of straw for bedding purposes should be carried from *sadr* and replaced at intervals as need arises. The cost of this straw should be met from the Collector's contract grant.
- (c) *Gharas*.—Iron pots should be used as much as possible. Officers requiring earthen pots for themselves or their servants must make their own arrangements for obtaining them; if purchased locally these must be paid for at the current rate.
- (d) *Eggs, etc.*—Officers must arrange to obtain these through their own servants without the aid of the tahsil chaprasi.

11. A considerable amount of casual labour is required in camps, for clearing the camping grounds, for pitching and striking tents, and generally for odd jobs in the camp. It is impossible to say what labour is for the officer in his public and what in his private capacity. At present this labour is largely unremunerated and therefore unwilling. We recommend that the need for it should, as far as possible, be eliminated by giving to each touring officer not below the rank of deputy collector a small gang of labourers to accompany him in camp. These men will be kept in practically constant employment throughout the cold weather and could be used as *punkha* coolies in the hot weather. We think that a gang of six for Commissioners and Collectors and one of four for sub-divisional officers would be sufficient.

12. There remain the arrangements for the supply of carts. These come under two heads : (a) carts for casual requirements and (b) carts for touring officers. We consider that the best arrangements for the supply of carts for casual requirements is one that has been tried with success at Roorkee. This arrangement is that a list of carts whose owners reside

within a radius of five or six miles from the tahsil should be kept up, that the owners should be called upon to produce their carts when necessary, and that when a cart has been called up the date should be noted in the tahsil list and the cart should not be called up again till its turn comes round after all other carts on the list have been called up. Books of summons in triplicate were printed in Urdu and Hindi, one counterfoil remained in the book and two copies were given to the chaprasi, one to be given to the cartman, the other to be signed or marked by him in token of receipt. Where there are carts which ordinarily ply for hire these should, of course, in all cases be employed where possible and resort be had to other carts only when none of these carts is available. In all cases the full rate of hire current at the time should be paid. We desire, also while dealing with this subject, to recommend certain changes in the rules for the supply of carts for troops on the march. These changes are contained in the appendix to this report. We consider also that the military authorities should be asked to rely more than they do at present on their own transport and should have resort to civil assistance only when such assistance cannot be done without. We have had our attention drawn to cases in which bullocks were said to have been impressed for private purposes. We need hardly say that we consider impressment for such a purpose entirely illegal.

13. Carts for continuous touring should invariably be engaged by the month; where not obtainable locally such carts can often be obtained from a neighbouring district. If officers prefer camels we see no reason why they should not be permitted to employ them, provided always that the district allotment of funds for transport for touring officers is not exceeded. We recommended also a change in the system under which an officer's requirements in the matter of transport for touring are stated in terms of bullocks and are divided into official and private; the former of which are supplied at Government expense and the latter by the officer himself. We are satisfied that it is impossible to make an accurate division of this description, that the scale of transport at present prescribed is in most cases inadequate, and that the burden imposed on married officers in particular of having to provide extra carts at their own expense is now heavier than they can reasonably be expected to bear. We consider that the distinction between official and private requirements should be abolished and that Government should pay for all the carts that its touring officers may reasonably be expected to require. We are not in a position to lay down any general scale, though for Commissioners and district officers we consider six to eight carts sufficient and for joint magistrates and deputy collectors three to four carts. The tahsildar is at present provided with no transport. We consider that he should be given one or two carts. We would leave it to the head of the department within certain limits to prescribe the number of carts to be allowed to a particular officer, having regard to (1) the size of carts in the district in which the officer is serving and (2) the private circumstances of the officer. We recommend that immediate steps be taken to fix these limits in the case of all touring officers. If this new arrangement is adopted we consider that so far as district touring is concerned no increase in the rates of travelling and halting allowances will be necessary, while some reduction may be possible. A special advantage of this concession is that it will, to some extent, equalize the cost of touring, as it is an obvious hardship that one officer should have to pay Rs. 60 per month for each of his extra carts while an officer in another district can obtain his at the rate of Rs. 30 per month.

14. In conclusion we desire to explain that we make no detailed recommendations in regard to the rates of travelling and halting allowances as we understand that these are at present under the consideration of the Finance department. We recognize that the existing rates are adequate. Some of our proposals will necessarily enhance the cost of touring to officers, while on the other hand the concessions which we propose in regard to the supply of carts and to the provision of labour gangs will, to some extent, reduce it. These factors will no doubt, be taken into consideration by the Finance department. We need only say that we should like to see these allowances fixed at rates which would compensate touring officers for all necessary expenses incidental to camp life without being a source of profit.

15. We have not considered it necessary to delay the submission of this report until the financial effect of our proposals can be estimated. The calculations involved will be somewhat complex and will require references to local authorities which would involve considerable delay. It may, however, be mentioned in closing that the elimination of the tahsil chaprasi alone

should result in a substantial saving as many extra men are engaged for *razad* work in each district for five or six months every cold weather.

L. PORTER.

R. BURN.

A. W. McNAIR

MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAYYID KHAN.

SIFA RAM.

GOPAL DAS SHARMA.

M SAHAB-UD-DIN.

JASBIR SINGH.

The 10th August, 1921.

* I desire to add that in my opinion the separation of the budget allotment for hire of carts from the contract grant would lead to economy.

R. BURN.

APPENDIX.

Alterations in the rules for the supply of carts for troops on the march.

1. In rule 2, in the fourth line from the end, the words "through any fault of the cartman" should be added after the word "unserviceable."

2. Carts which ordinarily ply for hire and are on the list to be kept by the district officer should first be called upon and the balance only should be made up by impressment.

3. Half hire should be paid for the return journey from the exchanging station to the place where the cart was engaged: and if the cart is taken beyond the exchanging station full fare should be paid for the return journey from the place where the cart is released to the place where the cart was engaged.

4. If chaudhris are employed for engaging carts their fees should be paid by the Military department.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate pricing is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 20th August, 1921, is published for general information:—

	Plague.			Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.		Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.
Agra city	...	..	...	15	15	...	...
Agra district	...	..	...	5	5	..	...
Aligarh "	...	...	...	16	16	..	...
Allahabad city	...	...	...	...	73(a)	...	...
Allahabad district	...	...	...	18(b)	45(b)	...	..
Almora "	...	...	...	58(c)	97(c)	..	.
Azamgarh "	...	...	...	518	564	...	...
Bahraich "	...	...	...	4,553(d)	5,948(d)	...	.
Balha "	..	...	..	523(e)	1119(e)	..	..
(a) Includes	0 seizures and	14 deaths of previous week					
(b) "	13	"	32	"	"		
(c) "	41	"	50	"	"		
(d) "	2,008	"	4,032	"	"		
(e) "	301	"	766	"	"		

			Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox	
			Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
					88(f)	29(f)	13	...
Banda	district	...	...	...	664	588	...	...
Bara Banki	"	...	...	...	326	256	..	...
Basti	"	...	...	...	30(h)	27(h)	...	...
Benares city	...	...	...	...	412(g)	393(g)	...	...
Benares district	...	...	...	...	67	67	...	...
Bijnor	"	...	...	...	776	562	...	...
Budaun	"	...	...	...	16(b)	16(b)	...	...
Bulandshahr	"	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Cawnpore city	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Cawnpore district	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Etah	"	...	...	...	33	32	...	...
Etawah	"	...	...	...	14	10	...	...
Fyzabad city	...	...	...	...	283	328	...	...
Fyzabad district	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	...
Garhwal	"	...	...	...	564	302	...	...
Ghazipur	"	...	...	...	1,028	1,023	...	...
Gonda	"	...	...	...	512(j)	540(j)	...	..
Gorakhpur	"	...	...	...	1*	1*	...	...
Hamirpur	"	...	...	...	49(i)	45(i)	...	...
Jaunpur	"	...	...	...	54(e)	34(e)	...	...
Jhansi city	...	...	...	...	14(d)	13(d)	...	...
Jhansi district	...	...	...	...	1,655	999	...	...
Kheri	"	...	...	...	29	10	...	...
Lucknow city	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...
Lucknow district	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...
Mirzapur	"	...	...	...	...	395	...	...
Moradabad	"	...	...	...	10(a)	10(a)	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	"	...	...	...	15	21	...	...
Naini Tal	"	...	...	...	409(c)	301(c)	...	...
Pilibhit	"	...	...	...	166(k)	155(k)	...	...
Rae Bareli	"	...	...	...	...	10*	...	...
Saharanpur	"	...	...	...	19	17	...	...
Shahjahanpur city	...	...	...	...	122	76	...	...
Shahjahanpur district...	...	...	...	...	1,819	1,817	...	..
Sitapur	"	...	...	...	12(l)	10(l)	...	...
Sultanpur	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	14,595	16,418	...	...

* Of previous week.

	(a) Includes	9 seizures and	9 deaths of previous week.
(b)	"	10	" 10
(c)	"	179	" 140
(d)	"	10	" 7
(e)	"	1	" 1
(f)	"	42	" 16
(g)	"	325	" 235
(h)	"	23	" 22
(i)	"	25	" 21
(j)	"	302	" 368
(k)	"	122	" 118
(l)	"	4	" 2

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 25th August, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces

No. 2075/NV - 544

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Dated the 20th August, 1921.

The following is published for general information :—

A meeting of the Provincial Maktab Committee was held at Aligarh on the 27th March, 1921. The chief resolutions passed were to the following effect :—

- (1) That the Urdu Readers of Maulvi Ismail of Meerut be adopted as an alternative course for *maktabs* and that these readers be taught to Shia boys in preference to other series
- (2) That sufficient funds be set apart in the district board budgets for
 - (a) Islamia training classes and
 - (b) Islamia girls' schools.
- (3) That a Muhammadan sub-deputy inspector of schools be appointed in every district.
- (4) That separate allotment be made in the budgets of municipal boards for Islamia schools and *maktabs* within municipal limits.
- (5) That aided *maktabs* be recognised as primary schools in the rules framed under the United Provinces Primary Education Act, 1919 (VII of 1919).

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers.

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 2111/XV - 98.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd August, 1921.

The following is published for general information :—

A meeting of the Board of Education was held at Allahabad on the 20th of July, 1921. The Board discussed Mr. S. H. Froomantle's pamphlets on Rural Education. His suggestions were considered under the following heads :—

1. Village school committees.
2. Harvest holidays in rural schools.
3. Half-time schools.
4. School gardens.
5. Agricultural bias to the curriculum of primary schools.
6. Practical work in vernacular schools.
7. The teaching of agriculture.

The Board recommended that a committee should be appointed to consider the duties and powers of village school committees, and to revise, if necessary, the rules regarding holidays in vernacular schools. The Board was not in favour of half-time schools on a general scale, but proposed that the experiment should be tried of meeting the special needs of certain classes by combining half-time and full-time in upper primary classes—half-time with a modified curriculum for children who can attend school for only three hours a day, and full-time for children who wish to study for the upper primary examination—and also by introducing a modified special curriculum and time-table to suit particular localities or

communities. It recommended that the attention of district boards should be invited to the importance of maintaining school-gardens at least during the rains, and that there should be separate series of Arithmetics and Readers for urban and rural schools respectively. It was in favour of the introduction of manual training into the curriculum of middle vernacular schools and proposed that a committee should be appointed to consider the possibility of establishing agricultural middle schools.

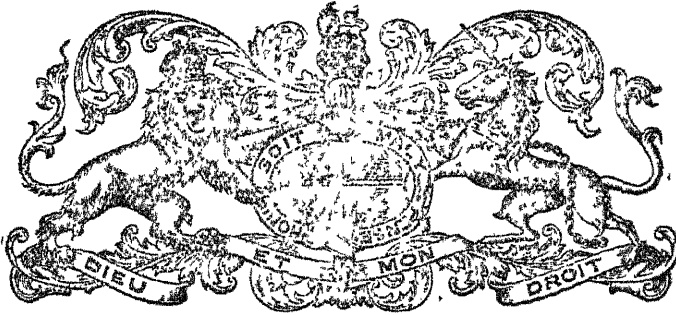
The Board then considered the questions of hygiene teaching and medical inspection of schools. It was in favour of a scheme of hygiene teaching in schools under the direction of the St. John's Ambulance Association. As regards medical inspection of schools, it recommended that an officer of the Medical department should be put on special duty to work out an improved system of medical inspection in Anglo-Vernacular schools, to suggest the lines on which inspection should be followed up by medical treatment, and to formulate a scheme for the extension of the system to colleges and vernacular schools.

By order,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Under Secretary to Government,

United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 27th August, 1921, is published for general information:—

	Plague.			Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agra city	35	35	...	...
„ district	15	15	...	...
Aligarh „	6	6	...	...
Allahabad city	9	...	...
Almora district	9	22	...	...
Azamgarh „	422	441	...	...
Bahraich „	962	715	...	...
Ballia „	229	310	...	...
Banda „	30	10	...	...
Bara Banki „	245	230	...	...
Basti „	93	103	...	...
Benares „	38	43	...	...
			178a				

		<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Bijnor district	36	36	...	...
Budaun	„	552	517	1	1
Bulandshahr	„	16	16	...	...
Cawnpore city	6	...	...
„ district	4	...	...
Etawah	„	33	33	...	...
Fatehpur	„	1	1	...	...
Fyzabad city	6	6	...	...
„ district	245	208	...	...
Garhwal	„	335	...	...
Ghazipur	„	639	298	...	...
Gonda	„	634	632	...	...
Gorakhpur	„	157	111	...	...
Jaunpur	„	15	27	...	...
Kheri	„	1,114	670	...	...
Lucknow	„	6	6	...	...
Meerut city	5	4	...	...
Mirzapur district	158	...	...
Moradabad	„	208	...	...
Muttra city	3	3	...	...
„ district	9	5	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	„	1	1	...	...
Naini Tal	„	15	40	...	...
Pilibhit	„	246	167	...	...
Rae Bareli	„	11	8	...	...
Shahjahanpur city	21	17	...	...
„ district...	57	40	...	...
Sitapur	„	1,702	1,504	...	...
Sultanpur	„	50	34	...	...
Unao	„	22	15	...	...
Total	7,680	7,114	...	...

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 1st September, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 6TH AUGUST, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th August, 1921.

No L-859.—The following letter from the Government of India to Local Governments and Administrations is published for general information:—

No. L-859.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

1. THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
LAW DEPARTMENT,
2. THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
3. THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
4. THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED PROVINCES,
INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.
5. THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
PUNJAB,
6. THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
7. THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BIHAR AND ORISSA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
8. THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,
9. THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM,
10. THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE,
11. THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN
BALUCHISTAN,
12. THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
RAJPUTANA AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA,
13. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, COORG,
14. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

Simla, the 29th July, 1921.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of legislation for the provision of compensation to workmen for injuries received by them in the course of their employment. The Government of India are of the opinion that the time has now arrived for legislation with this object in view. There are indications of a considerable expansion in the near future in the number and size of industrial establishments,

Moreover, machinery and power are being employed in factories to a much larger extent than was the case before. Mines are being worked at greater depths and very often with power machinery. The transport industries are developing. Until recently, there were practically no industries in India which could be reasonably described as "dangerous." It is probable, however, that the next few years will see the establishment of industries of this category, whilst increased complexity will tend to make existing industries more liable to personal risk. I am to forward for the consideration and criticism of the Local ^{Government} Administration the provisional views of the Government of India with regard to the nature of the legislation that seems to be necessary.

I am to point out that, according to item 26(g), Part II of Schedule 1 of the Devolution Rules, the welfare of labour including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health, and accident), and housing, is subject to Indian legislation, and that the Government of India consider it desirable that compensation for injury throughout India should be carried out on uniform lines.

2. The Government of India are advised that, in a large class of cases, it is impossible for a workman, under the present law in India, to recover damages by suit from his employer for physical injuries sustained in the course of his employment. Under the Common Law of England a master is liable to his servants only for injuries caused by his own negligence. An employer is not liable for injuries caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant, and in most industrial establishments the negligence of other workmen is responsible for a large proportion of the accidents which overtake employes. In England, this disability was removed by the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 but the Government of India understand that the Common Law principle above stated would still be applied by the civil courts in India. The legal position of the workmen in India is therefore far less favourable than that of the workmen in England at the present time.

3. Apart from the position in Common Law, the ignorance of working-men and their inability to undertake extensive litigation place them in a disadvantageous position in suits for compensation. For these reasons most civilized countries have found it necessary to pass statutes defining the compensation for physical disabilities arising in and out of the course of employment. These considerations apply with at least equal force in India, where the great majority of working-men are still illiterate, and where few of them have the means necessary to institute and carry on suits for damages. It is true that some liberal-minded employers—and this includes the railway administrations—do pay compensation on such occasions. But the amount paid is not based on uniform rules. In any case the Government of India feel that a matter which concerns the welfare of the working classes so closely cannot any longer be left to the uneven generosity of employers.

4. There is, however, room for considerable difference of opinion with regard to the actual limit of the protection that should be extended to work-people in this respect. It would probably be wise to include in the Act a clause or clauses defining the liability of employers for accidents and removing any disabilities under which workmen suffer at present in this respect. These clauses could be made general in their application. They would merely make it possible for any person employed to sue his employer for compensation for injuries sustained in the course of, and as a result of, the employment, and might follow sections 1 and 2 of the English Employers' Liability Act of 1880 (see Appendix I). At the same time the necessity of proving negligence which these clauses enforce is now regarded by many as inequitable, and in framing legislation for this country it might be wise to dispense with this feature of the English Act quoted. In all recent legislation of this type, it is unnecessary to prove negligence in order to establish a claim for compensation.

5. The main portion of the Act should of course deal with compensatory benefits. The Government of India think that these benefits should be limited to industrial workers and that it is not at present practicable to extend their application to agricultural workers or to domestic servants. I am to suggest that the classes to be covered by the main provisions of the Act should be workers in factories, mines and in transportation services, e.g., on railways, on ships, and in docks. It is in such occupations that accidents are most numerous, and the figures given

in Appendix II afford a strong argument for the inclusion of those branches of industry to which they relate. As the proposed legislation, by its very nature, will be designed to give the working classes some form of insurance against disability, it is desirable to confine its operation to those who are unable, by reason of the smallness of their earnings, to make provision for incapacity resulting from accidents, or to provide for their dependents in the case of their death. This is effected in England and elsewhere by a provision that the Act shall not apply to persons in receipt of salaries higher than a certain fixed limit. The Government of India consider, however, that it would be preferable to avoid such a monetary limit by defining accurately the classes to which the Act should apply. Thus it might apply to manual workers only, except on railways, where it will probably be necessary to widen the definition so as to include, at least, the whole of the running staff.

6. In respect of factories, it will probably be necessary to adopt a definition of factory differing from that used in the present Factories Act and from that inserted in the amending Bill now before the Legislature. Both these definitions are elastic, *i.e.*, they make it possible for an industrial establishment to be brought within the definition by executive order. The considerations that justify bringing a factory under the Factories Act may be quite different from those that justify the application of a Workmen's Compensation Act to that factory, and the opposition of small factory owners to the inclusion of their establishments within the Factories Act would be greatly strengthened if such inclusion involved also increased liability for compensation to their employes. I am to suggest that the Act should apply—

(1) to all industrial establishments using mechanical power,

(2) to all industrial establishments which carry on work of a hazardous nature (*e.g.*, those involving processes dangerous to health) whether they use mechanical power or not.

7. Another question of some difficulty is whether the Act should be extended to seamen. Two classes of seamen require consideration, namely, those serving on ocean-going vessels and those serving on vessels plying on inland waters. With regard to the former, it should be remembered that Indian seamen serving on ships registered in the United Kingdom already receive the benefit of the British Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Government of India believe that there are very few ships plying in Indian waters which are registered in India. From the returns collected from ports of registry in 1915 it appears that in that year, with the exception of 10 small steamships with an aggregate tonnage of less than 2,500 tons, the only ships registered in India under Act X of 1841 were sailing ships. It is possible that employment on a sailing ship might reasonably be held to come within the second of the two criteria suggested in the preceding paragraph of this letter, and if it be practicable to apply the Act such sailors should be protected. But the Government of India are inclined to doubt whether the Act should be applied to seamen serving on sailing ships. Many of these ships are very small (the average tonnage of the 727 ships registered in 1915 being less than 100 tons) and it is probable that many of them are mere fishing craft. If sailing vessels are excluded, only seamen serving on the few steamships registered under Act X of 1841 will be eligible for the benefit of the Act, unless indeed the Act is applied to service on the numerous tugs, motor-boats, and steam launches which ply in ports and harbours. It will be seen that the question is one which will largely turn on the experience of maritime Local Governments. Similar difficulties arise in respect of seamen serving on inland water vessels. It will generally be held impracticable, it is thought, to apply the Act to service on the small country boats, lighters, and sailing craft, which ply on inland waters, and if the Act is applied at all to inland seamen, it is thought that it should be applied only to service on vessels coming within the operation of the Inland Steam Vessels Act. The difficulty here is that the expression "inland steam vessel" covers so large a variety of ships. It includes steam vessels of all types from small electric launches and motor vessels to the large steamers which ply on the Irrawaddy and the Ganges.

8. The list of occupations given in the preceding paragraphs might be enlarged with advantage. Possible additions are the building trades and telegraph and telephone services. It is desirable, too, to include all persons engaged in dangerous or unhealthy occupations which do not come under the classes named above. I am to invite the particular attention of the Local ^{Government} Administration to the question of the classes to be included and of their definition.

9 I am now to deal with the question of the conditions which should govern the grant of compensation. The English Act includes "personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment." It also includes diseases "due to the nature of" the employment and specified in a schedule. The phrase "arising out of and in the course of employment" has been copied in a large number of Dominion and American Acts. It has given rise to an unusual amount of litigation in England and elsewhere. But a departmental committee which met in England in 1920 to consider possible improvements in the English Act and system, was opposed to any alteration in the phrasing of the Act in this respect. The meaning of the phrases quoted above has been made clear by a large body of case law and the Government of India think that it will be difficult to adopt a different phraseology in the Indian enactment. As regards exceptions, these should, of course, include intentional injury. They might also include injuries due to the "serious and wilful misconduct of the employé," as in England and elsewhere, and injuries resulting from intoxication. But as the multiplication of exceptions involves an increase of litigation to the disadvantage of the employé, the Government of India think that the exceptions should be as few as possible. I am to invite the opinion of the Local Government on this question.

10. The Act should apply in the case of fatal injuries, and all injuries that are not trivial. The definition of these might follow the definition of grievous hurt in the Indian Penal Code. This would have to be supplemented by the inclusion of diseases and injuries which involve no definite period of complete incapacity but which result in permanent partial disablement (*e.g.* hernia).

11. The Government of India think that the whole of the cost, for the time being at any rate, must fall on the employer. The only alternative to this is a contributory system of State insurance similar to those adopted in certain Continental countries, and this is at present out of the question in India. It will be necessary to prohibit "contracting out" (*i.e.*, the practice by which workmen can contract themselves out of the benefits of the Act). There appears to be no sound reason for preventing the employers from insuring their risks. It is true that, if insurance were prohibited, employers would be much more careful to prevent accidents than if they paid a flat rate to an insurance company. But insurance companies will naturally scrutinize the safety precautions before granting policies, and a serious accident if uninsured, might prove the ruin of a small employer.

12. The question of the scale on which compensation should be paid is one of considerable difficulty. In some of the existing Acts in other countries, *e.g.*, Great Britain, the scale of compensation has a considerable measure of elasticity. A fairly wide discretion is left to the adjudicating authority to adjust the compensation in any particular case to the merits of the case. In other Acts, and more especially those in force in the majority of the United States of America, the scale is as rigid as possible. The compensation payable depends strictly upon the injuries received and on the wages of the man injured, and an attempt is usually made to prescribe for the commoner injuries fixed amounts of compensation which cannot be varied in any circumstances. With an elastic scale of compensation it is possible for the competent authority to consider the circumstances of any particular case and to fix the compensation with regard to the merits and needs of that case. It is obvious that similar injuries do not always involve similar loss or hardship, *e.g.*, the loss of a left hand might render one man quite unable to pursue the occupation he had previously followed, whereas to another it might mean little more than personal inconvenience. Also with an elastic scale the deciding authority can have regard to various factors such as the age and circumstances of the person injured, or his share in the responsibility for the accident. But the Government of India think that these advantages are more than outweighed by the disadvantages attaching to an elastic scale. Such a scale acts as a direct incitement to discord and litigation. It diminishes very greatly the sense of security which it is one of the main objects of the Act to create. And the divergencies which are bound to occur between case and case and between tribunal and tribunal would give rise to bitterness of feeling among both parties and to distrust of the administering authority. A rigid scale will often act arbitrarily. But it enables each party to determine, in the great majority of cases, without reference to any authority, the compensation which is due and is thus likely to act more smoothly

and more economically. The Government of India think that these considerations have special force in India where few working men have the knowledge or the resources required to contest disputes. If this conclusion is accepted, an endeavour should be made to frame fair and equitable schedules. In the following paragraphs a suggested scale is outlined, and I am to invite the criticisms of the Local ^{Government} Administration on it.

13. Schedules of compensation are almost invariably based upon the wages received by the injured man at or shortly before the time of the injury. Such a basis automatically provides the adjustments necessary to make the compensation payable suit the circumstances of the persons to be compensated. Experience has shown, moreover, that even in countries where customs and conditions favour the profitable investment of savings, a greater economic benefit results from a continuing series of payments than is provided by the award of lump sums. Compensation should therefore take the form of a series of periodical payments based upon the wages received by the person injured and determined by the injuries sustained.

14 The object of an Act of the type contemplated is not so much the provision of facilities for the recovery of damages due for a civil injury as the mitigation of the hardship resulting from disablement in industries. Compensation therefore should be, and in other countries usually is, regulated by the above principle. Consequently, in determining the compensation that should be paid for fatal accidents the chief factor is the number and relationships of the dependents of the deceased person. I am to suggest that, in such cases, compensation should take the form of (a) a specified sum, *e.g.*, two months' wages, to cover the funeral expenses of the deceased with (b) in cases where dependents survive, the payment for a specified and uniform period of a percentage of the deceased's wages regulated by the dependents surviving. It will probably be wise to limit the dependents to widows, legitimate children, and parents, as the introduction of other relatives would certainly lead to fraudulent claims and numerous disputes. Children might be defined as persons under the age of 15 years, which it is now proposed to adopt as the upper limit of age for children under the Factories Act. As regards the period of payment the Government of India consider that five years would be suitable. A table of percentages fixed according to dependents will be found in Schedule I. To take an example, if the above suggestions are adopted and a man is killed, leaving a widow and two children of 9 and 12 years, the widow will receive a lump sum equivalent to two months of her husband's wages, together with a regular payment equivalent to 45 per cent. of the husband's wages until the elder child reaches 15 years of age. Thereafter the regular payment will be 40 per cent. of the deceased's wages until five years have passed since the date of his death. Where death occurs a long time after the accident which caused it, it will probably be necessary to make some allowance for compensation for disability already paid, by shortening the period during which compensation for death is payable.

15. In the case of disability, the Government of India propose to follow a large number of American Acts and to allow a fixed percentage of wages for a specified period. For total disability I am to suggest that half wages should be paid during the continuance of such disability subject to a maximum of eight years. The payment for permanent total disability would thus be greater than the maximum possible amount payable for a fatal accident. But there is obviously nothing illogical in this, and indeed, it may be questioned if the payment proposed should not be enhanced where the disability is such that the injured man requires an attendant, *e.g.*, in the case of complete loss of eyesight. Payment for partial disability should be so fixed as to bear a proportion to the payment for total disability similar to the ratio between the loss of earning capacity in the two cases. Where the injury is of a clearly defined type, *e.g.*, the loss of a limb, it is not difficult to fix by schedule the amount of compensation payable. Logically, this should take the form of a payment based on the payment for total disability and representing a percentage of it, and continuing for the full period (a period of eight years is suggested) during which payment is to be made for total disability. It has been found preferable in practice to express it rather in the form of the same periodical sum as that paid for total disability, but to reduce the period to suit the injury. To take an example, the loss of an arm may be regarded as giving rise to

a 50 per cent. disability, *i.e.*, it is supposed to reduce the wage-earning capacity of the average worker by 50 per cent. The compensation payable for complete permanent disability is 50 per cent. of wages for eight years. The compensation payable for the loss of an arm should therefore be 25 per cent. of wages for eight years. But it is more convenient to express this as 50 per cent. of wages for 4 years. Such a method avoids the introduction of a series of trifling payments over a very long period and is in the nature of a compromise between that system and the payment of a lump sum. In the case of an injury regarded as creating a 5 per cent. disability it would obviously be most inconvenient to prescribe payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of wages regularly for eight years and it is much simpler to pay 50 per cent. of wages for a few months, and quite as equitable. In Schedule II attached to this letter a table of periods for specific injuries is given. The period shown opposite any particular injury is the period for which it is proposed to prescribe the payment of half wages on account of that injury.

16. It is obviously impossible to bring all injuries within such a schedule. For injuries not falling within this schedule, payment should be based on the same principle, *i.e.*, the competent authority should determine the percentage of wage-earning capacity lost and express the compensation as a similar percentage of the compensation payable for complete permanent disability. In most of the cases now contemplated it will not be possible to allow for the comparative loss sustained by varying the period instead of the amount of the payments, for it will frequently be difficult to determine at once whether the injury is likely to be permanent or not. Power might be given to the competent authority to express the compensation in larger sums over a shorter period where—

(a) the parties agree to this course, or

(b) it is proved that the injury is permanent. In this connection the possibility of varying the amount of compensation on account of subsequent increase or decrease in earning capacity due to the development of the injury should also be borne in mind.

17. The case of injuries to minors requires special consideration. Where a child is totally disabled owing to a factory accident, the loss sustained is more serious than that caused by a similar accident to an older employé. But if compensation were paid on the scale suggested above, the amount payable would be very small, and in most cases insufficient even for bare subsistence. I am to suggest therefore that compensation for injuries to minors should be fixed on a scale based on full wages and not on half wages, *i.e.*, that it should be double the corresponding compensation for adults. Compensation to dependents on the other hand might be given in the case of adults only.

18. The possibility of requiring employers to provide medical and surgical aid in the case of accidents should also be considered. Some of the statutes in force in other countries secure for the workmen free medical and surgical attendance during disability. The choice of the medical attendant in such cases usually rests with the employer, and a clause is sometimes added by which the employé is deprived of all compensation if he refuses or wilfully neglects to take advantage of the facilities provided by the employer. It is obviously in the employer's interest that injured workmen should receive the best medical care that can be provided; in many cases prompt medical attendance reduces very greatly the effects of an accident that would otherwise produce serious and lasting effects. It is clear that the choice of the medical attendant cannot be left to the employé if it is the employer who has to pay. Quite apart from the grave administrative difficulties that are involved in such an arrangement, it is inequitable that an employer should be asked to provide payment for treatment which he is powerless to control and which might result in increasing the bill he has to pay for compensation. To compel employers to provide medical attendance would probably excite considerable opposition, not only from the smaller employers whose expenses would be extremely heavy, but also from a considerable proportion of employés, who would object to undergoing the treatment prescribed. At the same time the Government of India think that it is desirable that employers who are willing to provide medical attendance should be encouraged to do so, and that it is unreasonable to ask an

employer to pay compensation for results which medical attention could have prevented, when he was anxious to supply that attention. I am therefore to suggest that where an employer offers to provide free qualified medical and surgical attention and that offer is not accepted, the employé should be debarred from claiming any compensation. Many leading employers already provide free medical aid. This proposal should encourage others to follow their example and should also minimize the injuries resulting from accidents.

19. There remains lastly the question of the administration of the Act. However well-constructed the Statute may be, there will be many cases that cannot be settled without reference to some tribunal. And it will be necessary to set up and maintain machinery for enforcing the Act. In England both these functions are exercised by the ordinary Civil courts; elsewhere it is more usual to have a special authority. There are two distinct advantages in making use of existing courts. In the first place, the questions of law arising out of an Act of this type are frequently intricate, and it is essential that the deciding authority should have some judicial experience. Secondly, it is important that workmen making claims for compensation should not be compelled to travel long distances to place their cases before the tribunal concerned and it is clearly impossible for Government to set up even one special tribunal in every district. On the other hand procedure in the civil courts is both intricate and expensive, and, under ordinary conditions, it might happen that many working men who were entitled to compensation would find themselves unable to face the litigation involved. Even when they had obtained a decree they might be unable to enforce it, as it would obviously be unprofitable to institute a series of execution proceedings for small weekly payments against their employer if he paid irregularly or refused to pay. So that, if the civil courts were entrusted with the decision of the cases, it will probably be essential to adopt some simpler form of procedure than that used for ordinary cases. It may be necessary to grant summary powers and to limit the jurisdiction to Judges of status not lower than that of a District Judge. It may also be desirable to follow the English law in regard to declaring that decisions on facts given by the original court will be final, and that a right of appeal will lie only on questions of law.

20. Another alternative to the decision of the cases by the civil courts or by special tribunals is the entrusting of these cases to Magistrates or to Revenue officers. Some such procedure as that at present in use in maintenance cases under the Criminal Procedure Code might be adopted, though it would of course, be made clear that proceedings under a Workmen's Compensation Act had nothing of a criminal nature, and the procedure to be followed should be specially laid down in the Act. The objection to this course is that the points of law involved will often be difficult, and it is undesirable that officers of the standing of Magistrates should be entrusted with suits that may involve considerable sums of money. In view of these objections, the Government of India are not disposed at present to adopt this alternative. In very large industrial centres it may, however, be necessary to have full-time tribunals and the presiding officers could then be specially selected.

21. It may be necessary to provide for the imposition of special penalties where an employer has deliberately evaded his liabilities under the Act. Such fines would be imposed only in clear cases, i.e., where compensation was manifestly due and where the employer had declined to pay it until a case was brought in court, or where an employer who had admitted a claim for compensation had withheld regular payment. In all probability it will seldom be necessary to impose such penalties, but their existence will be a most valuable deterrent to litigation, and to evasion of the Act. Such penalties would be imposed by the tribunal awarding compensation or executing an order for compensation.

22. To sum up, the Government of India request the views of Local ^{Government's} Administrations on the following points :—

- (1) Is it desirable to affirm in general terms the principle of employers' liability?
- (2) If so, should the necessary legislation follow the English Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906?
- (3) Should there be provision for compensatory benefits and should this be limited to industrial workers?

- (4) What provisions should regulate the inclusion of workers in —
- (a) Factories.
 - (b) Mines.
 - (c) Railways.
 - (d) Ships
 - (e) Docks ?
- (5) Is the principle of limitation to manual workers as a general rule approved ?
- (6) Should the compensatory provisions cover—
- (a) Building trades ?
 - (b) Telegraph, and telephone services ?
- (7) What further classes should be included ; are there any dangerous or unhealthy trades for which provision should be specially made ?
- (8) What should be the necessary circumstances antecedent to the injury to bring it within the scope of the Act ?
- (9) What exceptions should be made in this connection ?
- (10) For what injuries should compensation be provided ?
- (11) How should the cost of compensation be met ?
- (12) What type of scales should be adopted for compensation ?
- (13) Should the award of lump sums be avoided ?
- (14) Are the scales suggested suitable ?
- (15) Is the principle of special scales for minors approved ?
- (16) Should refusal to receive medical attention debar an employé from claiming compensation ?
- (17) How should the Act be administered ?
- (18) Should special penalties be provided for deliberate evasion of the Act ?

The above questions are not intended to be exhaustive and the Government of India will welcome all suggestions and criticisms. They desire that this letter should receive wide publicity and that ample opportunity should be given to employers and employed for expressing their opinions before the views of the Local ^{Governments} Administrations are formulated. At the same time I am to say that the Government of India consider that legislation on this subject should be introduced not later than the early spring of 1922, and I am to request that a reply may be sent before the end of October 1921.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

APPENDIX I. (PARAGRAPH 4.)

Extracts from Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

Section 1.—Where after the commencement of this Act personal injury is caused to a workman—

- (1) by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer; or
- (2) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of such superintendence; or
- (3) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of the injury was bound to conform, and did conform, where such injury resulted from his having so conformed; or
- (4) by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer, done or made in obedience to the rules or byelaws of the employer, or in obedience to particular instructions given by any person delegated with the authority of the employer in that behalf; or
- (5) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any signal, points, locomotive engine, or train upon a railway,

the workmen, or in case the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman, and any persons entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

Section 2.—A workman shall not be entitled under this Act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any of the following cases; that is to say,—

- (1) Under sub-section 1 of section 1 unless the defect therein mentioned arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of some person in the service of the employer, and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, machinery, or plant were in proper condition.
- (2) Under sub-section 4 of section 1, unless the injury resulted from some impropriety or defect in the rules, byelaws, or instructions therein mentioned; provided that where a rule or byelaw has been approved or has been accepted as a proper rule or byelaw by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by the Board of Trade, or by virtue of any Act of Parliament, it shall not be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be an improper or defective rule or byelaw.
- (3) In any case where the workman knew of the defect or negligence which caused his injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer or some person superior to himself in the service of the employer, unless he was aware that the employer or such superior already knew of the said defect or negligence.

APPENDIX II (PARAGRAPH 5).

Persons injured in industrial accidents, 1915—1919.

Year.	FATAL.				SERIOUS.				Minor.
	Mines.	Railways.	Factories.	Total.	Mines.	Railways.	Factories.	Total.	Factories only.
1915	188	19	115	322	272	109	928	1,304	4,414
1916	206	23	169	398	297	188	1,098	1,583	3,956
1917	201	40	144	385	305	206	837	1,398	3,951
1918	243	28	45	446	322	150	1,108	1,580	3,771
1919	312	49	1	566	373	223	557	1,553	4,321

* Minor accidents are for factories only. Details are not kept in the case of railways and mines.

SCHEDULE I (PARAGRAPH 14)

Proposed percentage of wages as determined by surviving dependants.

Dependants.	Percentage
Widow	30
Widow and one child	40
Widow and two children	45
Widow and three or more children	50
Children of widow or widower killed .. { one child	15
.. { two children	2
.. { more than two children	3
Parents, each	10

Provided that payment to parents shall not be greater than the difference between payments to other dependants and 50 per cent of wages.

SCHEDULE II (PARAGRAPH 15)

Periods for which the payment of half wages for certain specified injuries is proposed.

Specified injury	Period of payments
Loss of—	Months
Arm above elbow	48
Arm below elbow	42
Thumb	12
Phalanx do	9
Index finger	9
Two phalanges do	7
One phalanx do	5
Other fingers	4
Two phalanges do	3
Leg above knee	42
Leg below knee	36
All toes	12
Great toe	1
Sight of one eye	24
Hearing of one ear	12
Hearing of both ears	36

No. 1217/XII—259.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

The 1st September, 1921.

The following report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1921, is published for general information :—

Annual Report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1921.

1. *Committee of management*—Excepting the appointment of Mr. L. M. Jopling, I.C.S., as a member of the Managing Committee for the remainder of the term no change took place in the constitution of the Committee which remained as in the preceding year. The office of President was first held by Mr. R. Oakden, O.B.E., I.C.S., up to 27th May, 1920, and then by Mr. L. M. Jopling, I.C.S., till 18th November, 1920, when I took over charge of the Commissioner-ship of the Lucknow division and retained the office of the President for the rest of the year. From 16th April to 1st June, 1920, Mr. K. N. Dikshit, the Curator and Secretary, took privilege leave and from 8th June, 1920, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, department of Education. Mr. Prayag Dayal was appointed to officiate for him and with the exception of three weeks officiated as Curator and Secretary for the entire year.

Three Committee Meetings were held on 3rd August and 4th November, 1920, and on 22nd February, 1921, at which important questions relating to the development of the Museum based on the rapidly growing requirements of the educated public were disposed of.

2. *Establishment*.—The general revision of the pay of both the pensionable and non-pensionable establishments sanctioned by the Government with effect from the 15th January, 1920, gave relief to the staff. The clerk was on combined leave from 5th May to 18th July, 1920, and the Photographer on privilege leave from 19th May to 18th June, 1920.

3. *Working of the Museum*.—To make room for the new Council Chamber in Kaisarbagh the Provincial Museum was moved as a temporary measure, to the Lal Baradari building. The removal, though effected under unavoidable circumstances somewhat hampered its activities and upset the arrangement of its exhibits. The Lal Baradari building has limited accommodation quite insufficient for the housing of the various collections. It is equally unsuited on account of the excessive light and dust in the rooms on the first floor which open on all sides through numerous large windows, leaving but scanty wall space for the display of exhibits.

Two godowns were therefore constructed in Kaisarbagh in which heavy sculptures of the Jaina, Buddhist, Brahmanical, and Muhammadan sections were stored away. Some of the larger figures and architectural pieces were put outside and a few pillars were left undisturbed in the verandahs of the old building. Smaller sculptures of the Buddhist and the Brahmanical sections together with the epigraphical records were moved to the new quarters and exhibited in two rooms which were available on the basement. The upper floor was allotted to exhibits of other departments. Terra cottas were displayed in one of the main rooms to the south, the ethnographic objects in the next, and the natural history specimens in the remaining two. A portion of the western wing was turned into a strong room for

coins and medals and the rest partitioned between library and office. The collection of old arms and implements was exhibited in the eastern wing adjoining the dark room.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in accommodating the big show-cases which in the old building had stood against walls. They were taken to pieces and refitted and re-arranged back to back in the centre of rooms. Most of the exhibits were either re-arranged or were in course of re-arrangement at the close of the year.

A beginning has been made in providing printed labels of an improved style for certain important exhibits in the Archaeological and Ethnographical sections.

The catalogues of coins of the Mughal and of the Gupta and connected dynasties which were in course of printing have come out. The cataloguing of the Pathan coins which was originally proposed should be done by Mr. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., has been entrusted to Babu Prayag Dayal.

4. *Education and Research.*—The electrotypes of coins prepared last year were offered by rotation to schools in Lucknow division and were requisitioned for study by the undermentioned institutions :—

Husamabad High School, Lucknow,
 Christian Collegiate School, Lucknow,
 Islamia High School, Lucknow,
 Government High School, Hardoi,
 K. G. Kshattriya High School, Hardoi,
 Government High School, Lakhimpur, and
 Colvin High School, Mahmudabad, district Sitapur.

The Curator published and circulated to various colleges in the United Provinces, a list of estampages of inscriptions preserved in the Museum which are available to students of Epigraphy for study or reference. The collection is being added to and it is hoped that estampages of all important inscriptions in the Province will soon be forthcoming for research students.

Three lantern lectures on subjects illustrated in the Museum were arranged for by the Curator to be delivered in the Canning College under the auspices of the Literary Association. The one on "Edicts of Asoka" was prepared by Babu Syam Sunder Das, Head Master, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow, the second on "Pond Life" by Professor S. S. Chaudhury of the Canning College, and the third on "Buddhist Art as represented in the Provincial Museum" by Babu Prayag Dayal, the Officiating Curator. The lecture on "Edicts of Asoka" was announced for the evening of the 20th December, 1920, but unfortunately on account of the sudden failure of the electric current it was postponed. The association could not fix further dates for the lantern lectures on account of the uncertainty of the current and the imperfect condition of the magic lantern which was under repairs. It is hoped that the lectures will be delivered next year.

The Curator contributed to the *United Provinces War Journal* a series of four popular articles on some of the aboriginal tribes whose life-size models exist in the Provincial Museum. These were (1) The Andamanese, (2) the Chulikata Mishmi, (3) the Daphlas, and (4) the Banpara Nagas. They were illustrated by photographs and evoked considerable interest. The editor while thanking the Curator observed that the articles were much appreciated by his readers and he

The Curator also contributed a note to the Numismatic Supplement on a silver coin of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak I of mint Daru-l-Islam, 717 H., of a rare type which he noticed in the course of cataloguing the collection of the Patnan coins.

5. *Acquisitions*.—The accessions during the current year were comparatively few in number and may be grouped as under:—

Archaeology	...	19 (excluding photographs and estampages).
Numismatics (coins and medals)	..	41
Ethn ography	...	12
Library	...	60
		<hr/> 132 <hr/>

6. *Archaeology*.—The most interesting object acquired by the Curator for the Archaeological Section is a brass image of the goddess *Chāmūṇḍā* from Har-dwar. The deity is shown as standing in fighting (*Pratīṣṭhita*) attitude tramping on the demon (*asura*) who lies flat on his belly. She wears close-fitting armour, a breast band, and a garland of skulls (*muṇḍa mālā*) and is eight-armed. Commencing from the top the proper right hands hold a drum (*damarū*), a trident (*trisūla*), a wheel (*chakra*) and a dagger (*khaḍga*), while the corresponding left hands hold a noose (*pāśa*), a skull-crowned staff (*khatvāṅga*), a beheaded head (*muṇḍa*), and a skull bowl (*kapāla*). A lizard (*godhī*) shown in the pit of the stomach, is the cognizance of the goddess. She is flanked by two dwarf attendants or *ganās* of Siva. The image is unfortunately wanting in the facial details and the outlines of objects held in hands have been obliterated by the image being constantly rubbed with sand and washed. But its superior workmanship and fine finish proclaim its early age, which is confirmed by its close resemblance in style and fabric with the image of the Jaina Tirthānkara Rishabhanātha, acquired some years ago from the same locality, which has been assigned on epigraphical grounds to the 12th century A.D. The Museum received as a gift from the Madras Museum 18 duplicate specimens of prehistoric stone implements, comprising six neolithic celts, three grinding slabs with legs, five pounders, two granite rollers, and two dark-green quartzite rollers. About three dozen photographs of sculptures and two dozen estampages of inscriptions from Sarnath, Muttra, and Deogarh were prepared by the Curator during his tour.

7. *Numismatics*.—The coin cabinet received 34 coins and seven medals out of which two gold coins and a bronze and a silver medal alone were purchased; the rest coming as presents from the institutions named in appendix C. One of the gold coins is of Kumaragupta I, Lion-slayer type, and the other of Firōz Shāh III, 786 Hijri, struck in bold letters. The 32 silver coins may be classed under Mughals, Duranis, and Sikhs. The first-named cover issues of the emperors Akbar, Jahāngir, Shāh Jahān, Aurazeb, ‘Āzam Shāh, Shāh ‘Alam Bahādur, Shāh Jahān II, Muḥammad Shāh, and Shāh ‘Alam II.

Of these, a rupee of ‘Āzam Shāh, mint Burhanpur, ahaḍ, 1119 Hijri, and another of Shāh Jahān II (Rafi-ud-Jaulā) mint Surat, [11] 31 Hijri being rare deserve special mention. A detailed list of all the coins will be published separately for distribution among provincial reporters.

Out of the seven medals a bronze gilt Coronation medal of King Edward VII and a silver Long Service medal in the Volunteer Force were purchased;

the remaining five viz., an oval War badge, two bronze stars, a copper Victory medal, and a silver British War medal were presented by the Local Government.

No coins were distributed during the year. Hitherto most of the duplicate coins sent by Government for sale went as gifts to the Native States which were given precedence over private collectors. But as there was no response from the States in the matter of the exchange of coins under the Government of India scheme, it has now been decided by Government that the Darbars shall not, in future, be given priority over private collectors, in cases where coins have been acquired by payment. In case, however, of confiscated coins the existing arrangement of giving Darbars a priority of choice will continue. Twenty-seven duplicate coins were sold and the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 17 paid into the Treasury. About half of the Pathan coins were catalogued by Babu Prayag Dayal.

8. *Report on the operations of the United Provinces Coin Committee for the year 1920-21.*—During the year the Committee consisted of—

Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S.,

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., and

Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, I.C.S., Secretary.

The year was a singularly barren one, only eight finds, and those of small value, being reported to Government from districts; of these, seven have been disposed of, and one is pending examination.

The seven finds, dealt with are from Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Hamirpur, Etah, Banda Orai, and Fyzabad.

The total number of coins was 161, including 147 silver, five billon and nine copper. They have been classified and disposed of as follows:—

Mediaeval, billon,	...	5	Returned to finder.		
Pathan, copper	..	1	„ „ „		
Mughat, silver	...	87	To Lucknow Museum	...	14
			„ Indian Museum	...	4
			„ Delhi „ „	...	3
			„ Lahore „ „	...	3
			„ Nagpur „ „	...	4
			„ Shillong „ „	...	5
			„ Poona „ „	...	2
			„ Peshawar „ „	...	3
			„ Quetta „ „	...	1
			Returned	...	48
Mughal, copper	...	8	„ to finder.		
Sikh, silver	...	8	To Lucknow	...	7
			„ Indian Museum	...	1
E. I. Co., silver	...	52	Returned to finder.		

Not a single coin was unique or of particular interest.

The find not yet dealt with consists of some small obscure silver coins, probably ancient Hindu.

The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, has been substituted for the Poona Museum by the Government of India and placed before the provincial museums of Lucknow, Lahore, etc., on the order of distribution. No orders have yet been received on the protest made by the Committee against this undue preference.

9. *Natural History*.—The removal of the Museum involved the re-arrangement of all the birds, mammals, and shikar trophies and kept the Taxidermist busy in looking after the specimens. He could not, therefore, go out on collection work. Arrangements have been made for his accompanying certain sportsmen in the ensuing year and it is expected that the replacement of decayed specimens of old birds by new ones will proceed steadily. Specimens in which colour forms an important feature are now protected from excessive light to which they are exposed in the present building by providing covers for all the glazed cases containing bird skins in the central room. Printed labels denoting the order and family of each group were put up in the cases containing stuffed birds. The collection of birds in the Museum has long been known to be very fine and exhaustive and it is satisfactory to record that proposals for its cataloguing by Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., have been submitted to Government.

10. *Picture gallery*.—There being no suitable and sufficient wall space for the exhibition of the paintings and pictures, only a few have been put up on the wall. The rest will be exhibited on revolving stands or preserved in albums as soon as they have been examined by Messrs. L. M. Jopling and N. Heard.

11. *Ethnography*.—A dozen new exhibits were added to the existing collection, seven of which were presented and five purchased. The latter include a mess jacket and a fowling-piece of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lewis Bird, 48th B. N. Infantry, used by him in the siege of the Lucknow Residency in 1857, three brass objects of domestic use comprising a self-replenishing lamp of parrot pattern, a perforated pen-case and a jet complete with reservoir used in some temple. Seven corroded and worn-out weapons found buried underground and supposed to have been used about 1857, were sent by the City Magistrate, Lucknow.

12. *Library*.—The additions to the Reference Library number 60 and as usual consist of books, reports, and periodicals. Of these, 10 books and eight periodicals were purchased and the rest presented. Among books purchased may be mentioned :—

- (1) Indian Architecture with numerous illustrations, Volume IV, by C. A. Ananthawar, B.A., A.C.E., etc.
- (2) Hellenism in Ancient India, by Gauranga Nath Banerji, M.A., F.R.S.A.
- (3) Ribbons and Medals, by Commander Taprell Dorling, R.N., Parts I and II.
- (4) The Sportsman's Handbook by Rowland Ward, F.Z.S.
- (5) The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland, by John Evans, K.C.B., etc.
- (6) The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain. Second edition, by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., etc.
- (7) The Beginnings of South Indian History, by S. Krishna Swami Aiyangar, 1918.
- (8) The Sukraniti, by Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar, M.A., Volume XIII.

(9) Travels of Fah-hian and Sung-yun, Buddhist Pilgrims from China to India, by Samuel Beal.

(10) *Tarikh* Oudh (History of Oudh) by Maulana Maulvi Muhammad Najamulghani, Khan Sahib, Volumes I—V.

Lala Sita Ram, B.A., M.R.A.S., kindly presented a copy of his history of Sirohi Raj from earliest times to the present day and Mr. Puran Chand Nahar, B.A., B.L., of Calcutta, presented a copy each of the Prakrita Sukaratnamala and the Jaina inscriptions.

13. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors including 403 *pardah* ladies was 103,698, which compared with the figures for the previous year shows a decrease of 66,030. This is due to the removal of the Museum which although expedited with all possible haste kept the institution closed to the public in the best part of the year, viz., from 17th October, 1920 to 15th January, 1921. Captain A. M. Hocart, the Archaeological Commissioner of Ceylon, and Dr. Banarsidas of Lahore may be noted among principal visitors.

14. *Finances*.—The receipts derived from Municipal contributions and sale of grass, photographs, etc., amounted to Rs. 367 or Rs. 67 over the estimated figures. The total expenditure including the special grant for removal of the Museum came to Rs. 21,024. The net cost to Government for maintaining the institution was Rs. 20,627 against Rs. 28,712 for the previous year.

15. *Sarnath and other local Museums*.—The Curator inspected the Archaeological Museum, Sarnath, twice, and the Fyzabad Museum once in his honorary capacity. He also visited the Muttra Museum and took photographs of important sculptures and copied inscriptions.

16. *General*.—Besides visiting the Museums referred to above (paragraph 15), the Curator visited Hardwar and Deogarh. The latter place abounds in Jaina images of the mediaeval period, and a dozen photographs of the best antiquities were prepared. Enlargements of these will be prepared in due course and exhibited. In January the Curator was deputed to the Patna Museum with a view to select duplicate objects of ethnographic interest required for the Provincial Museum in exchange for those selected for Patna from Lucknow Museum and in March he visited the Central Museum, Lahore, to arrange for the preparation of plaster casts of certain Gandhara sculptures. The special feature of the year was the shifting and re-arrangement of the Museum, a heavy and arduous task, which Mr. Prayag Dayal, the Officiating Curator, effected in a brief space of time with considerable zeal and energy. The Managing Committee in their meeting held on the 22nd February recorded a resolution in appreciation of the manner in which he carried through the transfer.

J. C. FAUNTHORPE,

President.

By order,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

APPENDIX A.

SEC. PEPERE, PARAGRAPH 14.

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Prince of Wales Museum, Lucknow for the year ending 31st March, 1921.

H.D.		Actuals on the Budget for 1920-21			Estimated Expenditure for 1921-22		
		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards	...	141	150	135			
Miscellaneous	...	198	150	232			
Total, Receipts	...	339	300	367			
<i>Salaries.</i>							
Curator	...	2,099	4,500	1,191			
Acting allowance to officiating Curator	...	315	...	191			
Total, Salaries	...	2,414	4,500	1,382			
<i>Establishment.</i>							
Supervisor	...	1,200	...	1,742			
Clerks, photographer, draftsman, and taxidermist	...	1,580	...	2,813			
Servants	...	1,568	...	2,419			
Total, Establishment	...	4,348	4,520	6,974			
<i>Allowances.</i>							
Travelling allowance	...	1,003	850	633			
Grain compensation allowance	...	357	...	...	
War allowance	...	95	...	...	
Total, Allowance	...	1,455	850	633			
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Formation of Ethnographic Court	...	1,259	1,500	1,467			
Acquisition of specimens	...	1,940	1,200	1,165			
Preservation of specimens	...	272	300	230			
Library	...	315	500	441			
New cases and furniture	...	921	700	690			
Hot and cold weather charges	...	110	150	124			
Clothing of peons	...	290	300	150			
Preparation of catalogue	...	13,225	...	...	
Removal of Museum	*5,000	4,734			
Miscellaneous (pay of menials, water-rate, etc.)	...	2,253	†2,469	2,465			
Total, Contingencies	...	20,585	12,119	11,535			
Total, Charges	...	28,712	22,089	21,024			

* Sanctioned by G. O. no. 3201/X—2404, dated the 17th August, 1920.

† Includes additional grant of Rs. 546 sanctioned by G. O. no. 4609/X—2404, dated the 23rd November, 1920.

Months						Number of visitors	Pardanashin ladies.	
April, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	9,076	52
May, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	15,900	28
June, 1920	...	..	...	...	...	9,651	43
July, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	11,672	86
August, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	12,462	17
September, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	9,460	31
October, 1920	...	...	...	...	..	5,493	42
November, 1920	...	...	...	...	..	Nil.	} Museum was closed on account of removal
December, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	
January, 1921	...	...	...	...	..	6,195	
February, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	14,281	52
March, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	9,010	52
Total						...	103,295	403

APPENDIX D.

(SLE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1921.

Description	Locality	Donor or contributor	Remarks
1	2	3	4
6 Neolithic celts	Madras ...	Government Museum, Madras.	
1 Grinding slab with legs	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1 Ditto slab with 1 roller	Do. ...	Ditto.	
5 Pounders	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2 Granite rollers	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2 Dark-green quartzite rollers	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1 Brass image of <i>Chāmunḍī</i> , eight-armed wearing a garland of skulls and trampling over the body of a demon.	Hardwar ...	Purchased.	
1 Photograph of a <i>Farmān</i> of Aurangzeb...	Benaies ...	Ditto.	
2 Photographs of sculptures	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	The officer-in-charge Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	
35 Photographs of sculptures and 24 estampages of inscriptions.	Sarnath, Muttia and Deogarh.	Collected by Curator.	

Government of the United Provinces.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

No. ^{2495M.}₂₃₈₋₁₉₂₁, DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, 1921.

**Works of Public Utility constructed by private individuals
in the United Provinces during the year 1920-21.**

Resolution.—The Governor of the United Provinces acting with his Ministers has directed that the total expenditure, amounting to Rs. 5,39,352, on works of public utility, either constructed by private individuals at their own expense or carried out by the Public Works department from contributions received during the year 1920-21, be placed on record.

2. The public spirit thus manifested in each case is especially acknowledged by Government.

District.	Name of benefactor.	Description of work.	Amount.	Remarks.
Aligarh ..	Babu Malook Chand, son of Babu Umrao Singh Bhargava, Aligarh.	Dharamsala and a pakka well at Raoselganj on the Grand Trunk road.	Rs. 50,000	
	Babu Ghansham Das, Khattri.	Dharamsala at Muttra	30,000	
	Baba Garib Das, Bairagi, village Jaat, tahsil Muttra.	Ditto ..	25,000	
	Babu Sunder Das, Khattri, of Amritsar.	Dharamsala in Nandgaon, P. Chatta, zila Muttra.	5,000	
Muttra ..	Sanwalie, care of Behari, Vaish, of Darba Araia, P. Urab, zila Muttra.	Dharamsala with a pakka well in mauza Arora, P. Urab, zila Muttra.	2,000	
	Musammam Champi, widow of Jwala Prasad, Vaish, of Nagla Bari.	Dharamsala with a pakka well in mauza Jaota, P. Urab, zila Muttra.	2,500	
	Jangli, son of Har Prasad, Vaish, of Nasoti, P. Urab.	Dharamsala and a pakka well in Nasoti, P. Urab, zila Muttra.	1,200	
Agra ..	Musammam Kaushalya of Kagarol, P. Kheragarh, zila Agra.	Dharamsala and a piao at Kagarol, P. Kheragarh, zila Agra.	2,000	
Bijnor ..	Pandit Krishna Swarup, officiating supervisor kanungo, tahsil Bijnor, and wife of Pandit Ram Saran, deceased.	Pakka well in village Pipalsana, pargana Budpur, tahsil Dhampur.	1,000	
Moradabad ..	Ratan Lal, son of Chiranjil Lal, Brahman, of Chandausi.	Dharamsala at Chandausi.	1,200	
		Carried over ..	1,19,900	

District.	Name of benefactor.	Description of work.	Amount.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
		Brought forward ..	1,19,900	
Saharanpur ..	Mahant Kunh Das ..	A pakka well on Jwalakpur-Hardwar metalled road.	3,610	
	Lala Gambhir Prasad and Ram Sukh Das.	Dharamsala in Hardwar, tahsil Reorkes.	1,67,000	
	Lala Jawant Singh Khattri.	Ditto ..	36,000	
	Rai Bahadur Seth Baldeo Prasad.	Ditto ..	1,45,000	
Muzaffarnagar ..	Babu Kishen Lal, son of Babu Jugai Kishore.	A house for Vedic (medical lectures) in Purkazi, tahsil Muzaffarnagar.	2,500	
Meerut ..	Babu Shambu Das Trust, Meerut.	Nauchandi gate and pier in Meerut.	3,000	
Bulandshahr ..	Babu Tika Ram, sub-registrar, Anupshahr.	Dharamsala in Anupshahr.	1,000	
Jhansi ..	Tunda, son of Badu, Bakka, of mauza Pali, tahsil Lalitpur.	Dharamsala in mauza Pali, tahsil Lalitpur.	2,000	
Jalaun ..	Seth Tek Chand Marwari	Pakka well in Orai ..	1,200	
	Badri Prasad of Jaisari Kalan.	Pakka well in Jaisari Kalan, pargana Orai.	1,400	
	Achhe Lal of Kharusa..	Pakka well in Kharusa, pargana Orai.	1,500	
Sitapur ..	The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad.	Sarai at Mahmudabad	25,000	
		Final school at Mahmudabad.	10,000	
Jaunpur ..	Niddhu, Teli ..	Tank in village Kadabra, tappa Daryapur, tahsil Kirakat.	1,800	
	Bindeshari, Dube ..	Tank in village Rajapur, pargana Mariahu.	1,552	
	Sheo Balak, Misra ..	Tank in village Padampur, pargana Barsathi.	1,000	
	Ram Lal, Kalwar ..	Tank in village Asanandpur, pargana Barsathi.	5,000	
Gonda ..	Biri, Bakkal ..	Dharamsala in mauza Mathura Khas.	4,000	
Partabgarh ..	Raja Bahadur Partab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., taluqdar of Qila Partabgarh, and Raja Amarpal Singh, M.B.E., taluqdar of Dalippur.	Sanskrit Pathshala at Belaghat.	5,000	
Garhwal ..	Baba Kali Kamliwala	Dharamsala at Chamoli, tahsil Chamoli.	4,500	
		Total ..	5,39,352	

ORDERED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioners of divisions concerned in the United Provinces, for information.

By order,

H. M. WILLMOTT,

Secretary.

No. $\frac{2496 \text{ M}}{288-1921}$, DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, 1921.

ORDERED that a copy, with spare copies, be forwarded to the
Commissioner, division, for information and distribution
to the $\frac{\text{Collectors}}{\text{Deputy Commissioners}}$ and donors concerned in his division.

A. R. BURNS,
Assistant Secretary,
For Secretary.

Enclosures—
—— spare copies

No 221C/XV-197.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
RESOLUTION.

Da'ud Naini Tal, the 29th August 1921

READ—

RESOLUTION NO 1414 XV-197, Educational Department, Naini Tal, the 13th August 1921

OBSERVATIONS.—In pursuance of the promise given on behalf of Government during the budget debate in the Legislative Council on 19th March, 1921, the Governor acting with his Ministers has decided to reconstruct the General and Expert Advisory Committees which were formed to advise students intending to proceed abroad for the purpose of study. Action had to be deferred till the term of office of the present members of these committees had expired.

2. Government are fully alive to the growing desire of Indian students to proceed outside India for the purposes of study and are anxious that the Advisory Committees in this province should be so reconstructed as to afford intending students every facility to get accurate and up-to-date information in regard to conditions of life and study abroad. To effect this object it is proposed that young Indian professors who have lately returned to this province after completing their studies abroad and other persons with recent experience of foreign countries should be strongly represented on the reconstructed committees. It is hoped that the committees as now reconstructed, which will be under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Grimwood Mears, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, will be able to render valuable assistance to students who seek their advice.

3. Government also desire to acknowledge the services of the outgoing members of the General and Expert Committees.

4. The committees as reconstructed will consist of the following members. The term of office of each member will be for a period of two years from the date of this resolution. Mr R. K. Sorabji, Barrister-at-Law, will continue to act as Secretary to both committees —

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Grimwood Mears, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad President.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gokul Prasad, Allahabad.
3. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Lucknow
4. Mr. S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member, Board of Revenue, United Provinces.
5. Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., M.L.C., Member, Board of Revenue, United Provinces
6. Mr. B. Saujiva Rao, M.A., Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
7. Mr. L. M. Jopling, I.C.S., Chairman, Improvement Trust, Lucknow
8. Dr. S. S. Nehru, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal.
9. Mr. Panna Lal, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Etawah.
10. Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, I.C.S.; Assistant Commissioner, Fyzabad.
11. Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Director of Industries, United Provinces.
12. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, M.L.C., Lucknow.
13. Lt. Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E., M.L.C., Council Secretary.
14. Dr. C. A. R. Janvier, Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
15. Lt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Sard Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.C., of Chhatari, Bulandshahr district.

16. Dr. H. N. Hukku, Lucknow.
17. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, Gorakhpur.
18. Colonel Bhola Nath C.I.E., I.M.S.
19. Sir Thomas Smith, Kt., V.D., M.L.C., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
20. Colonel Sir Henry John Ludlam Stanyon, Kt., C.I.E., V.D., M.L.C., Lucknow.
21. Shaikh Habib Ullah Sahib, O.B.E., Magistrate and Collector, Saharanpur.
22. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Makbul Husain, C.I.E., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces.
23. Sardar Nihal Singh Sahib, Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.
24. Nawab Syed Muhammad Ali Sahib, retired District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh, Treasurer, Aligarh Muslim University.
25. Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur, I.S.O., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
26. Nawabzada Muhammad Yusuf, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
27. Kunwar Sheo Nath Rikh of Tajpore, Bijnor district.
28. Pandit Prakash Narayan Saptu, Barrister-at-law, Allahabad.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE EXPERT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Grimwood Mears, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad President.
2. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, M.A., Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
3. Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya, D.LITT., I.E.S., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4. Dr. Nil Ratan Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5. Mr. R. L. Turner, M.A., Professor, Benares Hindu University.
6. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Puisne Judge, Allahabad.
7. Dr. J. C. Weir, LL.D., Principal, University School of Law, Allahabad.
8. Sahibzada Said-uz-Zafar Khan, M.B., C.H.B., D.T.M., Professor, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
9. Mr. G. Clarke, M.L.C., Director of Agriculture, United Provinces.
10. Mr. C. F. de la Fosses, M.A., C.I.E., M.L.C., Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces (on special duty).
11. Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S.
12. Dr. Kenoyer, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
13. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, University Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad.
14. Mr. C. A. King, Principal, Engineering College, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
15. Professor A. R. Burnett-Hurst, M.A., I.E.S., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 18TH JUNE 1921.

No. 1131.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Sindia, the 16th June, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section 2 of section 30 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in part B of the resolution of the Government of India in the Home department, nos 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June, 1913, as subsequently amended, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts, and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, namely :—

For entry 1 of item IX the following shall be substituted, namely :—

IX-1. Contracts relating to land belonging to Govern-
ment situate in cantonments, if for periods exceeding twelve } By the Officer Commanding
months in each case. } the District.

ORDER—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to all Local Government*

*Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi

† Foreign and Political, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Railway, Legislative, Finance, Education, Financial Adviser (Military Finance), and Industries.

() To Army department only.

[] To Foreign and Political department only.

India.

and Administrations and the several departments† of the Government of India for information and guidance (with reference to its Office Memorandum no. 39764-1 (Q. M. G. 4), dated the 17th May 1921), [and for communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan], and that it be also published in the Supplement to the Gazette of

H. D. CRAIK,

Offy. Secretary to Government of India.

By order,

C. H. B. KENDALL,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 27TH AUGUST, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th August, 1921.

CORRIGENDUM.—*In the Government of India, Public Works department resolution no. 558-E.A., dated the 22nd October, 1919, for paragraph 5 as amended by Addendum, dated the 3rd June, 1920, substitute the following :—*

5. Permanent and permanent provisional service rendered by existing incumbents of permanent posts of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers will count towards increments for the purpose of fixing initial pay on the revised scale. Permanent and permanent provisional service rendered in special appointments classified as that of a Superintending Engineer will count for increments except in the case of officers selected for such posts before their seniors on special conditions as regards seniority.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, COLONEL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

A. W. E. STANDLEY,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 3rd September, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agra city	93	96	...	...
" district	17	17	...	...
Aligarh (Koil) city	17	13	...	...
" district	15	15	...	...
Allahabad city	*	15	*	1
Almora district	9	...	...
Azamgarh "	363	382	...	...
Bahraich "	1,189	802	...	...
Ballia "	67	233	...	...
Banda "	31	21	...	...
Bara Banki "	263	201	...	...
Basti "	86	76	...	...
Benares city	2	1	...	...
Benares "	33	33	...	...
Bijnor district	117	117	...	...
Budaun "	654	601	...	...
Bulandshahr "	42	36	...	...
Cawnpore city	*	7	...	...
" district	*	5	...	...
Etah "	*	51	...	...
Etawah "	98	81	...	...
Farrukhabad city	*	3	...	...
Fyzabad "	2	3	...	...
" district	259	231	...	...
Garhwal "	*	135	...	...
Ghaziपुर "	460	232	...	...
Gonda "	151	165	...	...
Gorakhpur "	90	73	...	...
Jaunpur "	24	21	...	...
Jhansi city	154(b)	90(b)	...	...
" district	17(a)	12(a)	...	...
Kheri "	1,525	1,084	...	...
Lucknow city	1	1
" district	10	10	...	...
Meerut city	13	9	...	...
" district	2	2	...	...
Mirzapur "	*	141	...	...
Moradabad city	7	7	...	...
" district	523	523	...	...
Muttra city	2	2	...	...
" district	7	7	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district	23	22	...	...
Naini Tal "	14	23	...	...
Pilibhit "	246	174	...	...
Rae Bareli "	15	10	...	...
Saharanpur district	*	7	...	...
Shahjahanpur city	38	25	...	...
" district...	97	58	...	...
Sitapur "	931	949	...	...
Sultanpur "	13	11	...	...
Unao "	26	23	...	...
Total	7,739	6,877	1	2

DATED LUCKNOW:

The 8th September, 1921.

O. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 10 seizures and 8 deaths of previous week.

(b) " 75 " and 39 " " "

* Seizures not reported.



Government Gazette.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 113/XIII—15.

RESOLUTION.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 8th September, 1921.

READ—

Government Resolution no. 338/XIII—14, dated the 22nd March, 1921, appointing a Committee to examine and report on certain issues connected with Excise policy.

OBSERVATIONS.—The report of the Excise Committee appointed above has now been received and is published for general information.

2. The Governor, acting with his Ministers, invites an expression of opinion from the public on the recommendations made by the Committee. All such criticisms should reach the Government by the 17th November, 1921, at latest.

3. The thanks of the Government are due to the President, the Secretary and other members of the Committee for a very interesting and useful report.

4. Copies of the report may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution and report be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces, for publication in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPORT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES EXCISE COMMITTEE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Committee was appointed by United Provinces Government resolution no. 238/XIII—14, dated the 22nd March, 1921. The
Terms of reference subjects which it was to enquire into and report on are :—

- (1) Whether the fixed fee system for the sale of country liquor should be substituted for the auction system, and, if so, in what areas ;
- (2) Whether in any cities the Excise Advisory Committees should be converted into Licensing Boards, with power to determine the number and situation of shops for the sale of excisable commodities, and, if so, in which cities and with what changes in the constitution of the Committees should this experiment be introduced ;
- (3) Whether it is necessary to fix a minimum number of liquor and drug shops as is the practice at present ;
- (4) Whether there should be any change in the hours of sale of liquor and drugs ;
- (5) Whether any variations should be made in the incidence of the duties levied upon excisable commodities to give effect to the policy of raising the maximum of revenue, while limiting consumption to a minimum ;
- (6) Generally, whether any and what amendments should be made in the United Provinces Excise Act and the rules made thereunder.

Subsequently the following additional questions were also referred to the Committee :—

- (a) The opening of liquor shops at fairs and festivals.
- (b) The strength of the establishment, including the necessity for retaining the post of assistant commissioner.
- (c) The trial of excise offences by excise officers.

2. The Committee held a preliminary discussion on these subjects at its
Course of procedure first meeting, and as a result of the discussion a list of questions was drawn up and circulated among officers of Government, Municipal and District Boards and Temperance Associations. The general public of the provinces was invited through the Press to express its views on these subjects.

Enquiries were also made from other provinces, more especially from Bengal where the surcharge system and Licensing Boards have been at work for some years. One of our members (Mr. Gibb) went to Calcutta to study the working of their system on the spot ; and the Government of Bengal very kindly permitted Rai Bahadur S. K. Raha, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, to appear before the Committee.

Owing to the time of year the number of witnesses was not as large as it would have been at a more convenient season ; but the written opinions received

are, we think, fairly representative of the views of the educated classes of the province.

On the conclusion of the evidence, the Committee discussed the results fully with the Local Commissioner, and (on certain points) with the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue and the Chief Secretary to Government.

Our special acknowledgements are due to Rai Bahadur S. K. Raha for the help given by him from his wide experience. We are also indebted to the Rev. Herbert Anderson of Calcutta for supplying us with several valuable notes on the subject of excise administration in Bengal.

CHAPTER II. FIXED FEE SYSTEMS.

3. The first question referred to the Committee is that of the substitution of the fixed fee system for the auction system. The question ^{The views of the Indian} ^{Excise Committee} is not a new one; the advantages and disadvantages of the latter system are given fully on paragraphs 193-4 of the report of the Indian Excise Committee, 1905-6, and may be usefully reproduced:—

193. As a system of disposal in combination with a fixed duty the advantages claimed for sale by auction are, first, that it throws competition open to all vendors approved by the Collector and avoids favouritism and jobbery; second, that it prevents the creation of vested interests; third, that it provides an automatic way of ascertaining and securing to the public purse the monopoly value of the privilege sold, while enabling taxation to adjust itself to local and temporary variations; and fourth, that by means of the comparison of shop rents and issues it affords an indication of the prevalence of illicit practices.

194. The disadvantages which its critics find in the system are, first, that it is not worth the while of a man who can make a living otherwise to enter the business if his interest may be terminated at the end of a year by circumstances beyond his control; that in many cases the vend rates have reached a point at which an honest profit is not possible, and that in consequence the competition is restricted to persons who are prepared to make dishonest gains, that blackmailing of respectable competitors through threats of outbidding them is not uncommon both before and at the auction; that the system involves loss of dignity to Government, more particularly when the auctioning officer attempts to induce rivalry by the introduction of outside competition or is reduced to haggling with an individual who has secured a hold over a particular locality, and that it throws a steadily increasing amount of unpleasant work upon the Collectors and the officers of their staff.

In respect of the second of the advantages claimed it is urged that, while it is true that the system avoids the creation of vested interests, it goes much too far in the opposite direction; that it renders fixity of tenure impossible and removes all encouragement to respectable management; that it throws the liquor traffic into the hands of a set of shifting licensees who frequently have no other interests in the localities in which they have their shops and are forced to look to the liquor trade for their sole livelihood; that it puts obstacles in the way of necessary changes of sites of shops, structural alterations and sanitary arrangements; and that there are less objectionable means of securing the end in view.

With regard to the third advantage it is the exception, rather than the rule, for the value of a shop ascertained by auction to be a fair value. At the best it is a speculative value depending on the sales of the past year and hopes of the future. To this element of uncertainty are usually added others much more serious. Rivalry, not unfrequently stimulated by unwise subordinates, a spirit of gambling, the excitement of an auction, reluctance to quit a shop in which the holder or his family have been interested, the loss of outstanding debts, the fact that a hereditary drink-seller must hold a shop of some sort or be unable to ply his calling, all tend to inflate the prices. On the other hand, frequent combinations and rings or the absence in the case of small shops of any real competition tend to reduce

them to a minimum. The net result is that, instead of country spirit paying a known and definite rate of taxation, it pays one which varies largely through causes over which Government has no control, while the total of it sometimes exceeds the total taxation on foreign spirit.

To the last of the arguments in favour of the system it is replied that the auction purchaser, by reason of his having to pay a high competitive price for his privilege of vend, is directly impelled to make money out of his temporary possession of the right by every means in his power, licit, or illicit, in other words that the system induces the very malpractices of which it is expected to give an indication; and from more than one province instances are cited in which extensive sale of illicit liquor appears to be the only explanation for shopkeepers being able to continue buying shops at high prices year after year. It is further objected that the high price paid forms the strongest possible stimulus to push sales to the utmost extent in order that the vendor may cover his expenses and make profit before he has again to fight for the privilege, and possibly lose it; and that instead of making the shopkeeper an aid to the establishment the system throws him into direct opposition to Government.

4. In the fifteen years that have elapsed since the report of the Indian Excise Committee was written, public opinion on this subject ^{Subsequent change in circumstances} has advanced a great deal and has found expression in no uncertain voice. Much greater emphasis is now laid on the defects of the auction system; and the connection of Government officers with such auctions is felt to be more of an anachronism now than it was fifteen years ago. The system has in the meantime itself undergone certain modifications and excise auctions have recently tended to become excise settlements as the highest bids have frequently not been accepted. These changes have mitigated some of the evils connected with the auction system, but have at the same time reduced its importance as an automatic test of the monopoly value of the industry and as an indication of the existence of malpractices.

The fear of establishing vested interests, which have been such an obstacle to temperance reform in England, has been the main reason for the retention of the auction system; but the province of Bombay experimented on a large scale with a fixed fee system from 1912 to 1917 and in Bengal a surcharge system has been introduced in eleven districts from 1917. From 1918 Bombay returned to a system of triennial auctions; but Bengal has been encouraged by the results of its experiment to extend the surcharge system to the whole of the province.

5. A new factor of great importance has been introduced by the constitutional changes which have converted excise into a "transferred subject" under the full control of the Legislative Council and made it essential that the system of excise administration should conform to the general policy laid down by the Legislature.

6. The Committee believes that recent experience, taken as a whole, <sup>Auction system in-
advisable</sup> has confirmed the opinion of the Indian Excise Committee of 1906 which was definitely adverse to the retention of the auction system. Its defects are inherent and are realized more and more fully, while its advantages tend to diminish. We believe that its further retention is undesirable and that some system must be substituted for it which would permit of the control of consumption in accordance with whatever policy is laid down by the Legislature. That control can only be exercised by controlling prices and it cannot be combined with any system of auctions. It is, on the other hand, quite compatible with a fixed fee or surcharge

system, and the Committee believes that the drawbacks to those systems which have hindered their introduction can be adequately guarded against. In short, the Committee is of opinion that the auction system should be abolished and that its task is reduced to considering which of the alternative systems should be introduced.

7. In a fixed fee (or a surcharge system) the right of vend is not leased out to the highest bidder at an auction. A respectable vendor is chosen, and he is allowed to sell, paying to Government either a fixed fee for the year irrespective of the consumption, or a fee on each gallon or seer sold. Under the surcharge system, this fee may be constant, regardless of the total consumption, or it may be graduated so as to be heavier as the consumption increases. In the latter case, if the price of retail sale is fixed at the same time it is obvious that a limit is reached where increased consumption not only does not bring further profit to the vendor but causes an actual loss. This is the system now in force in eleven districts of Bengal and which is going to be extended to the whole of that province from the 1st October, 1921. It appears to be equally approved of by the Excise department and by the chief temperance organizations in the province.

A surcharge system with a fixed fee per gallon has been tried in Muzaffarnagar from 1916. But the prices of retail sale have not been fixed and there has been no graduation except that different rates of surcharge were fixed for urban and rural shops respectively. This system has been extended to six other districts of the United Provinces from the 1st April, 1921.

8. The system experimented on by Bombay and the Central Provinces and rejected by them after some years' experience was a genuine fixed fee system. The fee charged was not per gallon or seer of issue, but was based upon an estimate of the probable sale for the year at a particular shop. The general criticism of such a system is that it involves making an estimate of the real value of each shop which, in fact, cannot be estimated with any accuracy. The Committee accepts this criticism as valid and believes that a workable system can only be found by abandoning the attempt to estimate the real annual value of shops and by substituting for the licence fee of the auction system a system of surcharges on each gallon or seer issued to the shops, assuring to the vendor the possession of his shop from year to year, provided he has carried on his business in full accordance with the rules framed for his guidance. Retail prices and surcharges can be so regulated as both to control consumption in the interests of the public and to assure to the vendor a fair profit and to the State a full share of the monopoly value.

9. The Committee is aware that a fixed fee or surcharge system has met with severe criticism, more especially as the result of the experience of the working of the fixed fee systems in Bombay and the Central Provinces. The principal defects alleged are four in number:—

- (a) That it does not bring the same revenue to Government as the auction system.
- (b) That it is in fact impossible to control prices.
- (c) That by giving continuity of tenure to a licensee it tends to the creation of undesirable vested interests.
- (d) That it results in the corruption of subordinates by licensees in a much larger degree, as they have more money to bribe with, and

the subordinates have a much greater voice in the decision of the question whether the licensee shall remain or go.

The Committee has considered these points carefully, but it believes that with proper regulations these defects can be avoided or mitigated and that the fourth defect, which is the most serious of all, attaches equally, or in an even greater degree, to the auction system—

(a) First, as regards the *loss of revenue*—by raising the still-head duty and the surcharge, and by fixing suitable retail prices it should not, in the opinion of the Committee, be difficult to secure to the public purse a full and equitable share of the monopoly profits. This view is supported by the experience of Bengal. The graduated system of surcharge fees, as worked out in Bengal, does not, we are assured, result in any loss of revenue, and we are of opinion that by carefully working out the rates there should be no fear of the State not getting its fair share of the monopoly profits.

(b) As regards the *control of prices*—the Committee fully recognizes the difficulties of the problem, more especially in rural areas. The problem is however largely an urban one even in those predominantly agricultural provinces. Almost exactly half the total consumption of country liquor and of opium is in towns of a population of over ten thousand, although their total population is only 7·7 per cent. of the total for the provinces; and with the growth of industries this tendency is likely to become even more marked. The Committee believes that in urban areas, at any rate, the control of retail prices is quite possible; and even in rural areas the evasions need not be extensive, if the Excise department is adequately manned and carefully controlled. Some evasion is probable but it need not be serious and control of prices is essential to the control of consumption and to the realization by the State of its full share of the monopoly profits.

(c) Next as to *vested interests*—the Committee recognizes that the danger exists; but at the same time we think it possible to provide against it, by making a definite legal provision that no licensee has any interest in the vend beyond one year's right to sell. The licence would be non-transferable. Contracts would be given definitely for one year only and would be resumable at the end of the year. On the other hand, we propose that with these safeguards, a respectable licensee should have continuity of tenure assured to him so long as he carries out his part of the bargain faithfully and no malpractices are proved against him. The advantage of this provision is that a licensee who has no certainty of continuing in his shop in the following year is indifferent about building up a respectable business, but is eager to extract as much money out of it as possible before his term comes to an end, and does not care what methods he employs to secure this end.

(d) As regards the *effect on the excise staff*—in our opinion it is not easy to eliminate malpractices whatever system is adopted; but the danger is if anything greater under the auction system than under

one which secures a fair but not an excessive profit to the licensee. The desire to sell after hours, or to forbidden persons, or at a high rate of profit in order to pay for the annual bill (which may be an impossibly high one) probably leads vendors to more malpractices under the auction system than are likely to occur under the other system.

It has been alleged that a surcharge system encourages illicit sales because payments to Government depend directly on the amount issued to the shop from the bonded warehouse; but under the auction system a similar incentive may be afforded by the hope of getting the shop next year at a lower price. On the other hand, by fixing the rate of retail sale at such a figure as to ensure to the vendor fair wages for his services the temptation to resort to dishonest methods is minimized.

The possibility of continuity of tenure may tend to increase the temptation to bribe the staff, but against this should be set the facts that much less capital is at stake and that the staff would not be faced with cases in which they know that the licensee cannot fulfil his contract without resorting to dishonest means. Moreover, there will be fewer changes and it may be expected that the higher officials will have greater personal knowledge of the licensees and will therefore depend less upon the subordinate staff.

10. The Committee has accordingly come to the unanimous conclusion that the auction system should be abolished and that a system analogous to that of Bengal should be gradually introduced in the United Provinces. We think that this would ensure a cleaner trade. With fair profits and continuity of tenure assured, there would be an incentive to traders to go straight. There will be no shifting set of licensees to deal with each year; none of the unseemly incidents which are connected with the annual sales. The change would also tend to improve the morale of excise officials. Consumption would be controlled better than is possible under the auction system, because, as explained already, the rate of profit made will diminish steadily as consumption increases till a limit will be reached to go beyond which will cause an actual loss to the licensee. The control of consumption may thus be said to be almost automatic. Also the rate of the duty can be changed at any time if consumption increases unduly in any area.

11. As regards the areas in which the new system is to be introduced, the Committee recommends that the Bengal system should be introduced gradually throughout the provinces. We do not recommend its adoption in the whole province at once, because the system is more complicated in its initial working out than the auction system, and the present excise staff must be increased and given adequate training before the new system can be worked successfully on any very large scale. At the same time, we recognize that the auction system cannot be even temporarily maintained in conjunction with a surcharge system and that it must be abolished throughout the provinces. We propose therefore certain areas for the introduction of the Bengal system at once, and in the rest of the provinces we recommend, as an intermediary stage, the extension of the Muzaffarnagar system of surcharge duties for liquor, with this modification that the prices for retail sale will be fixed. Our reason for introducing this system as an intermediate stage is twofold—first, it is

Bengal system to be adopted.

Areas suggested for the introduction of the Bengal system.

Muzaffarnagar system to be introduced in the rest of the provinces as an intermediary stage.

slightly simpler in its working, though not so scientifically perfect as the Bengal system, and many of the excise officers have experience of working it; secondly, that it will afford an opportunity of seeing the two systems working side by side and of comparing results. This will enable Government to fix with greater precision the sliding scale of surcharges when the Bengal system comes to be introduced generally. We recommend the fixing of prices for retail sale even in areas where the Muzaffarnagar system is introduced, because in our opinion the first essential for the control of consumption is the fixing of prices, which is also necessary to prevent smuggling between areas under different systems.

The suggestion has been made that one system should be applied to cities where the main problems are found and close supervision is possible, and a simpler system in the rural areas. The conditions of the two classes of areas differ in important respects such as for example in the greater danger of illicit distillation in the rural areas and the wider prevalence of other kinds of malpractices in the large cities. The Committee has considered the proposal, but is of opinion that such an arrangement would not be likely to work well in practice. An auction system cannot in any case be retained; different methods of control in the two areas would almost certainly lead to friction; and unless the systems of sale and the scale of prices were approximately the same in both areas the resulting administrative difficulties would outweigh any advantages resulting from a simpler system in the rural areas.

12. In selecting the areas for the immediate introduction of the Bengal system the Committee was guided by the following considerations. The contracts for the sale of drugs (*ganja*, *charas* and *bhang*) are given out for three years in each district; and roughly speaking a third of the province is settled each year. The present system is to farm the right of vend throughout a pargana to one contractor. The latter gives sub-leases of individual shops. It has been decided to abolish this system as the contracts fall in and to settle each shop separately; and this change of method affords a good opportunity of introducing the new system.

The period of contract of the following 19 districts will expire in March, 1922:—

(1) Ghazipur.	(10) Agra.
(2) Benares.	(11) Hardoi.
(3) Partabgarh.	(12) Shahjahanpur.
(4) Allahabad.	(13) Muzaffarnagar.
(5) Fatehpur.	(14) Bijnor.
(6) Cawnpore.	(15) Moradabad.
(7) Unao.	(16) Mainpuri.
(8) Lucknow.	(17) Bulandshahr.
(9) Etawah.	(18) Basti.

(19) Naini Tal.

The Committee accordingly recommends that these districts should have the Bengal system introduced for drugs from April, 1922, and the remaining districts from 1923 and 1924 as the periods of their contracts expire. From 1st April, 1924, the whole of the province will thus be under the new system so far as drugs are concerned.

Liquor. In the case of liquor also we propose the eventual introduction of the Bengal system throughout the provinces, but the Excise Commissioner does not consider that such a large area can be dealt with at once by the existing staff and the Committee agrees with this view. It is necessary therefore to select the districts with which to begin. Obviously it would be advantageous from an administrative point of view to have areas in which the new system may be introduced completely, i.e. in respect of all excisable articles; and this would involve fixing on all or some of the 19 districts named above in the case of drugs. They lie, however, scattered over the province—a circumstance which would make the work of administration difficult, more especially the prevention of smuggling—and it is necessary to make the area as compact as possible. Further, the problem being so largely an urban one the bigger cities should be included. The Committee suggests the area including the following districts as satisfying these conditions:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) Ghazipur. | (6) Cawnpore. |
| (2) Benares. | (7) Unao. |
| (3) Allahabad. | (8) Lucknow. |
| (4) Partabgarh. | (9) Etawah. |
| (5) Fatehpur. | (10) Agra. |

In all these districts the Bengal system should be introduced from 1st April, 1922:—

Foreign liquor. The Committee has considered whether a similar system of control should be introduced for foreign liquor. This has not as yet been attempted in Bengal, the principal difficulty being that of the control of the sources of supply. The possibility of introducing such a system should not be left out of consideration, but the Committee does not consider that it can be attempted at present.

Taxi. With reference to *Taxi*, the Committee understands that the present position is that a tree-tax system has been introduced in two tahsils of the Gorakhpur district, combined with a shop to shop settlement under the auction system. In that area a surcharge system can be introduced by imposing a surcharge per tree but in the rest of the provinces there is no basis on which a surcharge can be calculated. The possible alternatives appear to be the extension of the tree-tax system, combined with a surcharge per tree; and the introduction of some form of fixed fees based on previous payments. The former would be more in accordance with the general proposals of the Committee but would involve a considerable increase in the subordinate staff.

Opium. Opium goes naturally with drugs in the case of which the Committee has proposed to introduce the Bengal system as soon as the period of the present contract expires in each district. The opium contracts will expire all over the province in March, 1922. We recommend that the Bengal system be introduced throughout from 1st April, 1922.

CHAPTER III. LICENSING BOARDS.

13. The next important question referred to the Committee for enquiry is that relating to the establishment of Licensing Boards in place of the existing Advisory Committees. The rules governing the latter are contained in articles 93, 94 and 94A of the Excise Manual. They exist only in municipal areas and consist of four members elected by the Municipal Board and two appointed by the Collector. Their principal duty is to recommend every three years the maximum and minimum figures for excise shops and to express their opinion about the location of shops. From the opinions given before the Committee it appears that the work of the Advisory Committees varies considerably from district to district in the provinces but on the whole they have not been a success. The reason given is that their power is limited to recommendations which may or may not be carried into effect. It is said that under these conditions the members lose all interest and feel they are wasting time.

These provinces have no experience of Licensing Boards; but we have had the advantage of discussing the matter with Rai Bahadur S. K. Raha, Deputy Commissioner of Excise in Bengal, where a Licensing Board has existed from some years for the city of Calcutta. That Board consists of four officials and three non-officials and deals only with the questions of the number and location of shops. A similar Board was constituted in Madras in the year 1918.

14. The Committee recognizes that excise is now a transferred subject and will thus be increasingly under popular control and with popular responsibility. It considers that, in recognition of this very important change of principle, Licensing Boards of a predominately non-official character and with wide powers and a corresponding degree of responsibility should be constituted in the larger cities of the provinces. In the other municipalities, Advisory Committees should remain as at present. Further, we recommend that the same principle should be extended to rural areas by forming separate Advisory Committees for them.

Licensing Boards cannot, for obvious reasons, and in the absence of any local experience, be extended to the whole of the provinces, or even to all towns at once, but we consider that they should be tried on a scale which will provide a full and fair test of their working in the larger cities. The Committee has therefore selected the following cities for the experiment:—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Allahabad. | (5) Agra. |
| (2) Cawnpore. | (6) Meerut. |
| (3) Benares. | (7) Bareilly. |
| (4) Lucknow. | (8) Moradabad. |

It will be seen that these include all the larger divisional headquarters, together with Cawnpore and Moradabad, both of which, though not divisional headquarters, are large and populous towns. We wish to make it clear that in excluding other places we do not imply their unfitness for Licensing Boards, but merely that it is necessary in introducing a new experiment (as yet untried on the lines proposed by us anywhere in India) to proceed with caution while at the same time assuring a full trial.

15. As regards the constitution of such boards, the Committee proposes a radical difference from Calcutta, in so far as we recommend that the Boards should be almost wholly non-official. This is, in our opinion, a necessary consequence of the new constitutional principles which have been applied to excise and it also makes for the proper training of the public in the exercise of a more effective control over the excise administration. All the cities abovenamed have strong Municipal Boards with non-official chairmen.

The suggestion has been made that Municipal Boards should appoint a sub-committee to act as the Licensing Board, but, although Municipal Boards should be adequately represented on the Licensing Board, we consider that it is necessary to assure from the start that other interests deeply concerned in excise matters should also be represented on the board. We accordingly recommend an independent board constituted as follows:—

- 1 non-official chairman of the Municipal Board, to be chairman of the Licensing Board.
- 2 other members elected by the Municipal Board.
- 1 member elected by the principals or headmasters of colleges and high schools in the city, such colleges and high schools being recognized by a University established by law, or by the Education department of Government.
- 1 member nominated by Temperance Societies (registered under the law) in the city. If the societies nominate more than one person, the district officer should choose one from among them. If the societies fail to nominate any representative or if there is no such registered society in the city, the district officer should appoint a person to represent the interests of temperance.
- 1 member from the labouring classes, to be appointed by the Collector.
- 1 member representing the excise trade, to be nominated by the local excise licensees.
- 1 Assistant Excise Commissioner for the area, to be a member and secretary of the board.

—
Total 8
—

The board so constituted should hold office for a period of three years only. As the board is (with the exception of the secretary) entirely non-official, it is necessary to have a considerable number of members in order to secure a wide representation, but the Committee considers that a board of eight members should not be unwieldy in working. The Calcutta Licensing Board has seven members.

16. As regards the functions of the board also we are prepared to recommend an important change as compared with Calcutta or Madras. In those cities the board deals only with the question of the number and location of shops. We propose, in addition, to give to the board the power of selecting the licensees, so making it, as its name implies, a real Licensing Board. The actual selection of licensees may not be directly connected

with the interests of temperance but the Committee considers that it is advisable to give this power in order to make the members feel that they have a real power over the excise administration of the city and thus to stimulate their interest in the working of the board, and save it from the fate which has overtaken many of the old Advisory Committees.

It is necessary to discuss in detail our proposals in respect of each of these three functions of the board.

17. First, as regards the number of shops—we observe on the one hand that the number of excise shops in these provinces is proportionately larger than in Bengal and is capable of reduction. While not accepting the principle on which the present minimum standards were fixed and although prepared for a large reduction in the number of shops, we recognize on the other hand that no board ought to have the power of forcing total, or even almost total, prohibition without the full consent, expressly given, of the local inhabitants. Although therefore we propose later on the abolition of a fixed minimum number of shops for any area, we feel it necessary to provide some safeguard for the judicious exercise of their powers in this respect by such boards. It is proposed, therefore, that a board shall not, during its term of three years of office, reduce the number of the several classes of excise shops existing on the day when it came into office by more than one-third of each kind of shop (liquor, drugs or opium); subject to the further limitation that the number shall not be reducible by any succeeding Licensing Board to a lower figure than one-third of the number existing when such boards were first constituted.

The extent to which the number of shops may be reduced by Licensing Boards in the absence of local option.

A power to reduce the existing number of shops to one-third is obviously a great advance from the point of view of the worker for temperance. The fact however that this reduction of two-thirds will only be possible in seven years and then only if three successive Licensing Boards decide to exercise their power of reduction in full seems to provide an adequate safeguard against any unduly extreme measures.

The proposals of the Committee relate to the powers of Licensing Boards only. They would be subject to the provisions of any legal measure of local option which might be enacted during the term of office of any Licensing Board. A further consideration of this subject will be found in paragraph 44 (2) of this report.

18. Next as regards the location of shops, we propose to give absolute powers to Licensing Boards subject to the general rules on the subject laid down in the Excise Manual and to the restrictions explained below. This power would enable the board to locate shops in conformity with sound principles and also, if this was considered advisable, to establish "dry" areas, that is to say, to demarcate areas where no excisable articles would be sold at all, e.g., in the neighbourhood of important educational institutions. It is however advisable to provide a safeguard against any possible misuse of this power and we therefore propose to give the Excise Commissioner a right to appeal to Government against the decision of the board as regards the location of shops.

Full power to fix sites of shops.

19. The selection of licensees is a most important matter under the proposed system, for its success largely depends on the kind of person chosen. Ability to supervise shops personally and

Selection of licensees.

honesty are the principal requisites in the licensees. Education alone is not sufficient; nor does the possession of a large capital make a trustworthy vendor. In fact capitalists, who leave the actual work to managers and clerks, should be sparingly licensed though they need not be altogether excluded. And, as far as possible, no licensee should be given more than one shop. It is necessary, therefore, at the outset to select carefully from the existing licensees persons whose conduct has been thoroughly satisfactory and who may be trusted to supervise their shops personally. As fair profits are assured any persons found guilty of malpractices should be at once got rid of. But having once secured a satisfactory set of licensees we should allow them continuity of tenure from year to year, taking adequate precautions against the creation of vested interests. In order to secure continuity to licensees with a good record, we suggest that an existing licensee who is refused renewal of his licence by a Licensing Board should have a right of appeal to the Excise Commissioner, whose decision should be final if he agrees with the Licensing Board. If he disagrees, the case should be referred to Government for orders. It is, however, to be understood that this right of appeal is only given to the existing licensee whose licence has not been renewed and not to any other applicant for a vacant shop whose application may be rejected by the board. In cases where a shop is abolished altogether, the licensee will have no right of appeal.

It has been suggested that in allotting licences a board should draw up a list of approved men and select from among them by drawing lots. Licensing Boards should be at liberty to adopt this procedure if they so desire; but the discretion of the board should not be fettered by any hard and fast rules in this regard.

20. The board will presumably meet several times in the year to transact such business as may have arisen. But no fixed period for its meetings need be prescribed, except that it must meet at least once a year to determine the number and location of shops and the licensees for the following year. This meeting ought to be well in advance of the beginning of the excise year to enable appeals, if any, from its orders being disposed of in time. In our opinion this meeting should be held early in January every year and the decisions should be communicated to the Collector by the 1st of February. If the decisions of the board are not received by the Collector by this date, he should carry out the necessary functions of the board.

The Committee recommends that a quorum of five should be prescribed. All adjourned meetings may however, as customary, transact business without a quorum provided that decisions taken at meeting at which no quorum was present should be subject to confirmation by the Collector.

21. The existing rules (article 99 of the Excise Manual) prescribe that no excise shops shall be opened in military cantonments without the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer. For facility of administration, we propose that in such areas the Licensing Boards should not have jurisdiction, but that the shops be regulated as heretofore by Collectors in consultation with the Commanding Officer.

22. Licensing Boards, where constituted, should have full power over all kinds of excise shops, whether for drugs, opium, country liquor or foreign liquor.

We would however exempt the following from their jurisdiction :—

Hotels ; restaurants ; railway refreshment rooms ; dining cars ; canteens ; theatre bars ; and occasional licences.

23. We recommend the establishment of an Advisory Committee for each district, having jurisdiction in the whole of the district excluding municipal areas and cantonments. The powers and duties of these committees will be the same as those of the municipal Advisory Committees mentioned in article 93 of the Excise Manual. Their membership may be as follows :—

Three members elected by the district board.

Two members nominated by the Collector for the purpose of representing other interests, more especially education and temperance.

Further, to ensure similarity of treatment we recommend that rule 93 be amended by adding the words "for the purpose of representing other interests, more especially education and temperance."

CHAPTER IV.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF SHOPS.

24. The Committee is asked to report whether the existing rule about fixing a maximum and minimum number of shops should be continued. It has proposed what in effect is a minimum, but based on different principles from the present minimum, for the cities in which Licensing Boards are to be established, viz., that the Boards shall not reduce the number by more than two-thirds of the number in existence when the Boards were first constituted.

For other areas, the Committee would recommend that a fixed minimum should be abolished and that the number of shops should be regulated solely by the provisions of article 97(a) of the Excise Manual. It is unlikely that there will be any need for a fixed maximum number and we would therefore recommend the abolition of both standards.

Further, the Committee considers that a large reduction can be made in the existing number of liquor and drugs shops, more especially in rural areas. This task will, doubtless, be taken up by Licensing Boards where they are constituted and should be considered by Collectors with the aid of the Advisory Committees in other areas.

CHAPTER V.

HOURS OF SALE.

25. The Indian Excise Committee of 1905-6 was of opinion that as a general rule the closing hour should be 9 p.m. though it recognized that in some cases earlier closure was desirable. The hours fixed at the present time in these provinces for the sale of country liquor and drugs shops are from sunrise to 9 p.m. with the following exceptions :—

(a) Country spirit shops open at 8 a.m.

(b) In six cities country spirit shops close at 8 p.m. from 16th October to 15th March and at 9 p.m. during the rest of the year.

(c) For foreign liquor the hours of sale vary with different kinds of shops—

Hotels and railway refreshment rooms	...	all hours.
Restaurants	... ..	noon to 11 p.m.
"On" shop licences	...	noon to 9 p.m.
"Off" shop licences and auctioneers	...	sunrise to 9 p.m.
Canteen	... ..	such hours as are fixed by the military authorities.
"Occasional"	... ..	such hours as may be fixed by the Collector.
Theatre bar	... ..	During and half an hour after a performance.

In Bengal rural shops close at sunset and urban shops at 8 p.m. throughout the province.

In coming to a decision the Committee has been guided by the following considerations :—

- (1) There is no real demand for liquor before noon.
- (2) A restriction of the hours of sale would mean a saving in expenses of management to the licensee.
- (3) Excessive drinking and undesirable features are generally found after dark, more especially in the later hours.
- (4) In rural areas the population, which is mainly agricultural, keeps early hours and an indisputable hour like "sunset" would be more easily understood than an hour by the clock which hardly any village possesses.

Taking these facts into consideration our proposals are as follows for all excisable commodities, opium, drugs, foreign liquor and country liquor :—

	Opening hour.	Closing hour.
(1) Municipal areas	...	7 p.m., 16th October to 15th March.
(2) Notified areas	...	
(3) Act II of 1914, Town Areas.	...	
(4) Cantonments	...	8 p.m., rest of the year.
Rest of the provinces	Noon	Sunset.

There will be three exceptions :—

- (1) No restriction is desirable as regards the hours of sale to persons holding a prescription signed by a registered medical practitioner.
- (2) The Committee proposes no change in the rules relating to hotels, restaurants, canteens, theatre bars, railway refreshment rooms and dining cars except that they consider that theatre bars should not be permitted to make sales after midnight.
- (3) The tapping of *tari* palms is done in the early morning and the least harmful form of that liquor is fresh or sweet *tari* drunk soon after it is drawn (paragraph 165, report of Indian Exoiscie Committee). In districts, therefore, such as Gorakhpur, where the consumption of fresh *tari* is prevalent, the opening hour for *tari* shops may continue to be at sunrise as at present. This concession should not apply to shops in which other intoxicants are also sold.

CHAPTER VI.

INCIDENCE OF DUTIES.

26. The question referred to the Committee is whether any variations should be made in the incidence of the duties levied upon excisable commodities to give effect to the policy of raising the maximum of revenue while limiting consumption to a minimum. The policy which has been followed up to the present time will be seen from the following figures :—

Existing rules.

Country spirit.—In 1891 the maximum duty was Rs. 2 per L.P. gallon ; 1899, Rs. 2-8-0 ; 1901, Rs. 3 ; 1909, Rs. 3-8-0 ; 1907, Rs. 4 ; 1913, Rs. 4-8-0 ; 1915, Rs. 5 ; 1918, Rs. 6 ; 1919, Rs. 7-8-0 ; 1921, Rs. 10.

Opium.—In 1891 the maximum treasury price was Rs. 18 per seer ; 1910, Rs. 22 ; 1915, Rs. 25 ; 1916, Rs. 27-8-0 ; 1918, Rs. 32-8-0 ; 1919, Rs. 40 ; 1920, Rs. 45 ; 1921, Rs. 55.

Ganja.—In 1896 a duty of Rs. 9 (maximum) per seer was introduced ; 1906, Rs. 11 ; 1914, Rs. 12 ; 1913, Rs. 16 ; 1919, Rs. 20 ; 1921, Rs. 30.

Charas.—In 1896 a duty of Rs. 2-8-0 (maximum) per seer was introduced ; 1899, Rs. 4 ; 1903, Rs. 6 ; 1906, Rs. 8 ; 1912, Rs. 12 ; 1916, Rs. 18 ; 1919, Rs. 25 ; 1921, Rs. 35.

Bhang.—In 1906 a duty of Rs. 4 per maund was introduced ; 1916, Rs. 10 ; 1919, Rs. 12-8-0 ; 1921, Rs. 20.

Foreign spirit.—In 1891, Rs. 4 per L.P. gallon ; 1906, Rs. 7 ; 1910, Rs. 9-6-0 ; 1916, Rs. 11-4-0 ; 1921, Rs. 18-12-0.

27. It will be seen that the duties on all excisable articles have been heavily enhanced from the 1st April, 1921. After careful consideration the Committee is of opinion that no change should be made in the duty on *country liquor* until the results of the experience of the new system are available. As regards *drugs* the duties can probably bear a further enhancement ; the Committee would however recommend that it should take effect from the 1st April, 1924, i.e. when drugs come under the Bengal system throughout the provinces. The scale of licence fees for the vend of *foreign liquor* appears to the Committee to be unequal and generally low. It is understood that the Excise Commissioner sent up proposals recently suggesting an enhancement of these fees, but the consideration of these proposals has been postponed. We would recommend that they be accepted and given effect to at once, i.e. from the 1st April, 1922, notwithstanding the enhanced duties. The fee for occasional licences might be raised to Rs. 10.

The Committee's recommendations.

Again, no transport duty is charged at present on *bhang* collected in districts where it grows spontaneously, for sale in these districts. The Committee sees no reason for continuing this exemption. It is true that evasion of the duty may occur in these districts ; with adequate supervision by the preventive staff this should not, however, be very common, and the change will, at any rate, bring to the public revenue some money which there is no justification for giving up. We accordingly recommend that transport duty should be charged for *bhang* collected and sold in the districts where it grows spontaneously. This change should be introduced as the present farming system gives place to the shop-to-shop system.

28. The Committee notices also from appendix (A) of the Excise Manual that the rate of duty on the various excisable commodities varies in different areas. While recognizing that local conditions and geographical considerations make it desirable to have a certain number of different rates, we would recommend that

CHAPTER VII.

SHOPS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

29. The Committee has been asked to report on the question of the closing of liquor shops on occasions of fairs and festivals. "Objections are taken to these licences on the ground that they are unnecessary and spread the habit of drinking among persons who come together for a religious or holiday purpose and who would not drink liquor if it were not put in their way. There is no doubt that this may result if the grant of licences is unrestricted. At a religious fair in a Native State as many as 13 liquor dealers have been found selling in a single compound. On the other hand, where permanent shops and private possession are as rigidly kept down as they are in some provinces, there is an equal danger in allowing large numbers of habitual or occasional consumers to come together where they have no means of healthily gratifying their appetite." (Report of Indian Excise Committee of 1903, paragraph 235.)

In the North-West Frontier Province no sales are allowed except at permanent shops. In the Punjab the number of those special shops has been reduced very considerably. In the United Provinces there are two kinds of special shops to consider.—

- (1) Special, i.e. entirely new shops opened on the occasion of fairs.
- (2) Branch shops, i.e. where a permanent shop is allowed to open a branch at a neighbouring fair, sometimes closing the main shop and sometimes keeping both open.

30. The rules governing the issue of these licences are given in article 98 of the Excise Manual. There are restrictions based upon the duration of the fair, the number of people who attend the fair and the distance of the fair from the nearest permanent shop. The policy in these provinces has been one of gradual restriction of the number of those shops. The question was raised in the Local Council in October 1917, by the Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani, when it was pointed out by Government that the number of these licences for the sale of *liquor*, which was 20 special and 74 branch shops up to 1913, had been reduced to 8 and 12. The Government stated that of the eight special fair licences they proposed to cancel four, the remaining four being in the Kheri district where, on account of the fact that the fairs were held in the heart of the forest and that there was serious danger of illicit distillation and smuggling from Nepal, it was considered inadvisable to discontinue them. As regards *drug* shops it was pointed out that drugs were used in various forms as medicine; and, considering the possible conditions of bad weather and sickness under which the crowd who attended these fairs may have to live temporarily, it would be hard to deprive them of the possibility of obtaining forms of medicine which they valued. There was also the further consideration that at many religious fairs a large number of *sadhus* congregated who were accustomed to the use of various kinds of drugs and any attempt to restrict their use by them would probably be resented. As a result of the enquiry promised by the Government in the 1917 debate, the number of special liquor licences was reduced to four (all in the Kheri district), and the branch licences

from 12 to 3; (1) Garhmukteswar (Meerut district); (2) Dhai (Farrukhabad district); (3) Chaiti (Naini Tal district). The reasons for maintaining these licences were considered to be strong. From 1920 the Garhmukteswar liquor shop has also been closed to meet the wishes of the Meerut District Board who manage this fair. The number of branch licences is thus now reduced to two.

There were only two special *tari* shops in the provinces and they were closed. There were 64 branch and 14 special licences for *hemp* drugs. The Government made the rule about the opening of these shops stricter raising the minimum attendance at the fair to 10,000 instead of 4,000 before a shop could be opened. This had the result of closing 38 branch and one special shop.

There were five *opium* shops, which it was not considered feasible to close.

31. The general trend of the evidence given before us is that it is not necessary to open excise shops at fairs. Some of the official witnesses thought there might be trouble if *sadhus* were deprived of the facilities for *ganja* and *charas*. But after carefully considering the question we have decided to recommend that these drugs should not be sold at fairs. Some members of the Committee were in favour of provision being made for the sale of *bhang* and opium for medicinal purposes, but in practice it would be very difficult to make rules for restricting its sale to such purposes. We therefore recommend the removal of all excise shops (special or branch) from fairs; but a travelling dispensary should be sent to fairs in which opium and drugs shops have been abolished.

32. Next, as to festivals. It is obviously not possible to close the shops during all the festivals of all religions; for that would include nearly a fourth of the year. With the exception of the *Holi*, the Committee is unable to see any real principle which would permit of differentiation among the festivals, although the *Dussehra* and *Muharram* are marked by special processions. The problem of dealing with these processions is mainly a magisterial one and provision already exists in section 59 of the Excise Act for the closure of shops, should the District Magistrate consider such action necessary in the interest of peace or order. Similar considerations apply to the local festivals of which there is a very large number in different places. As regards festivals other than the *Holi* the Committee does not therefore make any recommendation.

33. The case of the *Holi* is a special one. Many people indulge in drinking on these occasions by immemorial custom, and there are frequent instances of excesses causing annoyance to the general public. The preponderance of the opinion of the educated classes is certainly in favour of some restriction. The opinion of the lower classes who will be chiefly affected is difficult to ascertain; but we have given reasons to believe that the restriction will not be resented even by them to the extent that is some times supposed. We therefore recommend that liquor shops should be closed on one day during the *Holi*, viz. that following the burning of the *Holi*.

The opening of shops for the sale of drugs and opium does not result in annoyance to the public in the same way. No restrictions are therefore suggested in respect of them.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRIAL OF EXCISE OFFENCES.

34. Excise cases are in general tried by district excise officers. This has been objected to on the ground that the excise officer, being, in close touch with the excise inspectors, is likely to be influenced by their private reports; and that he has sometimes investigated the facts and ordered the prosecution himself. Another reason adduced against the practice is that the excise officer is too interested in keeping the licensees satisfied to take a sufficiently serious view of many offences, and passes inadequate sentences.

It is undoubtedly a serious fact that inadequate sentences are often passed for selling drugs and intoxicating liquor to children and for keeping open long after closing hours. These sentences are however by no means confined to excise officers and appear to be the result of a failure to appreciate the gravity of the offence committed or the amount of profit which results from a breach of the rules. If the proposals of the Committee for the reorganization of the staff are adopted this question will not arise as there will no longer be an excise officer on the district staff. But until then, we think it desirable that in order to increase public confidence in the trial, excise cases should not be tried by the excise officer, but by some other magistrate.

To secure uniformity of treatment it will be better to have all cases sent to one magistrate, following the procedure adopted in railway cases and in which juvenile offenders are involved.

CHAPTER IX.

STAFF.

35. The satisfactory working of any system must largely depend on the character of the staff who have to carry it out in practice and this general condition applies most emphatically to the working of excise. It has been pointed out that the control of the prices of retail sales is an essential part of the new scheme, as being the only way in which the State can secure its full share of the profits of the business, while keeping at the same time an effective check on consumption. To secure this and to give effect generally to the policy of the Legislature, it will be necessary to maintain a closer supervision over the activities of the trade than heretofore. Moreover, the training of the subordinate officers of the department in an entirely new method, which is to replace an old and well-understood one, will entail much extra burden on the supervising staff.

36. The present system is practically one of dual control. The general control in a district is in the hands of the Collector but all the executive work is entrusted to an officer on the district staff who almost invariably has more than full work apart from excise. It is common knowledge that in the circumstances he cannot do justice to himself or to a department the claims of which are getting more and more insistent as it is increasing in technicality and complexity. When the contract system was introduced, eight posts of assistant commissioners were established each in charge of six districts on the average. They were introduced to meet the need for greater technical knowledge and closer supervision and to form a link between the work of inspectors in their circles and the head of the department. They are in special charge of bonded warehouses and are also expected to supervise and guide the work of the excise

inspectors, more especially the preventive work, to watch consumption and prices and all indications of smuggling, and to co-ordinate returns of statistics from the various districts. Their work has been hampered by the fact that they have too big a charge; as a result their supervision has been ineffective and lacking in driving power and there has been no real control of inspectors either by them or by the district excise officers. Moreover, there are obvious disadvantages inherent in a system of divided control and responsibility. The present system is, in fact, generally admitted to be unsatisfactory and so long as it is maintained no substantial improvement is probable. The new system proposed by the Committee will require stricter supervision than the old and efficiency of administration will yield an immediate return in revenue. It is therefore necessary to come to a definite decision whether the policy which led to the appointment of assistant commissioners should be further followed in the direction accepted by the provinces of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay or whether the whole responsibility should again be thrown on the ordinary staff of a district except possibly the control of bonded warehouses. If the policy of departmental control is to be followed on the example of all Western countries and of the other major provinces of India, excepting the Punjab, then the present district excise officer should be eliminated and the control of inspectors entirely vested in the assistant excise commissioner, under the general control of the Collector. The assistant commissioner would be responsible for the detailed administration of the excise of the district. The system would, in fact, be to a large extent analogous to that recently adopted in the case of the Income-tax department, except that the responsibility of the Collector would be more fully retained. In district headquarters where the assistant commissioner was not resident, the necessary routine work would be carried on by the headquarters inspector and rules would be laid down ensuring that assistant commissioners would give adequate attention to each district in their charge.

37. All officers of the Excise department consulted by us have expressed themselves strongly in favour of this change which is an approach to the systems in force in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. They do not advocate following the Madras precedent by taking away excise from the control of the Collector; and considering the importance of co-ordinating the work of the Excise department with that of other classes of officers, and more especially of the police, the Committee also thinks it essential to maintain the control of the Collector. Any other course would, in fact, involve a very large increase in the excise staff, while the co-operation of the police will become of even greater importance with the probable decrease of facilities for obtaining drink and drugs by lawful methods.

Opinions were also invited from district officers. They are divided in opinion. The majority is against the proposal and thinks that a departmental officer having two or three districts would not be able to look after the executive and the revenue side of excise administration as effectively as a Collector assisted by the district excise officer, more especially in districts away from the headquarters of the assistant commissioner. It is pointed out that the fact of the district excise officer being a magistrate is of considerable value in many ways, such for instance as inducing the police sub-inspector and the excise inspector to work together harmoniously. The departmental officer will not, it is suggested, have the same influence or experience of executive methods.

Opinions on the departmentalization of excise are divided.

Apart from these considerations of principle, it is felt by some officers that in the present unsettled condition of the excise revenue it is inadvisable to abandon the present well-established and comparatively cheap system and to substitute for it a new and more expensive experiment.

The district officers consulted could not take into their calculations the fact of the closer degree of supervision, which will be required under the proposed system of administration both of liquor and drugs. The change to a shop-to-shop settlement of drugs would, in itself, result in a considerable increase in the complexity of the work of the department even without the introduction of a new system for liquor.

38. While attaching full weight to the arguments put forward by district officers, the Committee believes that the new system ^{The Committee's recommendations} will not be successfully administered unless the excise staff is so reorganized as to bring in a real check over inspectors and a definite chain of responsibility, without dual control. It considers this very difficult of attainment under the existing system or by again throwing the whole responsibility on the ordinary district staff. The present district excise officer will be even less able to exercise control in the future than he has been in the past as the need for technical skill and experience increases and closer supervision becomes essential. It recommends, therefore, that the department should be organized on the lines indicated in the latter part of paragraph 36 and that the control of inspectors should be vested in an adequate number of assistant commissioners working under Collectors. The Committee regrets the increase in expenditure but considers it necessary if the new system proposed is to be worked to the greatest general advantage on the lines suggested. Excise must become more departmental in these provinces as everywhere else.

39. As regards the strength of the cadre of assistant commissioners it is ^{The number of assistant commissioners to be increased} unnecessary and financially impracticable to have one officer for each district. The Committee considers that 20 assistant commissioners would be adequate including the personal assistant to the Excise Commissioner. Gorakhpur would give full work for one officer and of the others, nine would have charge of two districts and nine of three districts. Almora and Garhwal might remain under the present system.

The general control of the present assistant commissioner is vested in the Excise Commissioner and in one deputy commissioner. It is probable that a second post of deputy commissioner may have to be created in the near future, though the Committee is not prepared to say that this is immediately necessary. When a second post is created, one of the two posts of deputy commissioner should be reserved for a selected assistant commissioner.

40. The next question for consideration is whether the Excise department ^{Excise to be a close service.} should be a self-contained service, the assistant commissioners being recruited by promotion from inspectors—possibly with a proportion of direct recruitment—or whether, on the analogy of the Opium department, deputy collectors should be taken over, either permanently or for a term of years. Some officers of great experience advocate the latter course on the grounds that in the first place it would make a reduction in the cadre much easier

should this be necessary later on and that it would make for contentment if assistant commissioners knew that they could revert to the regular line.

The Committee has considered the question carefully and is of opinion that on the whole the balance of advantage is decidedly in favour of self-contained service. Deputy collectors would only agree to a transfer if they received a special allowance and might then be drawing more pay for the same work than the experienced men from the department itself. Further, if they came for a term of years they would revert just as they began to be useful. This was, in fact, the actual experience of Bengal where this system was in operation.

If deputy collectors came over for long periods, they would be of little use when they reverted and the revenue or judicial departments would probably be unwilling to take them. If they came over for an unlimited period, the best officers would probably try to revert as they saw prospects of promotion in the revenue or judicial department. Either only the more incompetent would remain, or if deputy collectors were kept against their will, they would be more discontented than officers definitely recruited for the department. Finally, unless the larger proportion at any rate of these posts is open to excise inspectors by promotion, the latter will have little inducement to do good and honest work and their morale would be very seriously affected.

The Committee therefore recommends that the Excise department should be a self-contained service and should not be recruited by borrowing officers from other departments. In this conclusion it is supported by the views of the Indian Excise Committee set out in paragraph 289 of their report which deals with a similar problem.

41. Appointments to the post of assistant commissioner should be made by promotion from excise inspectors and by direct recruitment; but not more than one-third of the appointments should be made by direct recruitment. As regards the eleven new posts which would now have to be created, the Excise Commissioner strongly presses the claims of the graduates who were recruited to the department in the years 1906—1908 before the grade of inspectors on a pay of Rs. 50 was instituted. It is understood that they include a number of competent men of similar educational qualifications to deputy collectors; and considering the special need of officers with excise experience for the institution of a new system the Committee consider that they have fair claims to these posts. Future candidates for direct recruitment as assistant commissioners should be required to have the same qualifications as deputy collectors.

42. No increase is proposed in the cadre of inspectors but the Committee would advocate measures for the improvement of their morale and for enlisting their interest in the successful working of a system which will, in some ways, make considerably greater demands on them.

Excise inspectors.

When the service was first instituted a large number of graduates joined it, many of them of a good stamp; but with the introduction of the grade of inspectors on Rs. 50 the type of candidates showed a serious decline and has never returned to the early standard even after the abolition of the grade of inspectors. The proposals in respect of assistant commissioners mean a substantial improvement in the prospects of excise inspectors; but this cannot affect more than a proportion of the present cadre, many of them officers with fairly long service. The Committee considers, therefore, that further measures of

improvement are called for of a wider and more immediate effect before the service can again hope to secure competent men with good educational qualifications. This is needed more especially as it is intended to make the department self-contained and excise inspectors must look to promotion within the department and should not henceforth be eligible for promotion as deputy collectors.

43. The statement attached to this report compares the strength of the staff proposed by the Committee with that of the corresponding staff in other provinces. As explained in the notes, conditions are not altogether comparable in the different provinces; but the statement is at least an indication that the Committee's proposals are not on an extravagant scale and that it has tried to keep as low as possible the number of subordinate officers whose multiplication always introduces unavoidable evils in its train.

Comparison with other
provinces.

CHAPTER X. MISCELLANEOUS.

44. Having dealt with all the issues specially referred to us, we now proceed to discuss, and formulate our recommendations on certain other problems connected with excise administration.

(1) *Policy*—The first of these is the question of the formula expressing the excise policy of the Government. The Committee is in full agreement with the views expressed in article 2 of the Excise Manual. But it has been represented to us that the short formula which is occasionally used, viz. "maximum of revenue from minimum of consumption," is apt to be misunderstood by even educated persons who think that Government insists upon as large a revenue as possible from excise. The Committee considers that it will perhaps tend to remove such misunderstandings if the formula used makes it clear that the policy is "the minimum of consumption, but that the proportion of the profits from that minimum consumption which is to accrue to the State should be as large as possible."

(2) *Local option*.—Paragraph 17 of this report deals with the question of the powers to be assigned to Licensing Boards of regulating the number of excise shops and states that those proposals were subject to the institution of any system of "local option." By "local option" the Committee understands the vesting in a specified electorate of any defined area the power to determine, by the exercise of their votes, questions affecting the local traffic in intoxicating liquors and drugs; and, in particular, the question of the continuance or extent of the retail sale and supply of such articles within that area.

The Committee has received many representations for the institution of such a system but does not consider that it falls within the scope of its terms of reference. We desire however to call attention to the wide interest which this question is exciting and to suggest that a necessary preliminary to such a measure would be the formation of a much wider electorate than any now existing.

(3) *Instruction in schools*.—It has been urged before us that Government ought to take steps more definitely than it has done heretofore for instruction in schools about the injurious effects of intoxicating drink and drugs. The Committee is aware that action on these lines has already been taken by the Education department but mentions the suggestions as an indication of the degree of public interest taken in this question.

(4) *Counter attractions.*—Similarly a number of suggestions have been received as to the necessity of providing counter attractions. The experience of Western countries is not of much assistance towards meeting Indian conditions and the Committee is not prepared to make definite recommendations on this point.

(5) *Sale of ganja and charas.*—It has also been suggested that *ganja* and *charas* should be dealt with like other injurious drugs in a manner analogous to that prescribed in the "Dangerous Drugs Act of England." The question is one of grave importance but it is not included in the terms of reference to the Committee. We consider it necessary to mention the proposals as requiring careful consideration; but we would suggest that the problem is one which must be dealt with for India as a whole and not for a single province. Restrictions could only be successfully imposed by checking the import of these drugs at the frontiers of India.

(6) *Drinking liquor in shops.*—Another means suggested to us as working in the interests of temperance is the abolition of "on" licences, i.e. to forbid consumption of liquor in the shops. From the 1st April, 1921, this experiment is being actually tried in Benares where also liquor is now sold only in sealed bottles. The experiment has not been working long enough to permit of any definite conclusions being drawn and as the "sealed bottle" system is also being tested it will be difficult to distinguish the separate results of the double experiment and to say which of the two factors has affected consumption.

Some of the evidence received suggests that the prohibition of consumption in the shop will tend to reduce consumption, especially among the more respectable classes, but on the other hand evasion is easy and there is also the danger of introducing drink to homes where it might not otherwise have gone.

The experiment is, however, one which should be tried and the Committee recommends that it should be introduced to start with, in two other cities, one large the other small, the results being compared with those in Benares. If these experiments succeed, the restriction could be gradually extended elsewhere. The two cities suggested for the experiment are (1) Lucknow and (2) Etawah.

(7) *Maum sweets.*—Complaints have been received, more specially from Benares, of the sale of sweets mixed with *bhang* by ordinary sweet vendors. The Committee merely draws attention to the subject because the practice, if it exists, can be dealt with adequately under the existing law.

(8) *Clubs.*—The question of clubs has been raised in several references to the Committee. It has not been shown that bogus clubs for drinking purposes only have spread in these provinces; but there are grounds for considering that some clubs have been very lax in carrying out the rule forbidding sales to non-members and in other evasions of the law. We consider that the question is one which should be dealt with by the Excise department. The department does not appear to have any list of recognized clubs and some form of registration, or in special cases even licensing, may be advisable.

Amendments suggested in the Excise Act.

45. The Committee would recommend the following additions and alterations in the Excise Act:—

(a) *Section 23(1).*—The Committee considers that it is inadvisable to allow persons under 16 years of age to be employed in liquor shops. The present age limit of 14 should therefore be raised to 16.

(i) *Section 60.*—The maximum imprisonment which can be given under section 60 for offences, other than those relating to opium, is three months. It has been urged that this is entirely inadequate to serve as a deterrent in certain cases. As restriction on the traffic of excisable articles are increased, the necessity for enhanced punishment becomes obvious. The Committee therefore recommends that the maximum imprisonment prescribed should now be one year, and double of that, as provided by section 69, on subsequent convictions. At the same time the Committee feels that the present criticism is directed not so much against the maximum prescribed as against the inadequacy of the punishments generally imposed to which allusion has been made in chapter VIII.

(ii) *Section 74.*—It has been represented that the power of compounding offences now given to excise officers should be curtailed as being liable to lead to unduly light penalties and as being misunderstood by the more ignorant licensees, who are apt to suspect misappropriation of a money fine imposed without a proper trial. While realizing the advantages of a speedy decision the Committee would recommend that in all cases in which excise officers propose to compound an offence the papers should be sent to the magistrate having jurisdiction, and the offer to compound communicated through him.

(iii) Paragraph 9 of this report dealt with the question of avoiding the growth of vested interests. As there suggested a section should be added on the lines of section 44A of the Bengal Excise Act.

46. The Committee proposes the following amendments in the rules framed

Amendments suggested under the Excise Act and given in the Excise Manual :—
in the rule.

(i) *Rule 84.*—In view of the greater restrictions we desire to put on the sale of excise articles, the provision for extending the closing hour on the payment of a fee should be abolished.

(ii) *Rule 86 (9) (1)* forbids sales to persons under 16 years of age. The Committee considers that the same rule should be applied to vendors of *tavi*. It would go further and in harmony with the principle of the Children Act in England, would prohibit the admission of such persons (except members of the family of the vendor) into an excise shop during the hours of sale. The vendor should be held responsible for a breach of the rule.

(iii) *Rule 86 (11)* forbids, *inter alia*, the holding of entertainments. It is in the knowledge of some members of this Committee that *panchayats* are sometimes held in liquor shops. These often hold protracted sittings, and result in heavy drinking and undesirable excesses. The Committee would therefore prohibit the holding of *panchayats* in liquor shops.

(iv) *Rule 99* should be so worded as to make it incumbent on the Excise Officer to give notice to the Commanding Officer of the renewal as well as of the original giving of licences.

(v) *Rule 101(6).*—The Committee would draw attention to this rule as it is informed that the periodical enquiry* enjoined by it has not often been held.

- (vi) *Rule 190(5).*—The Committee would also draw attention to this rule which requires the district annual report to state in what manner local opinion has been consulted in licensing shops. We would suggest that the provincial annual report should also deal with this subject.
- (vii) *Rule 255.*—In conformity with the general principle of decreasing facilities for drinking, we would recommend that the power given to Collector by rule 255 should be exercised very sparingly. It has been brought to our notice that members of the depressed classes are particularly apt to take advantage of this provision.
- (viii) *Rule 261(2)* should be modified so as to provide that the same fees should be levied on restaurant and hotel bar licences as on shop licences for consumption on and off the premises.
- (ix) *Rule 298(1).*—Prior to the year 1906 the strength of the liquor sold in these provinces was “Proof Spirit” and “25 U. P.” The Indian Excise Committee considered these strengths to be too high and the sale of Proof Spirit was discontinued and a weaker liquor at 50 U. P. was introduced. We consider that the time has now come when, in the interest of temperance, a further reduction should be made in the strength of the liquor sold, on the lines suggested in paragraph 258 of the report of the Indian Excise Committee. The Committee would recommend a reduction of the 25 U. P. liquor to 35 U. P. Further, we think it would be an administrative convenience to have only one kind of liquor sold in a district. In a very large number of districts there is practically no demand for the 50 U. P. liquor. In these places only the 35 U. P. liquor need be sold. In any district, however, where there is an appreciable demand for the weaker liquor, the 50 U. P. liquor should also be sold, separate shops being provided for the two kinds of liquor.

47. In the resolution on the Excise Administration report for the year 1919-20. His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler has expressed
 Conclusion the hope that the growing desire for a share in general administration will manifest itself in a more active co-operation on the part of the public with the officials in matters relating to excise.

The Committee trusts that its proposals for the grant of a real and substantial share in the administration of excise may stimulate public interest in the many problems connected with it and so aid in realizing the aim expressed by His Excellency. They would add an expression of their hope that excise officials will welcome any genuine and intelligent co-operation by members of the public in the carrying out of their difficult task.

A. W. PIM.
 GOKARAN NATH MISRA.
 H. W. GILL.
 C. PHILLIPS CAPE.
 M. AFZAL.
 T. GIBB.
 PANNA LALL.

STATEMENT.

Comparison with other provinces

Head	United Provinces	Bengal	Madras	
Population ..	105,300	78,567	1,257	
Population (thousand) ..	10,530	78,567	1,257	
Number of districts ..	43	27	23	
Area of district (square miles) ..	2,207	2,721	2,153	
Gross revenue, 1919-20 (lacs) ..	171.47	150.23	501.42	53
Gross excise charges, 1919-20 (lakhs) ..	5.60	13.53	22.53	1
Net percentage of gross excise charges to gross revenue ..	3.6	7.0	4.2	
Salaries and allowances, 1919-20 (lacs) ..	4.75	10.84	Not available	
Control and controlling charges ..	1.33	1.60	Ditto	Not available
<i>Number of retail shops</i>				
COUNTRY SHOPS ..	3,973	1,121	8,047	1,000
OPEN ..	1,024	823	603	
TEMPERATE ..	3,203	1,541	105	
TEMPERATE ..	2,163	2,068	19,711	7
Total ..	10,892	5,553	17,804	110
<i>Establishment</i>				
Superintendent ..	1 Excise Commissioner.	1 Excise Commissioner.	1 Excise Commissioner.	1 Excise Commissioner.
	1 Deputy Commissioner.	3 Deputy Commissioners.	4 Deputy Commissioners.	4 Deputy Commissioners.
	9 Assistant Commissioners.	29 Excise Superintendents.	13 Assistant Commissioners.	17 Excise Superintendents.
	(Proposed 20)	61 Inspectors.	45 Inspectors.	..
		24 Assistant Inspectors.	24 Assistant Inspectors.	..
Subordinate ..	150 Inspectors ..	255 Sub-Inspectors ..	604 Sub-Inspectors ..	435 Sub-Inspectors ..
	375 Peons ..	123 Petty officers ..	25 Petty officers ..	1,173 P ..
	(Proposed 317)	160 Peons ..	3,097 Peons ..	..
<p><i>Notes</i> — Part of excise duties only</p> <p>One Assistant Commissioner is Personal Assistant to Excise Commissioner.</p> <p><i>Notes</i> — Salt is combined with excise. Salt duties are levied only on preventive only Inspectors are gazetted officers. One Excise Superintendent to each district. The Inspectors are Assistants to Superintendent for control of staff. The Sub-Inspector coincides with Inspector in United Provinces, one Superintendent is Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Excise and Salt.</p> <p><i>Notes</i> — Salt combined with excise. One Assistant Commissioner is Assistant Secretary to Board of Revenue. Assistant Commissioners correspond to the same officers in United Provinces and Excise Superintendent, Bengal. The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors assist in control of staff. The land revenue system, which accounted for 247 lakhs of revenue, explains large staff.</p> <p><i>Notes</i> — Salt combined with excise. One Assistant Commissioner is Assistant Secretary to Board of Revenue. Assistant Commissioners correspond to the same officers in United Provinces and Excise Superintendent, Bengal. The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors assist in control of staff. The land revenue system, which accounted for 247 lakhs of revenue, explains large staff.</p>				

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRHA AND OUDH.

No. 3887/X—98.

R E S O L U T I O N .

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Naini Tal, the 13th September, 1921.***Provincial Development Loan.****Facilities offered by the Imperial Bank of India.**

THE ordinary method of subscribing to the United Provinces Development Loan is set out in notification no. 3866/X—98, dated the 12th September, 1921. There may, however, be cases of investors who feel that by a prolongation of the period of payment they will be enabled to take up a larger amount of the loan, or who need temporary accommodation to enable them to use the loan as an investment. To meet such cases the Imperial Bank of India offer to approved constituents the facilities set out in the enclosed memorandum. In giving publicity to the Bank's scheme the Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of their public-spirited offer and to convey his thanks to the Managing Governors.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST UNITED PROVINCES BONDS.

6% Limited-option (Five-Twenty years) Income-tax-Free Bonds

THE Bank is prepared to give advances at any of its branches to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

- (1) The Bank will advance 88 per cent. of the amount applied for, the borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.
- (2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus, if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 22 months.
- (3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
- (4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
- (5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance.

- and, on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.
- (6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5-per cent. margin.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA, 31st August, 1921.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (*Offn.*)
Managing Governors.

No. 3912/X—101.

R E S O L U T I O N .

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 13th September, 1921.

Provincial Development Loan.

OBSERVATIONS.—In inviting the attention of all officers to the first Provincial Loan, the ordinary procedure for subscribing to which is set out in notification no. 3866, dated the 12th September, 1921, the Governor in Council asks for their cordial support towards making it a success. The objects for which funds are required are detailed in the notification and will make for the general and economic development of the province which is admittedly backward in many respects. His Excellency in Council is confident that officers of all grades will wish to support the loan and to apply their savings for investment in it; at the same time he feels that many officers may not be able for various reasons to subscribe in the ordinary way, and that they will welcome an arrangement which will enable them to subscribe by monthly deductions from their pay. Recognizing that any measures in this direction will be a practical encouragement to officers to render assistance, His Excellency in Council has accordingly caused to be prepared a scheme which is described in Appendix A to this resolution, and which enables any Government servant serving in the province, whose pay bill comes under the audit of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, to obtain United Provinces Bonds by payment of the amount applied for in nine instalments to be deducted from his pay bill.

2. The Governor in Council desires that the facilities offered by this scheme for subscribing to the Loan may, as soon as possible, be brought prominently to the notice of all officers, explanations being given, where necessary, regarding the procedure to be followed and the manner in which the form of application for the purchase of securities should be filled in.

3. Appendix B to the resolution contains detailed instructions in connection with the working of the scheme for Heads of offices in respect of members of their establishments and for gazetted and other officers who prepare their own pay bills. Immediate steps should be taken to circulate these instructions to all officers concerned.

4. Additional copies of the scheme and of the instructions should be obtained on indent direct from the Superintendent, Government Press, who is being instructed to comply with requests from Heads of offices. Copies of the

application form and the list of subscribers (forms A and B) can also be obtained from that officer.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Heads of departments, Commissioners of divisions, District Officers and District and Sessions Judges, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and the Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces, for information and necessary action.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

APPENDIX A.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

United Provinces Development Loan.

Six per cent. Limited-option (Five-twenty years) Income-tax-free Bonds. Issued at, Rs. 93 for every Bond of Rs. 100.

In the following description of the scheme, a Bond of Rs. 100 is taken as an example : subscriptions will however be accepted for any multiple of Rs. 100.

Monthly payments per Bond of Rs. 100—

						Rs. a. p.
First month's instalment	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
Seven monthly instalments of Rs. 10	..	..	..	..	..	70 0 0
Ninth instalment	..	..	..	..	..	18 0 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	93 0 0

First instalment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of October or November, 1921. Last instalment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of June or July, 1922. As soon as possible after the date on which the last instalment is paid, a promissory note for Rs. 100 will be transferred to the subscriber carrying interest from the 15th May, 1922, together with a cash payment on account of interest as follows :—

						Rs. a. p.
When the first instalment is paid in October	..	..	..	..	..	1 8 7
When the first instalment is paid in November	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 2

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. This scheme shall apply only to officers serving in the United Provinces whose pay bill comes under the audit of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

2. An officer may subscribe on the above terms for a Bond of Rs. 100 or for Bonds of higher denominations : in the latter case he may apply for a single piece or for more than one piece up to the total of the subscription. Subscriptions cannot be made for fractions of Rs. 100.

NOTE.—If the subscription is for Rs. 100 a single note will be issued : if the subscription is for Rs. 1,000, the subscriber may at his option receive 10 Bonds of Rs. 100 each, two Bonds of Rs. 500 each or one of Rs. 1,000.

3. An officer wishing to subscribe by this method should fill up the attached form A and cause it to be attached to the pay bill from which he wishes the first deduction of pay to be made. He must, as provided in the form, state clearly the full amount for which he is subscribing ; and the denominations of Bonds he requires.

4. Instalments will continue to be deducted from the leave allowance of a subscriber who proceeds on leave, unless he is specially permitted to withdraw from the scheme under the following rule :—

5. (a) On furnishing special reasons which appear to the Head of his office to be adequate and on giving one month's notice, a subscriber may withdraw from this scheme before

completing his instalments, and in that event he will receive back the amount he has already paid, but without interest.

(b) A subscriber ceasing to be employed in Government service before the payments are completed, may be repaid without interest the amount which he has paid in : provided that if he retires on pension he may continue his payments by deductions from his pension.

(c) If a subscriber dies before his subscriptions have been completed, his estate will receive the amount thereof with interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent.

6. Detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed by Heads of offices and the Accountant-General, United Provinces, in giving effect to this scheme are contained in Appendix B attached.

FORM A.

I wish to subscribe to the United Provinces Bonds to the extent stated below under the terms of the United Provinces Government resolution no. 2912, dated the 13th September, 1921, and authorize you to make the necessary deductions from my pay bill presented in each of the nine (9) months 1921 to 1922 inclusive, and to pay the amounts so deducted to the account of the said Loan.

(1) A promissory note of Rs. 100 at a cost of Rs. 10 in the first month, and Rs. 10 in each of the next seven months, and Rs. 13 in the ninth month.

(2) ^{Promissory note of Rs.} at a cost of Rs. in the first month and
^{Promissory notes aggregating Rs.} Rs. in each of the next seven months, and Rs. in the ninth month.

I further request that the allotment made in respect of this application may be issued in promissory notes of the following denominations :—

Promissory Note of Rs.

each

Promissory Note of Rs.

each

This is to be filled up only if more than one note is desired.

Dated

1921.

(Signature.)

APPENDIX B.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

(1)

Instructions for Heads of offices, in respect of members of their establishments.

1. All requests received up to the time of the preparation of the pay bill for September, 1921, should be entered in a list of subscribers (Form B) in duplicate, only columns 1, 3, and 4 being filled up.

2. The deductions from pay or salary desired should be made from the pay bill for September, 1921, to which should be attached the requests and a copy of the list referred to in paragraph 1 above with the amount deducted shown in the monthly column for September. This column should be totalled and the total amount should be deducted from the monthly pay bill at the foot below the "*net sum required for payment.*" Only the amount left after this deduction should be drawn from the treasury.

3. Both the copies of the list referred to in paragraph 1 above should be sent to the Accountant-General immediately after preparation of the pay bill. Each copy of the list should be signed by the Head of the office and he should certify upon them that all the subscribers mentioned in the list are borne on the staff of his office and that no other names have been included in the list.

4. One copy of the list sent to the Accountant-General under paragraph 3 above will be returned to the Head of the office by that officer after having allotted and entered a General Index number in column 2.

5. All requests received after the preparation of the pay bill for September, 1921, and pertaining to deductions beginning with the pay for October, 1921, should be entered in the copy of the list received from the Audit office under paragraph 4. These requests, together

with a copy of the list showing the amounts deducted from the pay bill, should be attached to the pay bill for October, 1921.

6. Immediately the pay bill for October, 1921, is prepared, two copies of the list prepared under paragraph 5, duly certified as prescribed in paragraph 3, should be sent to the Accountant-General, who will return one copy showing the General Index numbers allotted to the new subscribers.

7. The copy of the list received back from the Accountant-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 6, which will, of course, be a complete list of all subscribers in the particular office concerned, should be used in that office for the purpose of noting the monthly deductions against each subscriber. The Head of the office will then have a complete record of the deductions in his office.

8. The General Index numbers allotted by the Accountant-General should invariably be quoted against the subscriber in all forms or correspondence connected with his subscription to the loan.

9. To each pay bill relating to the pay for November, 1921, and subsequent months up to and including June, 1922, should be attached a copy of the list referred to in paragraph 7. The appropriate monthly column should be filled in and the column totalled. The total should be deducted from the monthly pay bill at the foot below the "*net sum required for payment.*" Only the amount left after this deduction should be drawn from the treasury.

10. Non-recoveries in any month owing to any cause should be explained against the name of the subscriber concerned in the lists attached to the monthly bills as well as in that of the Head of the office.

11. In case of transfer, retirement, etc., the particulars of the loan subscriptions with the subscriber's name and General Index number and the amount to be paid monthly should be entered in the last pay certificate.

12. In the office to which a subscriber proceeds on transfer a fresh entry should be made in the list of that office, special care being taken to quote correctly the General Index number of the subscriber.

In case of retirement, or of doubt as to the list on which the subscriber is to be entered, a reference should be made to the Accountant-General.

13. In case a subscriber is allowed to discontinue his subscription and claim a refund, an application should be made to the Accountant-General for authority to draw the amount, and when the money has been repaid a note should be made against the name of the subscriber in the list kept by the Head of the office as well as in the next monthly list sent to the Accountant-General. Thereafter, the name of the subscriber should be omitted from the list.

14. Immediately after the pay bill for June, 1922 has been prepared, the list kept by the Head of the office and referred to in paragraph 7 above should be totalled and it should be seen that each of the subscribers has paid up the full amount due.

15. A fresh list should then be drawn up filling up columns 1, 2, 3, 4, the total of column 5 and column 6 and forwarded to the Accountant-General.

16. On receipt of the securities from the Public Debt Office they should be carefully checked with the office copy of the list and distributed with the interest due to each subscriber, an acknowledgment being taken from him for this. The interest order will be for the whole of the cash payment due to the office and the amounts due to each individual subscriber will be ascertained and distributed by the Head of the office.

(2)

Instructions for gazetted officers and officers who prepare their own salary bills.

- 1 Fill in the request form, being careful to give your full name and designation as well as your address
2. State clearly the amount of the loan to which you wish to subscribe.
- 3 Attach the request to the pay bill in which you wish the first deduction to be made.
- 4 Make the deduction regularly from the "*net amount payable*" on your pay bills, and draw only the amount left after making this deduction
- 5 If you proceed on leave, see that this deduction is not stopped while you are on leave.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 10th September, 1921, is published for general information:—

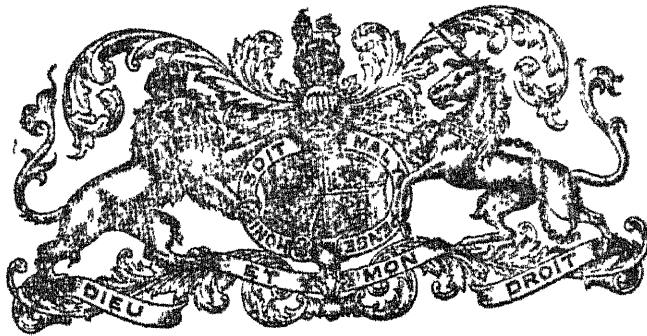
	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agra city	48	48	...	...
" district	19	19	...	...
Aligarh (Koil) city	42	21	...	...
" district	32	27	...	...
Almora	2	2	...
Azamgarh	270	277	...	...
Bahraich	259	267	...	...
Ballia	62	153	...	...
Bara Banki	65	44	...	...
Basti	87	73	...	...
Benares city	3	2	...	...
" district	2	3	...	...
Bijnor	45	45	...	...
Budaun	679	530	...	...
Bulandshahr	78	69	...	...
Cawnpore city	*	1	...	...
" district	*	4	...	...
Etah	*	9	...	...
Etawah	21	19	...	...
Fyzabad	93	83	...	...
Garhwal	92	49	...	...
Gonda	75(a)	...	...	...
Hardoi	48	48	...	...
Janspur	17	12	...	...
Jhansi city	30	22	...	...
" district	12	8	...	...
Kheri	562	439	...	...
Meerut city	10	10	...	...
" district	7	4	...	...
Mirzapur	*	174	*	3
Moradabad city	3	3	...	...
" district	631	631	...	...
Muttra	15	11	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district	127	99	...	...
Naini Tal	1	18	...	...
Pilibhit	148	110	...	...
Rae Bareli	1	1	...	...
Saharanpur	*	21	...	...
Shahjahanpur city	11	11	...	...
" district...	91	70	...	...
Sitapur	842	777	...	...
Sultanpur	11	9	...	...
Unao	65	65	...	...
Total	4,590	4,237	2	3

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 15th September, 1921

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Figures suspicious; enquiry has been made.

* Seizures were not reported.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part, in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.
DATED THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 31st August, 1921.

CORRIGENDUM.—In the table in paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Public Works department, resolution no. 264-E.A., dated the 6th May, 1920, against 11th year in the columns Overseas Allowance for Rs. 200 read Rs. 250, and in the columns Total for Rs. 975 and Rs. 1,075 read Rs. 1,025 and Rs. 1,125 respectively. This rate will have effect from the 30th April, 1921.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, COLONEL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

A. W. E. STANDLEY,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 17th September, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agra city	84	84	...	...
„ district	13	13	...	...
Aligarh (Koil) city	75	44	...	...
„ district	29	28	...	...
Allahabad city	8(a)	8(a)	...	...
Azamgarh district	217	159	...	...
Bahraich „	122	113	...	...
Ballia „	74	145	...	...
Bara Banki „	85	65	...	...
Basti „	55	46	...	...
Benares „	4	4	...	...
Bijnor „	150	150	...	...
Budaun „	1,128	994	...	...
Bulandshahr „	68	57	...	...
Cawnpore city	*	4	...	...
Etah district	*	27	...	...
Etawah „	30	30	...	...
Fyzabad „	91	63	...	...
Garhwal „	183	159	...	...
Ghazipur „	122	67	...	...
Gonda „	62	40	...	...
Gorakhpur „	22(a)	58(a)	...	...
Hardoi „	95	95	...	...
Jaunpur „	6	6	...	...
Jhansi city	34	19	...	...
„ district	18	16	...	...
Kheri „	572	497	...	...
Meerut city	13	11	...	...
„ district	14	11	...	...
Mirzapur „	*	10	...	...
Moradabad city	9	9	...	...
„ district	1,028	1,028	...	...
Muttra city	4	4	...	...
„ district	5	5	...	...
Muzaffarnagar district	109	110	...	...
Naini Tal „	1	1	...	...
Pilibhit „	181	110	...	...
Rae Bareli „	1	1	...	...
Saharanpur „	*	42	...	...
Shahjahanpur city	9	9	...	...
„ district...	272	193	...	...
Sitapur „	373	346	...	...
Sultanpur „	24	13	...	...
Unao „	48	48	...	...
Total	5,438	4,942	...	...

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 22nd September, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week.

* Seizures not reported.

No. 2410/XV.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The 10th September, 1921.

A committee was recently appointed by Government to consider the question of affiliating to the Allahabad University the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore. The report of the committee has now been received, and is herewith published for the purpose of eliciting opinion. Any suggestions or criticisms in relation to it should be addressed to the Deputy Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries department, so as to reach him on or before the 24th of November, 1921.

2. The Governor acting with his Ministers, thanks the President, Members, and Secretary of the Committee for a very interesting and useful report.

3. Copies of the report are on sale at the Government Press, Allahabad.

By order,

A. B. REID,

Deputy Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee appointed to consider the question of affiliating to the Allahabad University the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore.

WE, the members of the Committee appointed in Agricultural department resolution no. 80-I., dated the 1st April, 1921, to consider and report whether the affiliation of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, and the Agricultural College Cawnpore, to the Allahabad University is desirable, have the honour to submit our report. We met at Naini Tal on the 23rd of June, 1921, with the exception of Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, who was prevented by illness from attending but is in agreement with our report, which he has signed, we were all present. A further meeting for the discussion of a few points which were raised by certain of us when the draft report was sent us for approval, was held at Lucknow during the recent Council session. The conclusions which our report embodies are unanimous.

Introductory

2. In considering the question presented to us, we took into account the history of both Colleges in the matter of affiliation. We noted that affiliation of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, to the Allahabad University was effected in 1894, but that no advantage was taken by the College of any of the privileges of affiliation, and that it ceased to be affiliated in 1905, when the Faculty of Engineering was abolished by vote of the Senate; and we traced the course of various proposals to renew the University connection and place it on a more satisfactory basis. These proposals generally took the form of questions and resolutions put by private members of the local Legislative Council; but one official proposal upon the subject was received in 1915, from the College authorities themselves, advocating affiliation in respect of the Civil Engineering class. In the case of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, besides observing the occasions on which the question of affiliation was raised in the Legislative Council,

History of the question.

we noted the proposal of the Governing Body of the College, which was made in 1911, to affiliate to the University the senior of the two College courses, and the decision of the Local Government on this proposal, which is contained in its resolution no. 966/I—487, dated the 6th April, 1914, to the effect that, in deference to the counsel of the Government of India, affiliation could not then be carried out, but that its possibility at some future date would be borne in mind. We noted also a later resolution of the Local Government upon the same subject (no. 165-L., dated the 21st September, 1911), the important words of which, for our purpose, were these :—“ Ultimately, when the study of agriculture becomes an aim in itself, the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that affiliation will benefit both the Agricultural College and the University. It will benefit the University by widening its interests. It will benefit the College by bringing in outside criticism, and by preventing it from degenerating into a merely departmental concern.” We followed the course of the discussions of the Pusa, Simla, and Poona Conferences of 1916-17, which gave it as their final opinion that the question of affiliating agricultural colleges was one for the decision of Local Governments in accordance with local conditions. In the case of both Colleges we noted what the principal Commissions of recent years have had to say upon the subject of affiliating engineering and agricultural colleges, taking into special account, in the case of the Roorkee College, the findings of the Public Works Department Re-organization Committee. In considering the reports of these Commissions, we kept prominently in mind the final pronouncement of the former Legislative Council, made at its meeting of 24th July, 1918, that the report of the Calcutta University Commission was to be awaited before any further action was taken towards affiliating either College. We paid especial regard, therefore, to the report of this Commission, not however forgetting that it was drawn up with special reference to conditions prevailing in Calcutta and Bengal.

Unions of the
Boards of In-
dustries and
Agriculture,
and the College
Governing
Bodies.

3. We were aided in our deliberations by being in possession of the views of the Governing Bodies of both Colleges, and of the Boards of Industries and Agriculture, all of which had responded to our invitation to express their opinion. These opinions are here reproduced in the words in which they were given to us. The opinion of the Board of Industries was as follows :—

“ The question of affiliation of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, to the Allahabad University came up for consideration. The members unanimously resolved that it was advisable to affiliate the Agricultural College and the Thomason College, Roorkee, to the Allahabad University.”

The Board of Agriculture resolved—

“ The Board consider that the creation of a Faculty of Agriculture in the University, the institution of a degree in agriculture, and the affiliation of the Agricultural College to the University, are desirable, the essential preliminary being to remove the two years' vernacular course.”

The Governing Body of the Agricultural College resolved—

“ The creation of a Faculty of Agriculture in the University, institution of a degree in agriculture and affiliation of the Agricultural College to the University are desirable.” (Rao Baij Nath Das alone dissented from this resolution, wishing it to be recorded that he preferred not to express any opinion without further consideration.)

The Advisory Council of the Roorkee College sent us the following account of the discussion which they had upon the subject at their meeting of the 25th of May :—

“The Council discussed the matter of affiliation at great length. They were all unanimously of opinion that, instead of affiliation, the College should be made a University of Civil Engineering and grant its own degrees.

“If this is not feasible, four members, Messrs. Standley, Beatson, Sanders, and Wood, thought that the university should, if practicable, grant an engineering degree by establishing a Chair of Engineering at the University. The passed students of the College who have already received the College Diploma will be at liberty to take the examination for this degree, if they wish to do so. This step would leave the College as it is at present. In the event of the University degree not being a practical proposition, they would suggest, then, that the College should make the students who have obtained a certain percentage of marks Fellows of the College, and those who obtain a lower percentage Associates of the College.

Other members of the Committee did not agree with this. The Council is unanimously of opinion that the College might be affiliated under the following conditions :—

- (a) The College as a Government institution would still continue under the Advisory Council, and the arrangements for finance, organization, and administration would remain as at present. Affiliation would extend to the Engineer classes alone.
- (b) The College Entrance Examination would be continued as a Competitive examination, for the admission of the number of candidates already fixed by Government. The present courses, practical work, and examinations would be continued, with such improvements as might, from time to time, be prescribed by the Faculty.

The question of the re-admission of students failing to qualify at the end of their first or second year's course would continue to rest with the College authorities, as at present.

Marks would still be published for all College work, and, although the University lists are merely classified lists, arrangements could probably be made for the Registrar to supply the Principal with the marks gained by candidates, so that a final order of merit could be prepared and issued for the awarding of Government apprenticeships and appointments.

- (c) Affiliation would not affect the right of the College authorities to make their own selection of candidates from those eligible for admission.
- (d) There would be no objection to the College Entrance Examination being held in June, as at present. This would enable a student to sit for this examination immediately after passing his Intermediate in April, and consequently, if he failed to gain admission into Roorkee, such a student could still continue without interruption to read for the B.A. or B.Sc. degree.
- (e) The Faculty of Engineering would deal with a special branch of professional education, as is the case with the present Faculty of

Medicine. The position of the Thomason College in the University after affiliation would be similar to that of the Medical College, Lucknow, and it should be possible to form a Faculty of Engineering on the lines of the existing Faculty of Medicine, ensuring adequate representation of the College staff.

Three-quarters of the Faculty should consist of recognized Civil Engineers, including the Civil Engineering Professors of the College."

Explanation of the proposals of the Roorkee College Advisory Council.

4. The only one of these opinions on which any explanatory remarks are necessary, is that of the Advisory Council of the Roorkee College. Three alternatives were, it is clear from the report of their discussion, considered. The first, which was unanimously adopted by the Council, is the one which the Council prefer above all others; under it the College would not be affiliated, but would itself become a university with the power of granting its own degrees. The second course, that of establishing a university Chair and degree in engineering, was proposed for consideration only in the event of the rejection of the first course as impracticable, and it had the support of only four members of the Council. If it were adopted, the University would have to be asked to establish a Chair of Engineering and grant a degree, without being given any voice in the control of the courses or the teaching in the College. The third course—that of affiliation under certain clearly defined conditions—is the one which the Council as a whole would like to see adopted, if their scheme for the establishment of a separate university at Roorkee is rejected.

Examination of the proposals of the Roorkee College Advisory Council.

5. We opened our discussion by considering the Roorkee College Advisory Council's report; but we did not discuss at any length the proposal of the Council to establish a separate university at Roorkee. In our opinion, the staff at Roorkee is at the present time on a scale insufficient to warrant consideration of the proposal to establish a separate university there; and the cost of providing all the varied requirements of university life and work would at the present time almost certainly be prohibitive. Possibly, the future may have in store for the present College the status of a self-contained University of Engineering; more probably it will provide for the association of the Roorkee College with some new university, nearer its doors than Allahabad University. These, however, we consider, are essentially questions to be left for the decision of the future; and we did not feel called upon seriously to discuss the proposal to convert the Roorkee College into a university at the present time. The second proposal, again, which was not accepted by the majority of the Council, did not detain us long. It is not easy to see what purpose would be served by establishing under such conditions a Chair in a single branch of engineering at the University centre; and the University, in our opinion, would not be likely to consent to give a degree in engineering to Roorkee students on such terms as those proposed. The third proposal of the Advisory Council was considered by us at length, since on its decision depends the answer to the question which has been put to us, whether affiliation is desirable. If this proposal is accepted, affiliation or association in some form or other will almost certainly have to be recommended for the Cawnpore as well as for the Roorkee College; since the principles underlying the proposal to affiliate are the same in the case of either College. It will be convenient here to state that with a few exceptions and qualifications which are specifically mentioned, the conclusions which we have reached apply equally to either College; our

recommendations, therefore, where the contrary is not stated, are to be understood as governing both cases.

6. Two of the chief advantages which any educational institution may expect to gain from affiliation to a university are the widening of the outlook of its teachers and pupils, consequent upon their association in various ways with the teachers and students of a university, and its own regulation and control by a university in accordance with university standards. A third advantage of affiliation, though this is not one which we considered at any great length in our discussion, is that it gratifies the natural desire of the majority of college students, of whatever class, that their work at college may entitle them to sit for an examination for a university degree. We do not doubt that such a desire exists, and is widespread; nor does it surprise us. Of these advantages, university control and the right to send its students for degree examinations are not denied to an affiliated college, whatever its geographical distance from its university may be; but enjoyment of the first advantage, that of association in the corporate life of a university, is obviously to a large extent dependent upon proximity between college and university. It is a serious drawback to a proposal to affiliate a college that the teachers and students of the college will, by reason of its situation, come but little into contact with those of the university, and that such of the teachers as are members of university bodies will find it difficult to be regular in attendance at university meetings. In view of the distance which separates both Roorkee and Cawnpore from Allahabad, we have carefully considered this drawback. The Public Works Department Re-organization Committee, indeed, considered the remoteness of Roorkee College from Allahabad to be a fatal objection to its affiliation, since they gave distance as the first of the arguments on which they based their opposition to the affiliation of the College. Our own conclusion, however, differs from theirs. There are many colleges affiliated to Allahabad University at the present time which are even farther away from Allahabad than Roorkee, e.g. the colleges of the Central Provinces; no doubt these colleges find their distance from the University troublesome; but they have none the less regarded the privileges of affiliation as valuable. We fully recognize the disadvantages which remoteness must impose in the case of both Roorkee and Cawnpore Colleges, but there are methods, to which we shall refer later, by which these disadvantages can be mitigated, and we do not consider the obstacles to affiliation to be insuperable.

7. Nor, again, are we convinced by the other objections which the Public Works Department Re-organization Committee urged against the affiliation of the Roorkee College. Some of these objections we deal with in various passages of our report; others we have not thought it necessary to rebut. All the objections taken by that Committee seem to us, as to the Boards of Industries and Agriculture and the Governing Bodies of both Colleges, to be outweighed by the advantages of affiliation. In addition to the advantages which we have instanced above, there is the advantage to the university, of the wider scope and variety of its teaching, gained by the establishment of degrees in new departments of learning. We are not deterred by the fate which overtook the affiliation of the Roorkee College to the University in the year 1905; for, during the eleven years that the College was included in the list of affiliated institutions, it made no effort to exercise any of its privileges. Its affiliation was purely nominal; no degree in engineering was established, no course in engineering was prescribed by the

It is drawn from the
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Our conclusion
that, subject to
the provision of
certain safeguards,
the advantages of
association with a
university outweigh
all disadvantages.

University, and the Faculty remained throughout a *nominis umbra*. We are not proposing affiliation of this bloodless type for either of the Colleges. We propose, as is explained later, to make association with the University a reality.

A possible alternative to affiliation in the case of the Roorkee College, which draws students from large areas of India, would be the conversion of the College into a purely imperial institution, under the immediate control of the Government of India. If this were done, the lack of connection with any university would perhaps scarcely be felt, so far as the credit of its examinations were concerned. We have considered this alternative, and desire emphatically to reject it. Quite apart from the consideration of the advantages of affiliation enumerated in this report, we would point out that the Roorkee College is an institution of which this province is justly proud, and that the transfer of the College would be deplored as a provincial misfortune.

It is our unanimous opinion, therefore, that in order to secure, both for the Colleges and the University, the advantages which we consider, proceed from affiliation, some form of association between the two Colleges and the Allahabad University should be established—in respect of the Civil Engineering class of the one College, and the senior Agricultural course of the other—subject to certain safeguards which we describe in the paragraphs which follow. Our recommendation as to the association of the Cawnpore College with Allahabad University should, throughout our report, be understood as in no sense precluding the abandonment of the Allahabad connection in favour of union with a University of Cawnpore, should a university be established at the latter place, as we are informed is possible.

Necessity for the creation of independent Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture.

8. The safeguards which we desire to see provided relate to the establishment and the composition of strong and independent Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture, and to the places of meeting of these Faculties and their respective Boards of Studies. That the creation of such independent Faculties is necessary, if the association of the Colleges with the University is to be a success, we have not the slightest doubt. We are aware that in some other universities of India control of technical branches of education, such as engineering and agriculture, is entrusted to a Faculty of Science; but we are convinced that under such arrangements there is a danger, even if only an occasional one, of the sacrifice of the interests of technical to those of general scientific education. The Governing Bodies of both of our Colleges, and the Board of Agriculture also, thought it necessary, in the opinions which they expressed to us, to stipulate for the creation of independent Faculties for their respective subjects; and we entirely agree with them. We regard it as certain that association of the Colleges with the University could not succeed, if the Colleges were placed under the control of the University Faculty of Science.

Composition suggested for the Faculty of Engineering

9. The composition of the two new Faculties is a matter which received careful consideration by us, and the general principle on which we are agreed is that expert opinion must be strongly represented on each of the Faculties. In the case of the Engineering Faculty, we discussed the proposal contained in the report of the Roorkee Advisory Council that the Faculty should be composed of recognized Civil Engineers in the proportion of three-quarters of its total strength, and should include the Civil Engineering professors of the College. The proportion suggested by the Council seems to us unnecessarily high, and for three-quarters we would substitute a minimum of two-thirds; if this proportion

of the Faculty is reserved for Civil Engineers, we consider that the interests of civil engineering education will be amply safeguarded. We propose, therefore, that in the Statute constituting the Faculty of Engineering, it should be distinctly laid down that not less than two-thirds of the Faculty shall consist of Civil Engineers. With the remark of the Roorkee Advisory Council as to the inclusion of the College professors of Civil Engineering, we agree; and we think that other College professors besides those of Civil Engineering, and other members of the University of scientific attainments, might appropriately be included in the Faculty, together with distinguished ex-students of the College. We also recommend that the Chief Engineers, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Local Government, as well as the Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, should ordinarily be included.

In the past it has occasionally been objected that it would be impossible to constitute a satisfactory Faculty of Engineering in Northern India, owing to the paucity of properly qualified engineers. We recognize this difficulty, which will become less acute in course of time; but consider that it can be met, if the Faculty is recruited in the way we have suggested. We think that there is no necessity for the Faculty to be a large one, which would require the services of many engineers; but we leave the question of the size of the Faculty for the decision of the University.

10. In the case of the Agricultural Faculty, owing to the indefiniteness of the word "agricultural," it would be impossible to prescribe by Statute that any fixed proportion of the Faculty should consist of agricultural experts. We propose instead for consideration a membership which we think would prove satisfactory. We again see no need for a large Faculty; and the members might, we think, include the following:—The Director of Agriculture; the Principal of the Agricultural College; the Heads of the College Sections of Agriculture, Botany, and Chemistry; and one or two Deputy Directors of Agriculture. In addition to these experts, we would suggest for membership the Director of Industries, teachers from other Colleges of allied subjects such as Botany and Chemistry, and representatives of the leading Zamindars' Associations of the province and of both Chambers of Commerce. The matter, we recognize, is one for the decision of the University, which will, no doubt, add its own representatives; but we think that the composition of a Faculty on the lines which we have suggested might be recommended to it.

Composition suggested for the Faculty of Agriculture.

11. It is in our opinion essential that the Faculties which we have proposed should, together with their connected Boards of Studies, meet frequently at Roorkee and Cawnpore respectively. This is necessary, partly because it would be almost impossible for the teachers of the two Colleges, who are also members of the Faculties, to attend the meetings regularly, if they were always held at Allahabad, from which both Colleges are distant; and partly because the members of the Faculties who are unconnected with the Colleges would be brought into touch with them by coming to meetings *in situ*. The holding of meetings away from Allahabad would present no substantial difficulty. When the Lucknow Medical College was attached to the Allahabad University, the Faculty of Medicine met frequently at Lucknow; and, to take an instance from another province, the Faculty of Law of Dacca University is empowered by Statute to meet from time to time in Calcutta. We recommend, therefore, as one method of overcoming the disadvantages which distance imposes on both of the

Necessity for frequent meetings of the Faculties at Roorkee and Cawnpore respectively.

Colleges, that meetings of the Faculties at Roorkee and Cawnpore respectively should be frequent; at least one meeting, however, of each Faculty should be held annually at Allahabad.

Our recommendation that subject to the provision of the safeguards for which we have stipulated, some form of association between the Colleges and the University should be effected,

12. Subject to the acceptance of the safeguards which we have affirmed as necessary in the preceding paragraphs, we unhesitatingly recommend some form of association between the Colleges and the University, and the giving of degrees by the University to successful students of the Colleges. In reaching this conclusion and in considering what form such association should take, changes which it is proposed to effect in the constitution of the Allahabad University in the near future have been borne in mind. Our deliberations, indeed, have been conducted in circumstances materially different from those which confronted others who have considered the question before us; and we have been largely influenced by the proposal for the division of the University into two sides, which is included in a Bill which has recently been presented to the Legislative Council. One of the sides of the University, if the Bill passes into law, will be a teaching and the other an examining side. The latter will associate colleges with the University in future on conditions somewhat resembling those on which colleges are affiliated at present. In our re-commendations we have proceeded on the assumption that the projected re-organization of the University will be approved by the Legislative Council in the near future; but we shall in a later passage of our report briefly indicate the course which we should recommend in the event of failure to carry the proposed University re-organization into effect.

Proposed admission of both Colleges to the teaching side of the reformed University.

13. The teaching side of the University will be composed of a number of departments of teaching, which in the case of ordinary Arts and Science subjects will be conducted at the University headquarters. These departments will carry out the actual teaching of their own particular subjects, in accordance with courses drawn up by University Boards of Studies, under the general control of the Faculties concerned. The teaching staff will be appointed to these departments by the University; but in making such appointments the University will first have to consider the claims of teachers and senior lecturers already employed in the colleges in which departments of teaching are located. In the event, therefore, of the admission of the Roorkee and Cawnpore Colleges to the University as departments of technical teaching it would be the professors and lecturers of these Colleges mainly who would conduct the teaching in engineering and agriculture, but under university control and conditionally on their appointment to departments of teaching by the University. Such an arrangement would ensure the minimum of interference with the Colleges from without, and commands our warm approval. We therefore unanimously recommend that the association of the Roorkee and Cawnpore Colleges with the University should take the form of admission to the teaching side of the University, as soon as the reform of the University is complete. Since in the case of technical institutions the departments of teaching may be located either at Allahabad or elsewhere, the distance of the two Colleges from Allahabad does not preclude admission to the teaching side. We strongly recommend admission to this, rather than to the examining side, because the University connection will thereby be closer and more intimate. Our recommendation needs no qualification in the case of the Cawnpore College, although there is, as we have already said, a possibility that the association of this College with Allahabad University may have to be abandoned in the future in favour of association with a University of Cawnpore.

Association can be as easily relinquished on the teaching as on the examining side, and the breaking of the connection with Allahabad could be automatically effected by an Act which established a university at Cawnpore.

14. If our recommendation is adopted, the association of the Colleges on the teaching side can be effected without reference to higher authority. The Universities Act of 1904, which tied the hands of the Local Government in certain respects in dealing with Allahabad University, will be completely repealed by the passage into law of the Allahabad University Bill; and the repeal will leave the powers of the Local Government in dealing with Allahabad University unrestricted, except by the provisions of the new Act.

Powers of the Local Government to effect the proposed administration

15. In the event of the incorporation of the Colleges within the University, it appears to us that it will no longer be necessary to maintain in existence the advisory bodies which are at present attached to the two Colleges, viz. the Advisory Council of the Roorkee College and the Governing Body of the Cawnpore College. It is true that in the report of the Roorkee Advisory Council it is recommended that the Council should continue to exist; but this recommendation was, we think, made under a misapprehension. To whichever side of the reformed University the Roorkee College is attached, the creation of a Faculty of Engineering will be essential, and matters relating to the College will be determined by that Faculty, which will receive reports from the department of teaching in all cases which require its decision, if association is on the teaching side and such a department is in consequence set up. The same observations apply in the case of the Cawnpore College. A possible objection, which was considered by us, to the disappearance of the Governing Bodies is that the control over the two Colleges, which the public at present exercise through their representatives on these bodies, will be abolished. There is, however, little force in this objection; public opinion will be amply represented on the Court and the Academic Council of the reformed University, to which bodies the Faculties will be subordinate. We are, therefore, unable to endorse the recommendation of the Roorkee Advisory Council, and regard the abolition of the Governing Bodies of both Colleges as a necessary condition of their association with the University. In the case of the Cawnpore College this abolition will carry one decided advantage; we refer to the present arrangement whereby, under orders of Government, the heads of College sections are responsible to the Governing Body (of which they were formerly members), in consultation with the Principal, for the teaching side of their work. This dual control has not worked well in practice, and we shall welcome its disappearance along with that of the Governing Body.

Proposed abolition of the College Governing Bodies.

16. We now come to what we consider to be one of the most important of our recommendations. Opponents of the association of technical colleges with universities have always made much use of the argument that the university connection involves delay in the dispatch of business. This argument has some force, since in every university the bodies by which decisions of importance have ultimately to be taken meet with infrequency, and a certain amount of delay is in consequence inevitable. It is, however, impossible to expect important university bodies to meet frequently; and if it is found (although we hope that this will not be the case) that, in consequence of the association of the Colleges with the University, such matters as a change in syllabus are occasionally delayed, the inconvenience must be accepted. But in the re-organized University of Allahabad such delays would be largely obviated by rendering it possible for a Board of Studies to make a change at any time with the consent of a Faculty.

Proposed management of both Colleges by the University.

Delays are not all of one class, however; they are in our opinion at least as likely to be caused by multiplication of controlling authorities as by the unavoidable requirements of university constitutions. This leads us to our recommendation that the Roorkee and Cawnpore Colleges, besides being admitted to the teaching side of the Allahabad University, should be made over to the University to be managed and maintained by it. To effect this, it would be necessary for the Local Government to hand over to the University funds to the extent required for the upkeep of the Colleges, the sums so handed over annually being earmarked for the purposes of the two Colleges. We can see no financial objection to such an arrangement. Government already bear the entire cost of the two Colleges, and the subsidy to the University would not increase their burden. The advantages of the arrangement seem to us considerable, and are the same as those which have led to the transfer of the King George's Medical College to the Lucknow University, and to the desire recently expressed by the authorities of Canning College that their College may also be "managed and maintained" by the Lucknow University. It cannot be denied that in the present arrangements, whereby all matters relating to the management of the Colleges have to be referred to the Local Government, which in turn, even in the present reformed conditions, has to refer many of them to the Government of India, serious delay is involved, which results not infrequently in damage to the Colleges, as for instance, by delay in the matter of filling up important professorships. Were the Colleges managed and maintained in the way which we recommend, the single authority of the University would suffice for the settlement of almost all questions.

In discussing the abolition of the College Governing Bodies, we have already observed that the general public will have ample representation in the reformed University. Even if the management of the Colleges passes, as we desire, to the University, the public through the Legislative Council will remain the ultimate controllers of the Colleges, for the annual subsidy to the University on account of the Colleges would be voted by the Council, and the presentation to the Council of the University budget could be made the occasion of any suggestions relating to the management of the Colleges which public opinion might demand. It is, therefore, not a valid objection to our proposal to say that it deprives the public of the power of control over the Colleges which they at present exert through the Government. Nor do we see any reason why collegiate education in engineering and agriculture should any longer be managed by Government. Medical education of a collegiate standard has recently, along with the only Medical College of the province, been made over in entirety to the Lucknow University, and the argument which was accepted by Government in the case of that College seems to us apply with equal force to the case of the Roorkee and Cawnpore Colleges. But rejection, for any reason, of our suggestion for the management and maintenance of the Colleges by the University would not preclude their admission to it upon the teaching side, though it would in that case be necessary to obtain the University's approval to the employment of any members of the College staffs as teachers of the University in the department of teaching at the Colleges, and to place the control of the teaching in the hands of the University. As such an arrangement might present greater difficulties, we would ask that our suggestion should preferably receive the consideration of Government. We believe that University management will ultimately conduce to the welfare of both Colleges.

17. In objecting in the past to proposals to affiliate Roorkee College to the University, it has frequently been urged that a necessary consequence of affiliation would be the abolition of the Roorkee diplomas, which have justly obtained a high reputation throughout India. We have considered this objection, and agree that the abolition of these diplomas would be regrettable, but we do not admit that their abolition is implied in the association of the College with the University. In this connection it will be convenient to define the views which we hold as to the place of practical training in college engineering and agricultural education. It is our opinion that degrees should not be conferred, either in engineering or agricultural knowledge, upon candidates who have not given proof of their practical ability, by which we mean that they must have gained actual experience, in the one case in practical engineering undertakings, and in the other by a course in the art and practice of agriculture. If degrees were given upon the theoretical knowledge only of their recipients, the result, in our opinion, could only be that a number of men, in reality unfitness for their profession, would every year receive the University's guarantee of capacity in their respective subjects. The end of such a system would be the speedy depreciation of the University's degrees; and it is essential to guard against such a result. Our opinion that practical work must be taken into account in awarding engineering and agricultural degrees is unanimous. The Calcutta University Commission, it is true, in chapter XLVI of their report, considered that degrees in engineering science might, perhaps, in the case of the Sibpur College be given for theoretical knowledge only; though they proposed that it should be supplemented with a diploma subsequently obtained on the results of practical training. But we do not favour such an arrangement as this in the case of our own College of Engineering, since our desire is that the degrees of agriculture and engineering should represent the guarantee of the University that the holders of these degrees are practical engineers or agriculturists. In the case of the Cawnpore College, the question of diplomas does not arise, and the final reward of success in the practical and theoretical courses in agriculture should be simply a degree. In the case of the Roorkee College, however, since the diploma of the College possesses a public estimation a special value of its own we consider that the proposed student should still be granted the diploma before being admitted to a degree in engineering. We spent some time discussing the relation which should exist between the diploma and the degree; obviously, it might be found advisable to confer them at different stages of the engineering course; but we did not feel competent to reach any definite conclusions in the matter, other than those which have already been stated, viz. that the diplomas should be continued and that the degree, like the degree in agriculture, should not be conferred on a student who has not undergone a practical as well as a theoretical course. We think that it should be left to the new Faculty of Engineering to determine the conditions on which in future the Roorkee diplomas should be given.

18. Separate consideration is required of a few matters in which the circumstances of the two Colleges differ, and with these we shall now deal, in this section with those of the Roorkee, and in the following with those of the Cawnpore College. Roorkee College, at the present time, holds a competitive examination for the admission of students, and the continuation of this examination is urged in a passage of the Roorkee Advisory Council's report. We may here conveniently state that the other recommendations of that report, to which we have not yet referred, will not be discussed by us, since they are either inherent in our proposal or must be left to the decision of the Engineering Faculty after its constitution.

I proposed retention of the competitive Entrance examination of the Roorkee College.

We agree with the Advisory Council that this admission examination should be continued. All candidates cannot be accepted, owing to insufficiency of accommodation, and we consider that a competitive test is the most satisfactory method of eliminating those who have the least claim.

Ultimate removal of the vernacular course from the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, as a condition of association with the University

19. In their resolution upon the question of affiliation, the Board of Agriculture remarked that the essential preliminary to affiliation is the removal of the two years' vernacular course from the Cawnpore College. We agree that this two years' course, which is of a completely different standard from that of the new degree course, should not be retained at the College after its association with the University. There is also no necessity to keep the course at the College, since it can, without detriment to the work, be removed to an agricultural school or schools. We think, however, that it is not necessary to insist on the immediate removal of the course, if the making of arrangements for its accommodation elsewhere requires time; the University would, we hope, not object to such temporary retention, since the arrangements in connection with the class are separate from those of the rest of the College. With this qualification, we agree with the Board of Agriculture in the matter.

Necessity of the immediate abandonment by the staff of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, of the work of research into agricultural problems which they at present perform for Government.

20. The Agricultural College, Cawnpore, has in the past always fulfilled a double function. The teaching of the agricultural courses has been only one side of its work; the other, and at least as important, side has been the conduct of research into agricultural problems. We regard it as certain that the University will require the discontinuance of the research work which is at present carried out on behalf of Government by the College staff, as a condition of the admission of the College to the University. Indeed, we should ourselves, independently of the probable attitude of the University, advocate such a course; since the admission of the College to the University will enhance the importance of its teaching, which must suffer, as it is already suffering, from the imposition upon members of its staff of researches involving work for considerable periods at places distant from Cawnpore. In saying that this research work must cease, it is not our intention that research in the College laboratories should not be prosecuted; for research is an indispensable part of the higher studies of a university. Our meaning is that the use of the College staff as the agricultural research department of the Local Government must cease, if the College is to become a part of the University.

Desirability of providing special instruction in agriculture at intermediate colleges and classes

21. Admission to the Cawnpore College after its association with the University will be open only to those who have passed the intermediate examination; for we regard it as certain that this examination, or one of equivalent standard, will shortly be prescribed as the entrance test of the University. The setting up of this standard of admission will, in the case of this College, not be free from difficulty, since at least a few of the students who at present enter the College are not capable of passing the intermediate examination. We recognize it, indeed, as an unavoidable consequence of the association of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, with the University, that a certain useful type of student which under present conditions is freely admitted to the College, may in future, as a result of the changes which we propose, be debarred admission owing to its inability to pass an entrance examination of the present intermediate standard. This turning away of the comparatively unfit must, we fear, be accepted, if the provincial standard of collegiate education in agriculture is to be raised. But we are anxious to limit to the least possible extent the hardship that is involved. We are of opinion that, in order to prepare candidates, especially backward ones, for admission to the College in future, when the intermediate or equivalent

examination has become the test of admission, it is desirable to make provision for instruction in agricultural subjects at one or more of the intermediate colleges, or classes attached to high schools. Students of such colleges or classes who had received special instruction in agricultural subjects would stand a better chance of success in obtaining admission to the Agricultural College. The cost of making provision for such agricultural instruction at intermediate colleges and classes, especially in the matter of providing demonstration farms, would probably be considerable; and it might be necessary to confine the courses of instruction at first to one particular institution. Our wish is only to draw the attention of Government to the fact that the association which we propose between the Cawnpore College and the University involves certain difficulties in respect of the admission standard, and that it is desirable to meet these difficulties by making special provision for agricultural instruction in the pre-university stage.

22. We have now, with a single exception, completed the recommendations and remarks which we wish to make; the exception is that we have not yet mentioned the course which we think should be adopted with the Colleges in the event of the present proposals for the reform of the Allahabad University not maturing. If the University Bill fails to become law, the Colleges, if they are to be brought into any connection at all with the University, can only be affiliated under existing conditions. These conditions do not confer upon affiliated colleges advantages equal to those which will be conferred in future upon colleges associated upon the examining side, much less to those which colleges forming part of the teaching University will experience; and we have therefore carefully considered whether we should recommend affiliation of the Colleges upon existing terms. Our conclusion is that we should do so; since we think on the whole that the Colleges, even under existing conditions, lose more than they gain by their complete separation from the general system of higher education in the provinces. In making this recommendation we would emphasize the need for providing the same safeguards as we have recommended in the case of association with the reformed University, in the matter of the constitution of the Faculties and their places of meeting; and, since the constitution of these Faculties would require an increase in the number of Fellows of the University beyond that laid down in the existing Universities Act of 1904, a reference to the Government of India for the amendment of that Act would be necessary. The abolition of the College Governing Bodies would, however, be unnecessary and undesirable, since the University Faculties only prescribe courses for colleges affiliated under existing conditions and are not concerned with their management. We need not, however, elaborate discussion as to the course which we think should be followed if the Bill for the re-organization of the University fails; since we trust that the passage of that Bill into law at an early date is assured.

Our recommendation is to the effect that the course of instruction in the Colleges should be such as to enable them to take part in the examination of the Bill for the re-organization of the University.

23. We desire in conclusion to express our high appreciation of the services of Mr. A. B. Reid, I.C.S., our Secretary, in preparing the materials for our deliberation in an admirable and lucid note, and in drafting this report.

Conclusion.

H. M. R. HOPKINS. *Chairman.*

A. W. E. STANDLEY,

C. F. DE LA FOSSE,

V. N. MEHTA,

G. CLARKE,

ANAND SWARUP,

C. A. KING,

SHAHID HUSAIN,

IQBAL NARAIN GURTU,

Members.

16th August, 1921.

Explanatory note showing the way in which the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, could be treated as colleges of the University under the Bill to provide for the re-organization of the Allahabad University.

THE proviso to clause 48 of the Bill gives the reconstituted University power to treat any agricultural or other technical institution, wherever situated, as either "a college maintained by the University" or as "a college recognized by the University," under clause 35 of the Bill. The committee have recommended the adoption of the former course with the Roorkee and Cawnpore Colleges; but in either case the Colleges would be treated as integral parts of the teaching University of Allahabad. Although remoteness from the centre is a formidable obstacle, it is not an insuperable one; and it is better to overcome it, as far as possible, than to leave the Colleges in isolation. The former policy is in harmony with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission regarding the use to be made of technical institutions in the training of University students, particularly those taking agriculture or engineering (*vide* Chapter XXXIII, paragraph 123, and Chapter XLVI, paragraphs 69 to 72 of the Commission's report). Under the committee's proposal the departments of teaching in agriculture and engineering would be located respectively in these two institutions, and the residential portions of the Colleges would be "Colleges" within the meaning of definition (a) of clause 2 of the Bill. The staff would consist of "teachers" within the meaning of definition (g) of clause 2, and would include "teachers of the University" appointed by the University in accordance with definition (h) of clause 2. The Principal of either College [*vide* clause 2(e)] would still be the head of the College, in its restricted sense; while the heads of the departments of teaching would be the senior professors in the respective departments. The Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture would be constituted by the University in accordance with clause 8, sub-clauses (1) to (4) of the Statutes, and would consist of teachers in the departments of teaching, supplemented by teachers of allied subjects and persons, not being teachers, possessing expert knowledge. The Faculties would, subject to the control of the Academic Council, constitute committees of courses, recommend examiners, organize the teaching in the departments and regulate the conditions for the award of degrees and diplomas. The Academic Council, which is the general body of University teachers in control of the teaching and examinations of the University, would include teachers of these departments and persons with expert knowledge of the subjects of teaching concerned. While the Faculties and committees of courses might meet from time to time in the colleges, the Academic Council would always meet at Allahabad. Even in the case of the University of Dacca, the most self-contained of unitary universities, provision has had to be made, in accordance with the Calcutta University Commission's recommendation (*vide* Chapter XXXIII, section 113 of their report), for one of its Faculties to meet from time to time at Calcutta. Through the Faculties and the Academic Council both Colleges would be brought into contact with the members of other departments of teaching in the University. The Colleges would also be represented upon the executive Council of the University and upon its Court.

C. F. DE LA FOSSE.

Explanatory note showing the effect which the association of the Agricultural College with the University will have on the organization of the Agricultural department for Economic Research.

The Committee have recommended that the teaching staff of the Cawnpore College should be separated from the research staff as a necessary consequence of the association of the College with the University. This change has been regarded as inevitable by the Agricultural department for some time past. The separation has not been hitherto possible owing to various causes into which it is not necessary to enter here.

At the present time the heads of the scientific sections of the College are responsible for two distinct branches of work, to the Governing Body for teaching in the College, and to the Director of Agriculture for economic research, which entails absence from the College.

It is impossible to contemplate the cessation of research work on the improvement of important crops. The advancement of agriculture depends on this work.

The association of the Agricultural College with the University on the lines recommended by the Committee will render necessary certain changes in the organization of the research work of the Agricultural department, and it is to this that I desire to draw attention.

I wish to make it clear that the creation of a separate research staff and organization will be necessary, involving separate laboratory accommodation and experimental plots for research officers. The question has, therefore, to be faced of assigning a certain portion of the Agricultural College to the research staff.

The existing laboratories are insufficient for a separate research staff and a teaching staff, such as will be demanded by the University. When, however, the extensions sanctioned are complete it will be possible to hand over certain laboratories to the research staff.

A considerable amount of Agricultural Research, i.e. that dealing with the broad general problems of sub-tropical agriculture, such as that of the plant pathologist, the entomologist, and certain parts of Agricultural Chemistry and Bacteriology, can be carried out at Cawnpore, if laboratories are placed at the disposal of research officers in the Agricultural College.

When the research staff is separated from the teaching staff, I feel that more useful practical results will be obtained and a wider knowledge of the activities of the Agricultural department disseminated, if some of the specialists, i.e. those engaged on certain crops, work at places where that crop is an important one.

All Agricultural Research cannot be centralised in a province, such as the United Provinces, which contains many different agricultural tracts, each with its own distinct problems and crops. If it is so centralised, many of the specialists must be isolated from direct touch with the problems they are attempting to solve.

I therefore put forward for consideration in connection with the re-organization of research work which will arise as a result of association with the University, the desirability of establishing in a suitable environment for their work small research stations and laboratories for a certain number of research officers working on special problems and crops.

These research stations would be used as centres of instruction for senior students and others requiring special courses in the cultivation of different crops.

G. CLARKE.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1921.

No. 5268.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Simla, the 29th August, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR (IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.)

RESOLUTION.

The following papers are published for general information :—

I

*Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, no. 16, dated the 21st April, 1921,
regarding fiscal autonomy.*

We have the honour to report for your information that a resolution was passed in the Council of State on the 23rd February last in the following terms :—

“This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that His Majesty's Government be addressed through the Secretary of State with a prayer that the Government of India be granted full fiscal autonomy subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act.”

2. The last ten words of this resolution were substituted on the motion of our late Colleague Sir George Barnes for the words “under the direction of the Indian Legislature” which appeared in the Resolution as moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. We were unable to accept the Resolution in its original form as it proposed that in fiscal matters the Government of India should be subject only to the control of the Indian Legislature. We regarded this proposal as being inconsistent with the provisions of the Government of India Act. The Resolution as amended indicates the agreement of the Council of State with the views expressed on the subject of fiscal autonomy by the Joint Select Committee in its remarks on Clause 33 of the Government of India Bill. The Joint Committee pointed out that fiscal autonomy could not be guaranteed to India by statute without limiting the ultimate power of Parliament to control the administration of India and without limiting the power of veto which vests in the Crown. It took the view that fiscal autonomy could be assumed to India only by the acknowledgment of a convention, and it expressed the opinion that, in order that a convention of this kind might grow up, the Secretary of State should, as far as possible, avoid interference when the Government of India and the Legislature were in agreement and that his intervention, when it did take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government was a party.

3. We request that the Resolution may be laid before His Majesty's Government.

II.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, no. 70-Revenue, dated the 30th June, 1921.

I have received and noted on behalf of His Majesty's Government the Despatch of Your Excellency's Government, no. 16 (Department of Commerce), dated the 21st April, 1921, which communicated the resolution passed in the Council of State on 23rd February, 1921, recommending that His Majesty's Government should be addressed with a prayer that the Government of India be granted full fiscal autonomy subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act.

2. In this connection I would refer to my reply to the deputation from Lancashire received at the India Office on the 23rd March, 1921, forwarded with my Despatch no. 44 (Revenue), dated the 21st April, 1921, from which it will appear that I have, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, accepted the principle recommended by the Joint Committee in their report on clause 33 of the Government of India Bill.

III.

Extract from the reply of the Secretary of State to the deputation from Lancashire on the Indian Import Duties on Cotton Goods, received at the India Office on the 23rd March, 1921.

Now the last point that I want to draw your attention to is this. You, gentlemen, have quoted to me from one part of the room after another what happened in 1917; but I venture with great respect to point out to you that you have omitted the equally important events of 1919. This whole question was dealt with in 1919 when the Government of India Bill was under discussion. At the Joint Committee of both Houses which sat upon that Bill one of the members of the Committee moved an amendment to the Bill, that there should be no interference with any fiscal measure proposed by the Government of India. This was rejected on the ground that it was constitutionally impossible. The Joint Committee reported on this matter to both Houses of Parliament, and the Joint Committee's Report is so important that I venture, although it must be familiar to you, to read it to you again. "The Committee have given most careful consideration"—this was what Lord Selborne's Committee said "to the relations of the Secretary of State with the Government of India, and through it with the provincial Governments. In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor General in Council the Committee are not of opinion that any statutory change can be made, so long as the Governor General remains responsible to Parliament; but in practice the conventions which now govern these relations may wisely be modified to meet fresh circumstances caused by the creation of a Legislative Assembly with a large elected majority. In the exercise of his responsibility to Parliament, which he cannot delegate to anyone else, the Secretary of State may reasonably consider that only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement. This examination of the general proposition leads inevitably to the consideration of one special case of non-intervention. Nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between India and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall in the interests of the trade of Great Britain. That such a belief exists at the moment there can be no doubt. That there ought to be no room for it in the future is equally clear. India's position in the Imperial Conference opened the door to negotiation between India and the rest of the Empire, but negotiation without power to legislate is likely to remain ineffective. A satisfactory solution of the question can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs as an integral portion of the British Empire. It cannot be guaranteed by Statute without limiting the ultimate power of Parliament to control the administration of India, and without limiting the power of veto which rests in the Crown; and neither of these limitations finds a place in any of the Statutes in the British Empire. It can only therefore be assured by an acknowledgment of a convention. Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party."

Now these are very strong words which, except for some timely warning by my honourable friend the Member for Oldham, almost passed unchallenged in the House of Commons; but when the Bill came for third reading to the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, speaking on behalf of His Majesty's Government, pointed out the great change which had been instituted in these matters by what amounted to the grant of fiscal autonomy to India. I will read you his words if you like, but I am sure they must be familiar to most of you, and I do not want to waste your time. I can paraphrase them in the words of one of the speakers this afternoon: the people of India are plain humble people and they regard a promise as a promise; and, after that Report by an authoritative Committee

of both Houses and Lord Curzon's promise in the House of Lords, it was absolutely impossible for me to interfere with the right which I believe was wisely given and which I am determined to maintain—to give to the Government of India the right to consider the interests of India first, just as we, without any complaint from any other parts of the Empire, and the other parts of the Empire without any complaint from us, have always chosen the tariff arrangements which they think best fitted for their needs, thinking of their own citizens first. Nothing could be worse for what I have set my heart upon—India as a willing contented partner in the British Empire—nothing could be worse from that point of view than to promise her through the mouth of Parliament these rights and liberties, and then, when they are only accidentally applied, because of the sudden need for revenue which was never foreseen before the fall in the exchange took place suddenly, to say : “ We made a mistake in giving you this right ; we are now going to do the very thing that we said we would not do —interfere with your fiscal arrangements for the benefit of British trade.”

ORDERED that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1921.

No. 1909-F.E.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Opium.

Simla, the 13th September, 1921.

The following despatches to the Secretary of State for India, no. 21, dated the 4th March, 1921; and no. 28, dated the 18th March, 1921, with enclosures nos. 11-12 and 14-18, are published for general information:—

No. 21 of 1921.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Opium.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWIN MONTAGU,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Delhi, the 4th March, 1921.

SIR,

We have the honour to forward our views on the suggestions put forward by the Foreign Office in the correspondence forwarded by the Secretary in your Revenue and Statistics Department in his letters no. R. and S. 6478-20, dated the 17th September, 1920, no. R. and S. 8057-20, dated the 13th October, 1920, and no. R. and S. 8695-20, dated the 26th October, 1920.

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2. From the correspondence forwarded it appears that His Majesty's Government, in order to give effect to the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 1912 and generally to prevent the improper consumption of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs, have under consideration a draft form to be utilized in the exchange of letters with foreign countries on this matter, in which it will be stated that the exportation of specified drugs from the United Kingdom to all destinations has been prohibited except under licence, and that applications for the grant of licences for exportation will in future be considered only in those cases where the application is accompanied by a certificate previously issued under the authority of the Government of the country to which the export is made to the effect that they are satisfied that the consignment is required for legitimate medicinal or scientific purposes and will not be re-exported. The drugs specified are raw opium, morphine, cocaine, eegonine, and diamorphine (commonly known as Heroin) and their respective salts and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth of morphine or one-tenth per cent of cocaine, eegonine, or diamorphine. Our opinion is asked whether we would like arrangements similar to those proposed for the United Kingdom to be made on our behalf, and whether we would be prepared to grant reciprocity in the matter of issuing certificates for our own imports. We shall send to you shortly the report asked for in your despatch no. 98 Revenue, dated the 9th October, 1919, containing a comprehensive survey of the existing laws, regulations and practice with regard to the traffic in opium and other drugs, and reviewing the whole position in the light of the terms of the Hague Opium Convention. But the proposals contained in the correspondence referred to above can most conveniently form the subject of a separate despatch, since they appear to us to be entirely outside the proposals made in the terms of that Convention.

3. We are unable to understand why it is proposed to treat raw opium in the same manner as the other drugs mentioned in the draft note. We have never admitted, nor did the Opium Convention admit, that it should be so treated. Our views upon this subject are contained in our despatch no. 285, dated the 23rd November, 1911, and it may suffice in the present connection to give the following extracts from that despatch regarding the practice of opium-eating in India, as we are in full agreement with the views therein expressed.

"The prohibition of opium-eating in India we regard as impossible, and any attempt at it as fraught with the most serious consequences to the people and the Government. We take our stand unhesitatingly on the conclusions of the Royal Commission (for India) which reported in 1891, viz., that the opium habit as a vice scarcely exists in India; that opium is extensively used for non-medical and quasi-medical purposes, in some cases with benefit, and for the most part without injurious consequences; that the non-medical uses are so interwoven with the medical uses, that it would not be practicable to draw a distinction between them in the distribution and sale of the drug; and that it is not necessary that the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug, and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Even if it were possible to suppress the cultivation of opium in India, geographical and political limitations would place it beyond our power to prevent illicit import and consumption on a serious scale. The point is one which we do not propose to labour. But some useful light is thrown upon the use of opium by the results of the latest medical inquiry, conducted under our orders, into the drug habit in India. It will be seen from the statistics of lunatic asylums in India during 1909 that, among the cases of insanity caused by the use of intoxicants, the use of opium in all its forms is scarcely responsible for any appreciable number. While 10 per cent. of the cases are due to hemp in its various forms, 3.35 per cent. to alcohol and 1.26 per cent. to other drugs (principally cocaine), only 0.46 per cent. are due to opium. These figures are all the more remarkable when we contrast the old-established use of opium in India with the entire novelty of cocaine, coupled with the fact that the use of the latter has hardly penetrated yet beyond the limits of the large towns."

"The great majority of Indian opium-eaters are not slaves to the habit. They take small doses as required, and can and do give up the allowance when the need of it is past. Opium is in virtually universal use throughout India as the commonest and most treasured of the

household remedies accessible to the people. It is taken to avert or lessen fatigue, as a specific in bowel complaints, as a prophylactic against malaria (for which its relatively high anæsthetic content makes it specially valuable), to lessen the quantity of sugar in diabetes, and generally to allay pain in sufferers of all ages. The vast bulk of the Indian population, it must be remembered, are strangers to the ministrations of qualified doctors or druggists. They are dependent almost entirely on the herbat simples of the country; distance and the patient's acceptance of hardship standing in the way of prompt access to skilled medical relief. In these circumstances, the use of opium in small quantities is one of the most important aids in the treatment of children's sufferings. It is also a frequent help to the aged and infirm, and an alleviation in diseases and accidents which are accepted as incurable. To prevent the sale of opium except under regular medical prescription would be a mockery; to many millions it would be sheer inhumanity.

We still adhere to these views regarding the consumption of opium in British India, and we would add that the arguments apply with even greater force to the consumption of opium in Indian States. It would be a hopeless task to attempt to persuade the Indian Rulers to prohibit the practice of opium eating in Native States, and in practice it would also be impossible to compel them to do so. Since we do not consider it either advisable or necessary to restrict the consumption of opium in India to medical and scientific purposes we cannot be expected to take steps to secure that other nations shall so restrict the use to which Indian opium may be put.

4. That the "Opium Convention" held similar views is clear from the method in which they dealt with this question. They drew a clear distinction between the restrictions to be imposed upon raw opium as distinguished from prepared opium and from medicinal opium, morphine cocaine, etc., all of which are dealt with separately in 3 separate Chapters of the Convention. While the provisions of Chapter III regarding medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., provide in Article 9 that the contracting parties "shall enact pharmacy laws and regulations to confine to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale and use of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts" and "shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these drugs for any other purpose," no such provision is contained in Chapter I which deals with raw opium. The only provisions relating to the export and import of raw opium are Article 2 under which the contracting Parties are required to limit the number of towns, ports and other localities through which the importation or exportation of raw opium shall be permitted, and Article 3 under which the contracting Parties are required to take measures to prevent the exportation of raw opium to countries which shall have prohibited the entry thereof and to control the exportation of raw opium to countries which shall have limited the importation thereof, and Article 5 which provides that the contracting Powers shall not allow the export and import of raw opium except by duly authorized persons. In our despatch referred to in paragraph 2 above we shall show that before these provisions were made formally operative, they had been accepted and adopted by the Government of India for several years past, and that we have in practice gone further than the provisions of the Hague Opium Convention require. The Hague Convention contemplated the use of opium for other than purely medical and scientific purposes; it did not stigmatize the use of opium for such purposes as an abuse and it placed the responsibility for regulating the import of the drug upon the importing country. If any Government desires to restrict its importation of opium to the requirements of 'legitimate medicinal or scientific purposes' and asks us to allow to be exported to that country only the quantity which it considers sufficient for such purposes, we shall immediately agree to its proposal. But we are unable to accept the proposal that whether the importing Nation desires or not we should in every case inquire into the uses to which opium exported will subsequently be applied, and forbid the exportation under any circumstances of raw opium unless it is certified by the importing country to be required purely for medicinal or scientific purposes. The restrictions that we have already put upon the export of opium, and more particularly the stoppage of exports to China, has been the cause of an extra burden of over £4,000,000 of taxation in India. We are not prepared to accept the proposal which would merely result in the transfer of the present restricted trade in opium from India to other opium growing countries—a proposal moreover which runs contrary to the conclusions arrived at after

full consideration by the Hague Convention, the more particularly as no arguments are adduced in the correspondence forwarded to justify such a radical alteration in the decisions of that Convention.

5. As regards the other drugs referred to in the correspondence, we are prepared to accept the arrangement with one qualification to which we shall refer below. In order to give effect to it so far as exports from India are concerned, we are prepared to issue a notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 restricting the export of the drugs in question to cases where the consignment to be exported is covered by a certificate issued under the authority of the Government of the country concerned to the effect that it is required exclusively for legitimate medicinal or scientific purposes and will not be re-exported. It will be necessary that when we are notified of a country's adherence to the agreement we should at the same time be informed of the authority by which the necessary certificates will be issued. As regards imports into India we are prepared to arrange for the issue of similar certificates to would-be importers for presentation in the country from which the consignment is to be exported. It will be necessary for us to ask local Governments and Administrations for assistance in this respect and we are therefore not in a position at once to indicate the authorities who will issue the certificates. There is, however, one point with regard to which we must insist on a slight modification of the proposed agreement as a condition of our adherence to it. Considerable quantities of these drugs are imported as Government medical stores for re-export to countries outside India where Indian troops, political officers, etc., are employed. In these circumstances, it would not be possible for us to certify of any consignment imported on Government account that it is not for re-export, as a portion of it might well be re-exported. We therefore propose that in respect of consignments imported by a Government department on Government account the certificate which will accompany the indent for supply should contain no assurance that the consignment will not be re-exported.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble, Servants,

(Signed) CHELMSFORD.

„ RAWLINSON.
„ G. S. BARNES.
„ W. H. VINCENT.
„ MUHAMMAD SHAFI.
„ W. M. HAILEY.
„ T. H. HOLLAND.
„ B N, SARMA.
„ T. B. SAPRU.

No. 28 of 1921.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Opium

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWIN MONTAGU,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Delhi, the 18th March, 1921.

SIR,

In your despatch no. Revenue-98, dated the 9th October, 1919, you pointed out that under Article 23 (c) of the Peace Treaty the Members of the League of Nations had agreed to entrust the League with the general supervision of the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, that under article 295 of the Peace Treaty it had been agreed that the Hague Opium Convention of January, 1912, should be brought into force and the necessary legislation should be enacted without delay; that it is necessary for the Government of India, therefore, to review the whole position as regards the laws and regulations affecting opium, morphia and other drugs and to make such changes in these laws and regulations as may be necessary to give the fullest effect to the provisions of the Convention; that it is probable that His Majesty's Government will lay the proposals of the Government of India in this matter, along with those of the Colonies, before the League of Nations, so that the League may consider their adequacy or otherwise with due regard to the information which it will no doubt possess as to the proceedings of other nations; and in view of this you asked us to submit a report in the form of a comprehensive survey of the existing laws, regulations and practice, and to communicate at the same time in full detail the steps which we propose to take in order to bring these into conformity with the Convention. These matters have already formed the subject of lengthy correspondence with you in connection with the Shanghai International Opium Convention of 1909 and the Hague Opium Convention, 1912: and the report must, therefore, necessarily repeat and recapitulate much of the information contained in previous despatches. We propose to deal in this despatch with the production and export of 'raw opium' as defined in chapter I of the Convention and to address you later with regard to the other matters.

2. The first article of the Hague Opium Convention provides that—

"The Contracting Powers shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium unless laws and regulations on the subject are already in existence."

The cultivation of the poppy, the trade in opium and the opium habit existed in India long before the period of British rule, and the system of opium administration as it exists to-day has a basis in historical and political conditions which can only be alluded to in this report, but should not be overlooked. For over a century the Indian Government have been engaged in the gradual acquisition of control over the production, transit and sale of the drug throughout the continent; by the practical concentration of the cultivation, so far as British India is concerned, within restricted areas; by the discontinuance of cultivation in many of the internal Indian States, as the outcome of negotiation; and by the inclusion of all the different provinces in the general system as they were gradually acquired, or as the necessity for regulation became manifest. So far as administration and control are concerned, India consists of two parts—(1) British India over which the Government of India exercises direct control and which comprises an area of more than a million of square miles and a diversity of population of 244 millions and (2) the Indian States with a total area of 675,000 square miles and a population of 71 millions over which the Government of India exercise no direct control. It will be convenient to deal with these separately.

3. Throughout the whole of British India (apart from the exceptional case mentioned in paragraph (6) the cultivation of opium is regulated by Act no. XIII of 1857 (as amended

by Act I of 1911), and Act I of 1878, copies of which are inclosed. Under those Acts the cultivation of the poppy within British India is permissible only under a licence the total area to be sown is fixed by the Government from year to year; and the licence specifies the exact area which the licensees may cultivate. With the insignificant exception mentioned in the next paragraph, the cultivator who receives advances when required to assist him in production, is bound to sell the whole of his turnout to the Government at a rate fixed from time to time by the latter. The crude opium so made over to the opium department is conveyed to the Government factory at Ghazipur, and is there made up into 'raw opium' as defined in Chapter I of the Convention. The total area to be cultivated in any one year is determined by the Government of India on a consideration of the amount required for internal consumption and the amount to be exported to foreign countries. The production of this opium is controlled by the opium department which had formerly two agencies, one stationed at Patna in the province of Bihar and Orissa and the other at Ghazipur in the United Provinces. Consequent, however, on the large reductions made in the export trade, it was found possible to combine the two agencies into one, and the Patna agency was abolished. It has further been found possible to restrict the cultivation of the poppy to certain districts in the United Provinces. This has made it now a comparatively easy task to supervise the growing of opium under licence and to prevent the illicit cultivation of the poppy. Statement no. 12 attached to this despatch shows the area under poppy cultivation and the outturn of opium under the Bengal monopoly system for each year during the present century. It will be seen that the outturn bears no consistent proportion to the area under cultivation, since owing to climatic and other causes the annual outturn per acre is a variable quantity. The policy adopted by the Government of India is to secure that the cultivation shall be rigidly limited to the amount necessary for meeting the annual demand and shall not vary too greatly owing to variations in seasonal conditions. For this purpose an attempt is made to keep a sufficient stock in hand to cope with such variations. The price paid for the opium which is taken over by the Government from the cultivator bears no relation to the market rate for opium. The trade element does not, therefore, enter into any of the operations until the opium is issued from the Government factory. It will be observed from the statement that mainly owing to the large reduction in the export trade, which is referred to in paragraph 8 below, the area cultivated for poppy under the Bengal monopoly system has fallen from 642,831 acres in 1903-04 to 163,125 acres in 1919-20, and that the outturn of opium has fallen from 10,227,837 lb. in 1902-03 to 1,876,114 lb in 1919-20. Since opium may only be grown on Government account and the operations from start to finish are rigidly supervised by officers of the Government, we consider that the control exercised under this monopoly system is the most restrictive, short of total prohibition, that it is possible to devise.

4 The exception mentioned in the preceding paragraph is that of the cultivation of poppy in the Punjab. The system in force in this province is slightly different from that which prevails in the rest of British India where, as explained in the preceding paragraph, the operations are entirely controlled by the opium department. No restriction had been placed by the Sikh administration on the cultivation of the poppy in the Punjab, although the production was nowhere very considerable. Since the province came under British rule, steps have been taken to control the cultivation of the poppy, and in this province, as elsewhere in British India, such cultivation is now only permitted under licence. The cultivation is undertaken mainly for the production of poppy heads but partly also for the extraction of opium. The matter is regulated by the Opium Act I of 1878 and the rules made thereunder by the Panjab Government copies of which are enclosed. The cultivation for poppy heads is permitted in only two districts and cultivation of the poppy for the extraction of opium is only permitted in one tahsil of the Simla Hill district and in one sub-division of the Kangra district. The area under cultivation is inconsiderable, having been gradually reduced to about 2,000 acres. The only difference between this system and the Bengal monopoly system is that the enforcement of the provisions of the law is entrusted to the revenue and excise authorities of the province and not to the opium department of the Government of India, and that the produce is handed over to licensed vendors instead of to the opium department. The control over the production of raw opium in this province is, therefore, as rigid as in the rest of British India.

The regulations regarding the growing of poppy in Ajmir-Merwara—territories surrounded by Indian States—was similar to those in the Punjab, but no poppy has been cultivated in this area since 1901.

5. The Indian States stand in a different category. Over the production of opium in these territories the Government of India can exercise no direct control. They have, however, in the past dealt with it by fiscal and other checks when it passed into their territories as it has to do when destined for consumption in British India or for export to foreign countries. The most important centre of opium production in Indian States consists of a number of States in Central India and Rajputana, where what is known as 'Malwa' opium is produced. The great bulk of the opium formerly produced in these tracts was destined for export mainly to China, but the cessation of the trade with China has led to a large reduction in the area under cultivation. Apart from the control exercised over the export of opium from these States the only other method in which the Government of India can deal with the question in Indian States is by negotiation. Several States have come into line with the Indian Government and have entered into separate agreements to prohibit the cultivation of poppy in their territories; those agreements bind them to supply themselves with the opium required by them from the Government depôts, and to retail it in their territories at a price not lower than the retail price in force in British districts. In return for the acceptance of these obligations they obtain their opium on favoured terms. As regards the States in which opium is produced, the transit of opium through British India is only permitted on behalf of the Government of India, or of some other Indian State which has received permission from the Government of India to obtain a specified quantity for its internal consumption. A certain amount of the Malwa opium is purchased by the Government of India from the Malwa States and despatched direct to the Chhapra factory. The risk of smuggling from these States has been greatly reduced owing to the decline in cultivation consequent on the extinction of the China trade and also owing to the fact that Malwa opium can readily be distinguished from Bengal opium. But while the Government of India have been able by negotiation to bring certain Indian States into line with their policy regarding the production of opium and while no opium produced within their territories can pass into British India except under permit, we must at the same time point out that as regards the production of opium in Indian States for consumption therein, the Government of India can exercise no effective regulation. To attempt to enforce any policy of suppressing or restricting the cultivation of opium in these States, apart from any arrangements that may be entered into in treaty obligations, would mean an interference with the internal administration of the States, which the Government of India have no power to exercise either by prescriptive or treaty rights.

6. The exception mentioned in the opening sentence of paragraph 3 of this despatch refers to the remote and inaccessible tracts which border on the Chinese frontier, where difficulties have always been experienced in the control of the cultivation of the poppy and the export of opium. The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited throughout Burma proper, except in an area lying along the Yunnan frontier. The control of Government over these frontier tracts is in some cases very shadowy, in others incomplete, and in the case of all, any action involves interference with liberties which the untamed tribes in these States are likely to resent. One uniform line of action would be impracticable, and repressive measures must in the main depend on political considerations and on the degree of administrative control actually exercised. Even such measures as may be attempted cannot be properly enforced owing to the complication caused by the growing of opium in the province of Yunnan. The increase of opium growing in China has, as a matter of fact, led to a considerable fall in the price of opium in this neighbourhood, and latterly to smuggling of opium from China into Burma.

Up to 1913 there was no prohibition of the cultivation of opium in the Kachin Hills and the Burmese side of the frontier, but in that year the cultivation of the poppy was prohibited in several districts over which this Government has control. The Government of Burma have now recommended, and we have agreed, that further steps be taken. Copies are enclosed of the Kachin Hill-Tribes Regulation, 1895, and of the Upper Burma and Arakan Hills Frontier Distributed Districts Regulation, 1907, which will show the nature

of the control that may be exercised over these tribes. It is proposed to amend the Kachin Hill-Tribes Regulation 1895, so as to enable the cultivation of the poppy in the Kachin Hill-Tracts in the Katha, Bhamo and Myitkyina districts to be prohibited. Under these arrangements orders will be proclaimed in the hill tracts that after the present season the cultivation of the poppy will be entirely prohibited, that any crop found will be destroyed, and that the owner of the crop will be liable to prosecution, and that Chinese subjects found cultivating the poppy on the Burmese side of the frontier will be expelled from British territory.

In the Shan States the question is much more difficult. In this case it is not only the ordinary Shan population that has to be considered, but also the attitude of the Chiefs. Unless their co-operation is secured, any action that may be taken is likely to prove a failure. Even here however it is proposed to take action in the cis-Salween States. In the trans-Salween States any immediate control is impossible. In certain of these areas the Government has no authority, while in the Kengtung State which has more geographical and racial affinities with the population across the border than with Burma, there are difficulties of communication. In the cis-Salween States it is proposed to issue a notification to the effect that it is the intention of Government to control the output of opium after two years in all these States, and the control exercised will be directed to reducing poppy cultivation at first to the barest minimum required for internal consumption in these States, and eventually to suppressing it completely.

7. Article 2 of the Convention runs as follows :—

“Due regard being had to the difference in their commercial conditions, the Contracting Powers shall limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of raw opium shall be permitted.”

Under our notification no. 4311, dated the 5th November, 1872, issued under the Sea Customs Act, the export of opium from British India is restricted to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

8. Article 3 of the Convention contains the following provisions :—

“The Contracting Powers shall take measures—

- (a) to prevent the export of raw opium to countries which shall have prohibited its entry; and
- (b) to control the export of raw opium to countries which restrict its import, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.”

Simultaneously with the steps taken to control the production of raw opium, steps were also taken to control the export of opium from India. The opium produced in British India is, as stated above, taken over entirely by the Government and removed to the Government factory at Ghazipur where it is made up into raw opium for internal consumption or for foreign export. The only opium produced in India that can be exported is opium purchased from the Government of India. The Malwa opium produced in Indian States had formerly a considerable share in the foreign trade, and towards the end of last century the average annual number of chests exported from these States amounted to about 35,000. Opium from the Indian States to Bombay could only be sent under a pass granted by an official of the Government of India. When under the agreement with China steps were taken to restrict and ultimately to abolish the trade with China, the Government of India placed a limit upon the total amount of opium that might be exported from the whole of India. Statement no. 14 appended to this report shows the volume of the foreign trade. It will be observed that the total exports have fallen from 71,937 chests in 1903 to 14,060 chests in 1919. The explanation of the sudden drop from the years 1907-08 lies in the agreement with China for the limitation of the total exports from India. Under that agreement it was decided to restrict the aggregate volume of exports of opium from India to 61,900 chests in 1908, 56,800 chests in 1909 and 51,700 chests in 1910, and it was further agreed that if during these three years the Chinese Government had duly carried out their arrangements for diminishing the production and consumption of opium in China, this annual diminution of the export after the three years in question should be continued in the same proportion. As the producers of Malwa opium in Indian States were affected by this arrangement, the Government of India agreed to distribute the total amount to be exported to China between the opium grown in British India and that grown in

the Indian States. The Government of India also arranged to restrict the permissible amount of opium to be exported to other foreign countries to a maximum of 10,000 chests a year, a figure that was arrived at by deducting from the total exports from India the amount of the imports of Indian opium into China. Subsequently, the Government of India agreed to further action in favour of China by reduction of the annual amounts allowed to be exported in a proportion greater than that required by the agreement, and finally closed down the trade altogether in 1913. Quite apart from the Peking Agreement, the Government of India also voluntarily reduced their exports to the extra-China markets by 2,800 chests not because they believed that the genuine demand for Indian opium in these markets had diminished, but because they desired to help China against opium being smuggled from other countries under the stimulus of the enormously high prices prevailing within her borders, and in this way the total amount fixed for export to foreign countries was reduced in 1912 to 13,200 chests. Now that the trade with China has entirely ceased, only opium purchased direct from the Government of India can be exported from India.

The increase and subsequent decrease in the exports and also in the area under cultivation from the year 1916 onwards was due to the requirements of the British Government of opium for medical purposes during the war. This immediate demand was met by depleting the reserve stock maintained for the purposes described in paragraph 3 above.

The only country which has prohibited the entry of raw opium is, so far as we are aware, China, and as export to China is now not permitted from our ports, clause (a) of this Article has been given effect to.

From the year 1915 the Government of India have continuously pursued the policy of endeavouring to supply opium direct to the Governments of consuming countries in substitution for the sales by public auction. The contracting Government is expected to take substantially its whole requirements from India, but no obligation is imposed on it to take a minimum quantity, and on occasions the Government of India have supplied less than the quantity required. The Governments with which such arrangements have been made are those of the Straits Settlements (including the Malay States), Hongkong, Siam, British North Borneo, Dutch East Indies and Ceylon. The responsibility for limiting their demands to their legitimate requirements, and for preventing re-export is thus in these cases placed clearly and definitely on these Governments who alone are in a position to gauge the demand, to limit their imports accordingly and to prevent exports. Last year about three-fourths of the total exports were made direct to the Governments of the consuming countries. The rest of opium for foreign export is disposed of by public auction at Calcutta. The opium remains in the Government warehouses while in Calcutta and may only be removed therefrom under a system of supervision designed to ensure that a chest may not be tampered with or the opium contained in it diverted for illicit consumption within British India. Negotiations are afoot for direct contracts with the remaining large importers of Indian opium. These Governments are Japan, Portugal (for Macao) and France (for French Indo-China or Saigon), and when and if these negotiations are carried to a successful conclusion, the necessity for the public auctions will probably disappear. It will be obvious therefore that this Article of the Hague Convention has been complied with by this Government. The provisions of the Article had in fact been accepted and adopted in practice long before they became formally operative. India exports no opium to any country which prohibits import; it exports no opium in excess of the quantities which the Government of the consuming country desires to admit; and it has in practice gone further than the provisions of this Article require, and has voluntarily placed a limit on the total exports from India irrespective of what the particular demands may be. This policy has been consistently pursued, although the curtailment of the trade has involved us in a loss of over £4 millions a year, and has seriously interfered with the balance of trade.

9. Article 4 of the Convention is as follows:—

“The Contracting Powers shall make regulations requiring that every package containing raw opium intended for export shall be marked in such a way as to indicate its contents provided that the consignment exceeds 5 killog.”

All chests of opium for export are packed in gunny, and marked with a number, a red stripe, and the words “Benares opium.”

10. Article 5 of the Convention runs thus :—

"The Contracting Powers shall not allow the import and export of raw opium except by duly authorized persons."

Paragraph 8 of this report shows that we have endeavoured to secure that consignments of opium are made over as far as possible direct to the Government of the importing country where it so desires. All exports of raw opium are strictly regulated by rule 40 of the rules made by the Bengal Government in notification no. 562, dated the 2nd March, 1918, and the subsidiary instructions contained in the notification no. 293, dated the 30th January, 1920, copies of which are enclosed. We shall deal in the separate communication referred to in paragraph 1 above with the question of imports.

11 With reference to article 14 of the convention, we may note that, as stated in paragraph 8 of this despatch, a certain amount of medicinal opium was exported from the Ghazipur factory, during the war, though this trade has now entirely ceased. Apart from that, a certain quantity of opium derivatives is ordinarily manufactured in the Ghazipur factory, a portion of which has been shipped from time to time to London for disposal in that market and the rest is used for meeting legitimate medicinal requirements in India. A statement is attached giving the more recent statistics of this business.

12. Article 21 of the conventions runs as follows :—

"The Contracting Powers shall communicate to one another, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands—

(a) The texts of the existing laws and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present convention, or promulgated in virtue of the clauses thereof ;

b) Statistical information as regards the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as in the other drugs or their salts or preparations referred to in the present Convention.

These statistics shall be furnished with as many details and within a period as short as may be considered possible "

The statistics supplied in accordance with this requirement are enumerated in the schedule attached to this despatch

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) CHELMSFORD.

" RAWLINSON.

" G. S. BARNES.

" W. H. VINCENT.

" MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

" W. M. HAILEY.

" T. H. HOLLAND.

" B. N. SARMA.

" T. B. SAPRU.

Schedule of papers.

1. Act XIII of 1857.
2. Act I of 1911. *
3. Act I of 1878.
4. Notification no. 562, dated the 2nd March, 1918, containing rules issued under the Opium Act of 1878 by the Government of Bengal.
5. Notification no. 293, dated the 30th January, 1920
6. Rules made by the Government of the Punjab under sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act I of 1878.
7. Kachin Hill-Tribes Regulation, 1895.
8. The Upper Burma and Arakan and Frontier Distributed Districts Regulation, 1907.

9. Regulation no. V of 1921.
10. Notification no. 4311, dated the 5th November, 1872, restricting to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay the exportation of opium.
11. Sample agreement made between the Government of India and the Governments of other countries regarding the direct supply of opium from India.
12. Statement showing the area under poppy cultivation and the outturn of opium in the Bengal monopoly area.
13. Statement showing the opium alkaloids manufactured at, and exported from the Ghazipur Factory from 1909-10 up to date.
14. Statement showing the number of chests sold by the Government of India for export to foreign countries from 1901 to 1920.
15. Statement showing the quantities of opium supplied yearly to Governments with whom direct arrangements have been concluded.
16. Statement showing the number of chests of medical opium shipped yearly to the United Kingdom.
17. Statement showing the production of opium and Government account in the Indian States of Central India and Rajputana.
18. Statement showing the ports to which the Indian opium has been sent yearly from 1914.

Enclosure no. 11.

*AGREEMENT between the Government of India and the Government of———
regarding direct supplies of opium from India.*

1. The Government of———agrees to take the whole or substantially the whole of its requirements from India.
2. The Agreement is to come into force on the———.
3. The Agreement is to be in force for———years. The question of renewal will be the subject of further negotiations between the two Governments at a later period; such negotiations to be concluded by the end of———or, by mutual consent, at a later date.
4. The Agreement may be terminated by giving———years' notice if it is found to work unfairly towards either party.
5. The price of opium supplied under this Agreement shall be Rupees———Thousand per chest. But if the Government of India, subsequently to the introduction of these arrangements should arrange for direct sales to another Government on the basis of a lower price than Rs.———per chest, the same reduced price shall be applied to sales to the Government of———with effect from the date on which it first becomes operative in the case of the other customer.
6. The Government of———is under no obligation to take a minimum quantity of raw opium.
7. The requirements for any year shall be intimated by the Government of———before the 15th September in the preceding year.
8. A fixed amount shall be supplied, month by month, six months' notice being given of any increase or decrease.
9. The Government of———agrees to intimate to the Government of India the causes of any large variation in the quantity taken.
10. Details arising out of the Agreement to be settled between the Government of India and the Government of———

Enclosure No. 12.

Statement showing area under poppy cultivation, and outturn of opium, in Bengal monopoly area.

Year.					Area in acres.	Outturn (lb.)	REMARKS.
1901-02	..	..	..	..	591,837	7,456,484	
1902-03	..	..	..	..	562,807	10,227,867	
1903-04	..	..	..	..	642,831	9,179,136	
1904-05	..	..	..	..	587,128	8,555,081	
1905-06	..	..	..	..	613,996	8,823,332	
1906-07	..	..	..	..	564,585	7,665,343	
1907-08	..	..	..	..	488,548	5,870,263	
1908-09	..	..	..	..	561,832	5,085,504	
1909-10	..	..	..	..	354,577	5,567,945	
1910-11	..	..	..	..	362,868	3,096,768	
1911-12	..	..	..	..	200,672	2,589,778	
1912-13	..	..	..	..	178,263	2,206,327	
1913-14	..	..	..	..	144,561	1,998,885	
1914-15	..	..	..	..	164,911	2,328,109	
1915-16	..	..	..	..	167,155	2,221,796	
1916-17	..	..	..	..	204,186	2,643,346	
1917-18	..	..	..	..	207,010	2,653,549	
1918-19	..	..	..	..	177,124	2,247,081	
1919-20	..	..	..	..	163,125	1,876,114	
1920-21 (estimate)	..	..	..	..	143,750	1,645,714	

Enclosure No. 11.

Statement showing the number of chests sold by the Government of India for export to foreign countries.

Year.	Private		Government		Total.
	By auction.	By direct arrangement.	Mo. Rea opium consigned to Secretary at State.	Exported to Foreign countries by India Government.	
	(Chests.)	(Chests.)	(Chests.)	(Chests.)	(Chests.)
1901	18,010	..	..	17,118	35,128
1902	42,700	..	..	29,702	72,402
1903	45,000	..	..	23,007	68,007
1904	47,000	..	..	20,007	67,007
1905	43,000	..	..	19,000	62,000
1906	52,700	..	..	19,500	72,200
1907	43,000	..	..	14,731	57,731
1908	45,000	..	..	19,721	64,721
1909	42,500	..	..	14,720	57,220
1910	39,000	..	..	11,070	50,070
1911	28,000	..	..	13,000	41,000
1912	19,810	..	..	15,000	34,810
1913	9,000	..	..	9,700	18,700
1914	11,438	..	..	..	11,438
1915	10,000	2,400	800	..	13,200
1916	9,800	4,110	2,250	..	16,160
1917	4,615	6,970	3,870	..	15,455
1918	5,000	8,150	2,000	..	15,150
1919	3,000	8,500	2,100*	..	13,600
1920	2,000	7,072	..	..	9,072

* 100 chests have been recalled.

Malwa opium—

1 chest = (140 lbs.) 70 seers at 90°

= (180 lbs.) 90 seers at 70°

Provision opium—

1 chest = (140 lbs.) 70 seers at 71°

= (110 lbs.) 55½ seers at 90°

Excise opium—

1 chest = (120 lbs.) 60 seers at 90°

= (154½ lbs.) 77½ seers at 70°

Medical opium—

1 chest = (100 lbs.) 50 seers at 85°

NOTE I.—Strictly speaking 1 seer = 2.06 lbs.

and 52½ lbs. = 1 maund (40 seers).

1 chest (120 lbs.) = 58 seers.

1 chest (140 lbs.) = 68 seers.

1 chest (100 lbs.) = 78 seers.

NOTE II.—(i) To convert a chest of 70 seers at 90° into that of 70 seers at 70° multiply by ¾.

(ii) To convert a chest of 70 seers at 70° into that of 70 seers at 90° multiply by ¾.

(iii) To convert chests of 70 seers into maunds multiply by ¼.

(iv) To convert maunds into chests of 70 seers multiply by ¼.

Enclosure no. 15.

Statement showing the quantity of opium supplied yearly to Governments with whom direct arrangements have been concluded

Country				Quantity supplied annually			
				Chests			
1	Stants Settlement	..	..	1915	.	..	.. 2,400
				1916	.	.	.. 3,750
				1917	..	.	.. 3,750
				1918	.	..	.. 4,000
				1919	.	..	.. 4 000
				1920	.	..	.. 3,000
2.	Hongkong	.	..	1916	..	..	.. 360
				1917	..	..	.. 420
				1918	..	.	.. 360
				1919	..	..	.. 540
				1920	..	..	.. 180
3	Dutch East Indies	..	..	1917	..	..	.. 2,200
				1918	..	..	.. 2,000
				1919	..	..	.. 2,000
				1920	..	..	.. 2,900
4	Siam ..	..	..	1918	..	..	.. 1,700
				1919	..	..	.. 1,700
				1920	.	..	.. 1,700
5	British North Borneo	..	..	1918	..	..	.. 120
				1919	..	..	.. 120
				1920	..	..	.. 192
6.	Ceylon ..	.	..	1920	..	.	.. 10

Enclosure no. 16.

Statement showing the number of chests of medical opium shipped yearly to United Kingdom.

1915 .	..	..	.	..	..	850 chests of 160 lbs.
1916 ..	..	..	..	.	..	2,450
1917	..	.	..	.	..	3,976
1918 ..	..	..	..	..	.	2,000
1919 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100 (including 800 chests subsequently recalled)

NOTE —A few chests were of 140 lbs. and 120 lbs each

Enclosure no. 17.

Statement showing the production of opium on Government account in the Indian States of Central India and Rajputana.

Year,							Quantity received lbs.
1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	274,505
1917-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	285,626
1918-19	..	..	..	..	.	..	143,197
1919-20						..	222,665

Enclosure no. 18.

Statement showing the quantities of opium shipped from Calcutta to non-China ports during the year 1913 to 1920.

Year	Hong Kong	Singapore.	Penang.	Ceylon.	Batavia.	Harphong.	Puket.	Manzanillo.	Sura.	Sydney.	Barcelona.	London.	Bohe.	Bangkok.	Sargon.	M. rthia.	India.	Saltine us (Mc. no. 1000).	Alaya. in.	Yoh. in.	D. Unit.	T. Lab.	B. Unit.	Nov. Unit.	Dec. Unit.
1913	1,120	2,867	200	105	3,585	295	30	..	..	..	..	85	1,190	1,540	430	17	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1914	1,286	985	..	80	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	800	2,200	1,150	35	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915	784	2,280	10	85	2,415	..	..	15	1	1	5	150	930	1,700	2,075	40	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1916	880	3,998	..	60	1,985	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1,060	1,300	2,635	135	..	120	50	..	..	1	400	..	..
1917	850	4,818	..	60	2,200	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1,063	1,100	1,550	30	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
1918	856	4,284	..	70	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,456	1,700	1,770	47	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
1919	1,009	4,155	..	50	2,900	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1,150	1,700	1,920	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
1920	711	3,090	..	60	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	1,700	950	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D. M. COOK.

Secretary to the Government of India.

No 1945-S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Simla, the 17th September, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

The following paper is published for general information :—

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India no. 14, dated the 24th March, 1921.

IN our despatch no. 28, dated the 18th March, 1921, we dealt with the production and export of raw "opium" as defined in Chapter I of the Hague Opium Convention and promised to address you later with regard to the other matters dealt with in Convention. In the present despatch, we propose to deal with the distribution and import of raw opium and with Chapters II, III and V of the Convention.

2. Article I of the Convention requires that the Contracting Powers shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the distribution of raw opium unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. The distribution of raw opium in India is controlled primarily by section 4 of the Opium Act, 1873, which prohibits the manufacture, possession, transport, import, export and sale of opium except as permitted by rules framed under the Act. How far the control thus imposed is effective can only be seen by an examination of the rules framed by each Local Government and Administration separately, in accordance with the varying local circumstances of each province or area. Until recently such rules could be made only with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and we have thus hitherto been able to secure uniformity in the main lines of administration. We, therefore, do not propose to examine the provincial rules in detail but to show how the distribution of opium is controlled by the main provisions of the rules which are uniform. The question to be examined may be stated concisely as, what opium can the ordinary individual obtain and how can he obtain it? Such opium must either have been produced in India or have been imported from abroad. We have already shown in our despatch with regard to the production and export of raw opium how the production of opium in India is controlled. The produce of the poppy cultivated on Government account must all be delivered to the Government Opium Department, and such opium can, therefore, only be obtained from Government. The produce of the poppy cultivated by licensed cultivators in the Punjab can only be sold to licensed vendors and cannot be obtained direct by the ordinary consumer. Government, or "Excise," opium is issued only to licensed wholesale or retail vendors. The wholesale vendors may sell such opium or opium obtained from a licensed cultivator only to other licensed vendors or to licensed druggists: the retail vendor and the licensed druggist may sell to individuals. Thus the individual can obtain opium produced in India only from a licensed retail vendor or a licensed druggist. Each stage of the distribution down to the retail vendor is safeguarded by an elaborate system of transport passes while the conditions governing the license of a retail vendor are most stringent. He may not sell to any one person at one time more than the quantity of opium which an individual may lawfully possess; he may sell only for cash and only on premises for which he is licensed; he must not allow consumption on such premises and he must keep correct daily accounts of his sales which shall be open at all times to inspection by Excise officers. The number of licensed shops in an area is fixed so as not to exceed what is necessary to satisfy the moderate needs of legitimate consumers and is constantly being reduced as improvements in communications or other changes in local circumstances render centralization of supply more easy.

3. Equally strict control is maintained over the supply of Indian grown opium obtainable from a licensed druggist and the supply of imported opium. A notification in our Department of Commerce and Industry under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, no. 720—79, dated the 4th February, 1911, prohibits absolutely the import of opium by sea or by land by means of

the post and restricts its import by other means to cases in which it is imported by persons permitted to import it by a Local Government or Administration. The rules as to import made by Local Governments very considerably in detail, but generally speaking it may be said that only licensed druggists and medical practitioners are permitted to import opium in quantities of which they may lawfully be in possession by means of a special permit or licence. Exceptions are made in the case of visitors of distinction from countries outside India and foreign horse-dealers, who are allowed to import small quantities for the personal use of themselves and their attendants or for their horses as the case may be. In the Punjab (rules 14 to 17 of the Opium Rules), licensed vendors are also permitted to import on passes opium produced in the Simla Hill States and the Hill States of Chamba, Mandi, Suket and Sirmur. Similarly in Ajmer-Merwara, licensed wholesale and retail vendors may import Malwa opium on pass. The further distribution of opium thus obtained from Indian States is regulated in exactly the same manner as the distribution of Excise opium described above. Imports by licensed druggists and supplies obtained by them from licensed vendors can only be sold for medicinal purposes in quantities not in excess of the amount which the purchaser may legally possess, and correct accounts must be maintained showing the amount of opium in the possession of the licensee from day to day.

4. In the description which we have given above of the system by which the distribution of raw opium is controlled, we have not made any distinction in respect of Burma. So far as it goes that description is true of Burma also, but it is not complete; for the circumstances of Burma are peculiar. We shall, however, have to refer in detail to the history of Opium Regulation in Burma in connection with article 6 of the Convention, and it is sufficient here to state that the sale of opium to Burmans in Upper Burma, except for medical purposes, is absolutely forbidden, while in Lower Burma opium may only be sold to such Burmans as have been registered as consumers. The number of such registered consumers decreased from about 12,000 in 1912 to 5,405 in 1920: none of the survivors is less than 52 years of age and with the death of the last of these there will be absolute prohibition of opium to Burmans, except for medical purposes, in the whole of Burma. It may also be observed that this special treatment of Burmans involves an even closer control of the sale of opium to non-Burmans than that exercised over the sale of opium in India proper.

5. We may, therefore, confidently claim that effective laws and regulations for the control of the distribution of raw opium in India already exist, and that article 1 of the Convention is thus complied with in full. We are aware that the policy of the Government of India in permitting and deriving revenue from the consumption of opium at all is still at the present day as in the past denounced as incompatible with those humanitarian principles which underlie the whole spirit of the Hague Opium Convention. That policy was, however, clearly expounded to the delegates of the various countries participating in the Hague Opium Conference of 1912, and the result is shown in the striking difference between the articles of the Convention which relate to raw opium and those which are concerned with prepared opium. Though, however, we are not strictly concerned in this despatch to do more than show that we have complied with the provisions of the Convention, we feel that in order to remove any possibility of misconception of our attitude, we should reiterate in this place what was said by Lord Hardinge's Government in 1911. In their despatch no. 283, dated the 23rd November, 1911, they said, "The prohibition of opium eating in India we regard as impossible, and any attempt at it is fraught with the most serious consequences to the people and the Government. We take our stand unhesitatingly on the conclusion of the Royal Commission which reported in 1895, *viz.*, that the opium habit as a vice scarcely exists in India, that opium is extensively used for non-medical and quasi-medical purposes, in some cases with benefit, and for the most part without injurious consequences; that the non-medical uses are so interwoven with the medical uses that it would not be practicable to draw a distinction between them in the distribution and sale of the drug; and that it is not necessary that the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug, and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Even if it were possible to suppress the cultivation of opium in India,

geographical and political limitations would place it beyond our power to prevent illicit import and consumption on a serious scale:" and again "The great majority of Indian opium eaters are not slaves to the habit. They take small doses as required and can and do give up the allowance when the need of it is past. Opium is in virtually universal use throughout India as the commonest and most treasured of the household remedies accessible to the people. It is taken to avert or lessen fatigue, as a specific in bowel complaints, as a prophylactic against malaria (for which its relatively high anarcotine content makes it specially valuable,) to lessen the quantity of sugar in diabetes, and generally to allay pain in sufferers of all ages. The vast bulk of the Indian population, it must be remembered, are strangers to the ministrations of qualified doctors or druggists. They are dependent almost entirely on the herbal simples of the country; distance and the patient acceptance of hardships standing in the way of prompt access to skilled medical relief. In these circumstances the use of opium in small quantities is one of the most important aids in the treatment of children's sufferings. It is also a frequent help to the aged and infirm, and an alleviation in diseases and accidents which are accepted as incurable. To prevent the sale of opium except under regular medical prescription would be a mockery; to many millions it would be sheer inhumanity."

6. In article 5 of the Convention the Contracting Powers engage not to allow the import of raw opium except by duly authorized persons. In our description of the arrangements in force to control the distribution of raw opium, we have already shown how import is restricted to duly authorized persons.

7. Chapter II of the Convention relates to "Prepared Opium." This is defined as the product of raw opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption. It is also declared to include dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked. In an India Office letter, dated the 16th December, 1911, the Foreign Office was informed that on the assumption that the motion referred solely to opium prepared for smoking there was no objection to authorizing the British delegates to the Opium Conference to vote in favour of the motion binding the participating Governments to prohibit the importation and exportation of prepared opium, and it is obvious from the report of the British delegates to the Conference that it was the intention of the Conference that opium which is eaten should be understood to be "raw opium," while smoking preparations should be considered "prepared opium." We have laboured this point as the definition which we quoted above refers to consumption and not specifically to consumption by smoking, and by stretching the language employed and ignoring the obvious intentions of the framers of the Convention, it might have been argued that the mere process of dissolving and straining raw opium for the purpose of drinking is sufficient to bring raw opium thus treated within the definition of prepared opium.

The inclusion within the meaning of prepared opium of dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked is not of great importance. None of the provincial rules make specific provision for such dross and residues, but so far as they contain opium or morphine they are covered by the general rules and nothing further appears to be required.

8. Article 6 of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of internal trade in and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence. In dealing with this article, we shall have to distinguish between India proper and Burma the circumstances of which, as we have already remarked in paragraph 4, are peculiar. In India, so far as manufacture of and internal trade in prepared opium are concerned, the position is simple. None of the rules permit the manufacture of smoking preparations except by an individual for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession. In some provinces, moreover, the conditions of the licence issued for the vend of opium contain a categorical prohibition of the boiling of opium by the licensee for any purpose whatsoever. Similarly the sale of smoking preparations is nowhere permitted by the rules. Such manufacture and sale are, therefore, absolutely prohibited under section 4 of the Opium Act, and so far there is the fullest compliance with the terms of this article. There remains the question of the gradual and effective suppression of the use of prepared

opium. In a resolution no. 733-F E., dated the 19th August 1912, dealing with the resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, Lord Hardinge's Government pointed out that it had long been recognized and could not be too clearly understood that in India opium smoking stood on a very different footing from opium eating. Opium-smoking was universally reprobated by public opinion; it was rarely resorted to for quasi-medical purposes but was generally indulged in as a social vice; and the danger of its contagion, when practised in public, furnished strong justification for adopting measures which approached as nearly as was practicable to total prohibition. They pointed out the severe restrictions to which opium-smoking was already subject, in particular the restriction to one tola of the amount of smoking preparations which an individual might lawfully possess. They were of opinion that the quantity of opium daily used by an opium-smoker was so large in comparison with that used by an opium-eater and the inconvenience and difficulty involved in the repeated preparation for smoking were so great that these restrictions hardly fell short of legal prohibition. They considered, however, that the time was ripe for further steps in the direction of direct and unqualified prohibition and that it was desirable to suppress all public gatherings for the purpose of smoking opium, whether they were called saloons, clubs or social assemblies and to prohibit all manufacture of opium-smoking preparations save by an individual of a small quantity for his own private consumption and not even on behalf of another. The measures which they suggested to further their purposes were:—

- (a) to provide that an assembly of three or more persons for the purpose of smoking opium should be declared illegal, no exception being made in favour of members of the same family, and that the presence of opium-smoking pipes or other apparatus or of any quantity of smoking preparations should be held sufficient to raise the pre-emption of an intention to smoke opium;
- (b) the reduction of the maximum limit of private possession of opium smoking preparations to the amount which constitutes the daily dose of an ordinary consumer;
- (c) the reduction of the maximum limit of private possession of opium other than smoking preparations;
- (d) the raising of the issue price of opium.

9. The change in the rules, which allowed manufacture on behalf of a smoker as well as by him-self, contemplated in this resolution has, we have already seen, been carried out in all provinces as have also the other measures referred to in the preceding paragraph with the exception of (a). The limit of private possession of opium-smoking preparations and of other opium has been reduced since 1912, as shown in the following table:—

Province.	Limit of private possession of opium smoking preparations.				Limit of private possession of opium other than smoking preparations.	
	In the case of individuals.		In the case of two or more persons assembled for purpose of smoking.			
	1911-12. Tolas.	1920-21. Tolas.	1911-12. Tolas.	1920-21. Tolas.	1911-12. Tolas.	1920-21. Tolas.
Madras	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	X	6(a) and 1(b)	3(a) and 1(b)
Bombay	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	10(c) and 4(d)	3(c) and 1(d)
Bengal	1	1	5	2	5	3
Burma	3	3	5	6	3	3
Bihar and Orissa	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3
United Provinces	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	X	3	3
Punjab	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	3	2
N.-W. Frontier Province	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	3	2
Delhi	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	..	2
Central Provinces	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	3	2
Assam	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	5	3 and 2
Ajmer-Merwara	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	5	3
Coorg	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	3	1
Baluchistan	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	3	2

(a) Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari.

(b) Rest of the Province.

(c) Portion of the Thar and Parkar District, East of the Eastern Nara Canal.

(d) Rest of the Presidency.

* Not specially provided for.

During the same period the issue price of Excise opium has been raised as shown below :—

Province.	Issue price.	
	Rupees per seer.	
	1911-12.	1921.
Madras	28	60
Bombay	24 & 27	45
Bengal	29 to 35	50
Burma	35 to 72½	70 to 106½
Bihar and Orissa	17 to 35	55
United Provinces	18 to 20	55
Punjab	18 to 37	50
North-West Frontier Province	18 to 26	50
Delhi	18 to 37	50
Central Provinces	23½	45
Assam	37 & 40	50
Coorg	30	50
Baluchistan	16	35

10. The measures described above while they make the habit of opium-smoking more difficult and more expensive have nothing in them in the nature of the unqualified prohibition which it was the aim of Lord Hardinge's Government to enforce in part by suppressing all public gatherings for the purpose of smoking opium. The measures contemplated to this end are described in (a) in paragraph 8 above, and more than one local Government expressed their willingness to legislate on the lines that had been suggested. The Government of Madras went further and were prepared to prohibit the practice of opium-smoking altogether. It was, however, represented that such legislation would more suitably be effected in the Imperial Legislative Council and the main lines on which such legislation should proceed were agreed upon by Lord Hardinge's Government. At the same time they felt that they could not during the war introduce a measure which was bound to be contentious and they resolved to postpone further action until the end of the war. Since then the position was changed owing to the introduction of the constitutional reforms. Excise in all Governor's provinces is a provincial, and in all Governor's provinces, except Assam, a transferred subject, and any legislation to be undertaken must be initiated and carried in the reformed provincial Legislative Councils. We propose, however, to invite local Governments to consider the question of proceeding with such legislation on the lines decided on in 1915 in the areas for which they are responsible.

11. We have remarked that the Madras Government were prepared to prohibit the practice of opium-smoking altogether. To this course the Government of India have never been able to agree and we are not prepared to abandon the position which has been taken up by our predecessors. In their despatch of 23rd November, 1911, to which we have already referred Lord Hardinge's Government said, "We have arrived at these conclusions after full deliberation, in preference to an attempt at the categorical prohibition of the smoking of opium by individuals. To declare the act in itself illegal would, we are convinced, have been impracticable, impolitic and even dangerous. It would have been necessary for us, in the first instance, to ascertain and register all persons habituated to smoking, as China has endeavoured to do. This, we believe, would present serious difficulty unless we were to register opium-eaters as well—an impossibility under present conditions in India. But there are more imperative objections to the declaring of private opium-smoking an offence. If made effective it would only lead to the increased use of other and probably more deleterious drugs. But to make it effective would mean domiciliary visits and the closest supervision over persons suspected of the practice. It would open the door to blackmail, espionage and an amount of interference with the inner domestic life of the people which would be absolutely intolerable." With this declaration we are in the fullest accord. The gradual and effective suppression of the use of prepared opium required by article 6 of the Convention is now as in the past our ideal, and we may with confidence claim that we have taken and are still taking every practicable step towards its realization with due regard to the circumstances of this country. More than this the Convention does not require.

12. We have still to consider the case of Burma and in this connection we cannot do better than quote the memorandum present by Sir William Meyer to the International Conference at The Hague in 1912.

"The case of Burma (as stated by the Government of India in the despatch from which I have so freely quoted) in regard to opium regulation stands by itself.

"Historical considerations, ethnic characteristics, and local circumstances have had to be carefully weighed in the evolution of the present opium policy in Burma. When Upper Burma was annexed in 1855 the Government of India had had sufficient administrative experience of opium and its effects on Burmans in Lower Burma to warrant the application of a prohibitory policy as regards the indigenous population. This policy was supported by Buddhist public opinion, which was entirely against opium, and by the nominal prohibition of opium by the Burmese dynasty which preceded our rule. The prohibition under Burmese rule was not, however, very effective, and the native rulers, while punishing those who sold opium and liquor to Burmans, levied customs dues on all liquor and opium imported into Upper Burma. The British Government, having before it the proved injurious effect of opium on the Burmese race in Lower Burma, absolutely prohibited its sale to or possession by Burmans in Upper Burma except for medical purposes, and this prohibition still continues. The absolute prohibition of non-medical opium, whether for eating or smoking, to Burmans was extended to Lower Burma in 1893. In Lower Burma, however, a class of opium-smoking Burmese had grown up, and an exception had to be made in their favour. It was provided that all Burmans of 25 years or upwards who desired to continue the use of opium must register themselves, Burmans under 25 years of age not being eligible for registration. The system of registration was not entirely successful from the beginning, and the registers had to be revised from time to time, though of course no names were brought on the revised registers except those of Burmans who could prove their eligibility for registration in 1894, and there are now some 15,000 registered Burman consumers purchasing at the shops in a population of about 10 millions. These consumers were all 25 years of age or more in 1894, and are therefore above 40 years of age at the present day. The rate of decrease ought to be more rapid now, and the race of registered consumers will shortly die out. With their extinction there will be absolute prohibition of opium to Burmans, except for medical purposes, in the whole of Burma, that is, to the great mass of the population of the province.

"The consumption of opium by non-Burman races is allowed as in India proper, but subject, as I shall presently explain, to still more stringent restrictions. It is principally confined to Chinese who smoke, and Indian immigrants belonging to classes who eat opium in moderation in India proper and who continue to do so in Burma.

"Taking the province, as a whole, however, smoking is the prevalent form of consumption, and consequently the shopkeepers in Burma are allowed to make up the raw opium supplied to them in smoking preparations and to retain such preparations to persons, entitled to make use of them. The limit of private possession by such persons, whether as regards raw opium or smoking preparations, is 3 tolas or a little more than one ounce.

"The policy of forbidding opium consumption to Burmans other than registered smokers in Lower Burma proved very difficult to carry out in practice owing to the large amount of smuggling and illicit sales which it provoked. These difficulties arose mainly from the following circumstances: as has been above explained, the registration of confirmed Burman smokers in 1894 had been very incomplete, largely owing to the ignorance of the people in regard to the new restrictions to which they were to be subject. It became a profitable industry to supply the cravings of smokers thus excluded, and this category was further swelled by licit consumers (non-Burmans and registered Burmans) whom a too drastic limitation in the number of licensed shops had deprived of a legitimate source of supply. The extensive seaboard of the province facilitated smuggling from India proper, while the high rate of taxation far exceeding that in India, which the Burma Government had imposed in order to diminish consumption made it profitable not merely to send over illicit opium from India, but to add stuff which had been licitly procured at Indian shops. In Upper Burma, again, the contiguity of opium-producing tracts in Yunnan and the Shan States, and a long and difficult frontier provoked smuggling from those areas. Lastly it was found that the licensed

shop-keepers themselves were largely joining in the contraband traffic, adding smuggled opium to their licit supplies and sending out hawkers to vend the stuff outside the shops, while legitimate possessors were being tempted to dispose of some of their purchases to non-registered Burmans. And I need hardly add that the development of this contraband industry threatened to infect the rising generation of Burmans, who could in no case have claimed registration in 1894, with the smoking habit.

"Difficult as the problem thus was, the Government of India can claim to have dealt with it in a satisfactory and efficient manner. In the first place, as already explained, Burman opium smokers who might have been registered in 1894, but had not been so, were brought on the registers, thus enabling them to get their opium in a lawful instead of in an unlawful manner. The number of sanctioned shops was at the same time somewhat increased, though it still amounts to only 120 for the whole of the vast province.

"Secondly, the strength and efficiency of the preventive staff has been enormously increased at a cost which has severely strained the financial resources of the Provincial Government.

"Thirdly, the shop system has been entirely recast on lines which all but amount, in practice, to a policy of official vend. The method is thus described in the Government of India's despatch:—

'Each shop, though let to a private licensee, is placed in the charge of a separate resident Excise officer, who is required to take charge of the opium when the shop is closed, so be present at the shop throughout the hours of sale, to see that the name of each purchaser and the quantity sold to him are correctly recorded in the shop registers by the licensed vendor or his staff, and to restrict the quantities sold month by month to each purchaser to the purchaser's probable consumption and means of purchase. This latter restriction on sales was introduced in order to stop the sale of opium to men buying for resale to Burmans who cannot under the law purchase opium. Careful enquiry has been necessary in order to eliminate purchasers who were not consumers, and to restrict allowances to consumers so as to afford them little or no margin for sale to others. In addition to the record kept in the daily sale registers, personal ledgers have been opened in the shops for all consumers whose daily allowance is fixed above one-eighth of a tola. Each consumer non-Burman or (in Lower Burma) registered Burman, is given a page in the register the total quantities of opium purchased by him, both at the shop within whose sphere he resides and at other shops, are recorded month by month under his name and note is made of the man's occupation and income with other information bearing on the allowance of opium made to him. The whole of these operations are carried on under the closest official supervision, though the profits on the sales, after payment of a fixed licence fee, accrue to the licensed vendor.'

"The retail price to consumers is fixed at 1 rupee per tola (or say 3s. 6d. per oz.) for raw opium and 1½ rupees (or 3s. 10d. per oz.) for smoking preparations, save at a few special shops where it has been pitched lower owing to the special facilities for smuggling. Further, in four districts in which 'foreign opium' (a term I shall presently explain) is supplied the rates at present are 10 annas (10d.) per tola for raw and 15 annas per tola for prepared opium. The cost of the drug has thus been made much higher than in India proper, where it is by no means low. Thus, comparing like with like—the amount of taxation which the Government levies on each seer (about 2 lb.) of opium as I stated in my previous paper, amounts on the average, on the last statistics available to 26 rupees in India proper, while in Burma it is 65 rupees per seer, or more than double.

"The 'foreign opium' above referred to is the product of Chinese areas and the Shan States bordering on Upper Burma, which has been allowed in for licit consumption, under strict Government control, in four districts of the province into which it could otherwise be easily smuggled; and in this category has to be included opium grown in certain Kachin villages where poppy cultivation is allowed because, though the villages are nominally within British Burma their situation in remote hills has hitherto rendered it impossible to make any prohibition of such cultivation effective. Subject to these exceptions the cultivation of the poppy is prohibited throughout Burma, and the sole source of licit supply is Bengal opium obtained from India by Government channels.

"Lastly, steps have been taken to come to terms with the smuggling into Burma of opium illicitly procured by private persons in India proper by reserving the supply to opium in certain districts of Bengal where this method of contraband supply was found to prevail, the quantities rigidly fixed with reference to estimated local requirements.

"Though the smuggling trade still constitutes a grave danger, against which the utmost precautions are necessary, and though, in spite of these precautions, it is believed that there is still a considerable smuggling trade between India proper and Burma, the fact remains that the special measures which I have described, the vigilance of the Excise staff, and the frequent seizures they make have produced a very salutary effect. Thus I find from the last Excise Administration Report of Burma that the enquiries of the preventive staff lead to the conclusion that the price of illicit opium at Rangoon, the chief entrepôt of the smuggling trade from India, which was 75 or 80 rupees per seer in the early part of 1909, had risen to 125 rupees per seer in 1911, and this immense increase in price clearly indicates a mutually diminished source of supply. And, as in the case of India proper, every diminution of the area under poppy-cultivation there, consequent on the shutting-down of the trade with China must diminish the sources from which this contraband traffic is supplied. I may further mention that while, the consumption of licit opium in Burma was about 83,000 seers seven years ago, it has shrunk to 52,000 seers in 1910-11.

"I now turn to the further measures which the Government of India have been considering since the Shanghai Commission reported. In the first place, as has been already pointed out, the number of Burmans specially permitted to consume opium forms a factor which is progressively diminishing to total extinction.

"As regards the non-Burman consumers, the Government of India have carefully considered whether the time has come for the absolute prohibition of the use of opium, except for medical purposes, throughout Burma, but have had to reply to the question in the negative in the light of present-day conditions. 'We consult d,' to use their own words, 'the Government of Burma, which after a thorough enquiry has come to the conclusion that the proposal is impracticable at present. The present sources of the supply of opium to Burma are India, the transborder provinces of China, and the difficult country of the semi-barbarous tribes—the Shans, Kachins, and Wa—within the British sphere. The licit supply from India could be stopped at once, but our local officers report that the production of opium in Chinese territory just across the border of Burma has not yet been successfully stopped. There will also be difficulty in enforcing the prohibition of opium in the tribal country, and much discontent will inevitably be caused by the attempt. Unless these supplies are cut off there will be the strongest stimulus given to smuggling, under which even the present protection given to Burmans will be rendered nugatory. There is considerable smuggling of opium already from India into Burma on account of the very high prices ruling in Burma relatively to India, and this will be enormously increased if the licit supply is cut off, unless the preventive staff is strengthened to an extent altogether beyond the resources of the Provincial Government. Further, the only method by which a total prohibition against non-Burman races in Burma could be enacted with any hope of success would be by a system of registration (of persons already addicted to the habit) similar to the registration of Burman opium consumers in Lower Burma. The non-Burmese population, however, consists of a large floating population of Indians and of Chinese from the Straits Settlements, who are not settled in Burma but come there as coolies, sepoy (Sikhs), merchants, clerks, domestic servants, or in pursuit of other professions. It would be impossible to introduce registration once for all among such a migratory population, and a proposal which ignored new-comers who are consumers would most certainly fail. The hill tribes of Northern Burma would have to be excepted in any case. And the danger of more deleterious drugs, such as morphia, cocaine, and the derivatives of hemp, taking the place of opium is greater in Burma..... than in other provinces,' owing to the greater wealth and relatively luxurious habits of the population there.

"It should be noted, however, as evidence that everything is being done, short of prohibition, which existing circumstances permit that, as the Government of India observe, 'the Government of Burma has, as lately as 1910, completely recast its opium rules in the

direction of greater stringency as regards the possession and sale of opium. Again, under the Burma Opium Law (Amendment) Act (Burma Act VII of 1909), persons who are believed to earn a livelihood in whole or in part by unlawfully trafficking in opium or by abetting such traffic can be dealt with in a similar manner to that provided for under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section empowers magistrates to require security from habitual thieves, burglars, and other criminals and in default of security to send them to prison. Under the same Burma Act the powers of Excise and other officers to arrest and search for opium have been enhanced; while it may be mentioned that a similar attempt is being made to strengthen the law in respect of cocaine and other intoxicating drugs which show a tendency to take the place of opium with every increase in the stringency of the opium regulations. Further, the Government of Burma along with the other Provincial Governments is about to reduce the limit of private possession of smoking preparations."

13. The position in 1912 thus described is substantially correct at the present day. We have already remarked that the number of registered Burman consumers has now been reduced from the original 34,000 to 5,405 and the retail price to consumers has been raised from 1 rupee per tola of raw opium and 1½ rupees per tola of smoking preparations to Rs 1-6 and Rs 1-11, respectively. These changes are, however, unimportant compared with the step which the Government of Burma, with our approval, proposes to take with effect from the 1st April next, viz, to prohibit the sale of prepared opium throughout Burma. When this has been done an effective advance will have been made in bringing the position in Burma into line with that of the rest of India, and though the peculiar circumstances of Burma necessitate that the process of suppressing the use of prepared opium in that province should be more gradual than in the rest of India, the history of the efforts directed to this end which we have quoted above is sufficient to show that in spite of the difficulties involved we are consistently acting up to the obligation imposed by article 6 of the Convention.

14. Article 7 of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to prohibit the import and export of prepared opium. As none of the provincial rules permits such import and export they are forbidden under section 4 of the Opium Act and this article is therefore complied with. In the circumstances the question whether the requirements of article 8 are fulfilled does not arise.

15. Chapter III of the Convention deals with the control of morphine cocaine and other similar and allied drugs. The control of morphine in India is exercised by means of the Opium Act, 1887, and rules made thereunder, while cocaine is regulated by the various provincial Excise Acts or Regulations and rules thereunder, the rules in both cases being made by the Local Governments and Administrations.

16. In paragraph 23 of the despatch of Lord Hardinge's Government, no. 285, dated the 23rd November, 1911, it was stated that the law on the subject of morphia in India varied from province to province and in paragraph 10 of the resolution of the Government of India no. 533-F E, dated the 19th August, 1912, a copy of which was forwarded to the India Office with Mr. Howard's letter no. 744-F.E., dated the 3rd October, 1912, the attention of Local Governments was drawn to the urgent necessity of a self-contained body of rules relating to morphia and allied opium compounds and the desirability of having unified rules for the whole of British India. It was not, however, until 1918 that a standard set of rules was agreed upon and Local Governments were invited to adopt them with such modifications as local conditions might require. Since then all Local Governments and Administrations have adopted these standard rules with slight immaterial modifications and we propose to examine the rules in force in Bengal as typical of all.

17. The fact that there is no self-contained body of rules regulating cocaine drugs in each province makes it less easy to follow exactly how they are controlled, but as the Excise Acts or Regulations of all provinces and areas follow the same main lines, we trust that the general account which we give of the system with reference to the provisions of each article of the Convention concerned will make it a simple matter to compare the existing regulations in each province with the requirements of those articles.

18. It will be seen that in the rules which deal with morphia drugs the term "drugs" is defined as including all alkaloids of opium and their salts, that the general definition of cocaine given in the Acts or partly in the Acts and partly in supplementary notices, and under the Acts includes within this term coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every drug, or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*) every drug, synthetic or natural, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and every preparation or admixture of any article already mentioned. The rules, therefore, cover both morphine and cocaine and their salts as defined at the beginning of Chapter III of the Convention and dealt with in articles 9 to 13.

19. Article 9 of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to enact pharmacy laws or regulations to confine to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale, and use of morphine, cocaine, etc., unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. The morphia rules in force in India allow only licensed local manufacturers to manufacture (rule 3 and 4) or sell (rules 19 and 21) morphia drugs. The licensed dealer may sell only to other licensed dealers or to licensed chemists or approved practitioners, i.e., registered or registerable medical practitioners, and dentists or other persons engaged in medical or veterinary practice approved by the Chief License Authority (rule 9). The licensed chemist may sell only on the prescription of an approved practitioner while the approved practitioner may possess morphia drugs only for use in his practice and not for sale (rule 20). Ordinary individuals may only possess such quantity of morphia drugs as has been at one time dispensed and sold for their use under the rules (rule 5). The existing rules thus fully comply with article 9.

20. So too with regard to cocaine. All the provincial regulations agree in permitting the manufacture of cocaine only by licence: in practice, however, no cocaine is manufactured and its manufacture is not contemplated by the rules, which restrict possession to various classes of persons among whom the licensed manufacturer of cocaine is not included. The only persons who are allowed to possess cocaine are licensed vendors—who are always approved chemists—approved practitioners, medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries and persons to whom it has been dispensed on the prescription of an approved medical practitioner. The licensed vendors may sell only to other licensed vendors or to approved practitioners or to other persons on a prescription given by an approved practitioner. The approved practitioners may possess cocaine only for use in his practice and not for sale. Article 9 is thus fully complied with in respect of cocaine also.

21. Under article 10 the Contracting Powers undertake to use their best endeavours to adopt or cause to be adopted certain specific measures in order to give effect to the general policy of controlling all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing, and exporting morphine, cocaine, etc., as well as the buildings in which such persons carry on such industry or trade.

(a) The first measure is to confine the manufacture of morphia, cocaine, etc., to those establishments and premises which have been licensed for the purpose. In practice no morphia is manufactured in India except in the Government factory at Ghazipur, though rule 3 of the rules under examination permit a licensed dealer or chemist to manufacture morphia drugs from opium or morphia drugs lawfully in his possession. The form of licence granted to the licensed dealers or chemists permits sale of morphia drugs only on the premises for which the licence is given, but nothing is said as to manufacture and to this extent the rules are defective. We are, therefore, suggesting to Local Governments the desirability of amending rule 3 so as to permit manufacture by licensed dealers or chemists only on the premises for which they hold a licence.

We have already pointed out that there is no manufacture of cocaine in India and that the rule made by the provincial Governments do not contemplate it. In Burma, however, there is a general rule (5) applicable to all holders of licences for the manufacture or vend of excisable articles to the effect that the license-holder shall enjoy the privileges conferred by the licence within the premises therein described and not elsewhere. Similarly, all forms of licence for the sale of cocaine prescribe that it shall be sold only on the premises in respect of which the licence is given, and if forms of licence for the manufacture

of cocaine should ever be found necessary, a condition of this nature would undoubtedly be prescribed. In existing circumstances, however, there is no occasion to regulate manufacture which is not carried on and the question whether clause (a) of article 10 is complied with or not does not really arise.

(b) The second measure to be taken under article 10 is to require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution or export of morphine and cocaine shall be furnished with a licence to engage in these operations. This requirement is fulfilled in respect of morphine in rules 3 to 20, and in respect of cocaine by the sections of the various Excise Acts, which prohibit the manufacture, import, export, transport or sale of an excisable article except under the authority and subject to the conditions of a licence.

(c) The third measure is to require that persons engaged in the manufacture, etc., of morphine and cocaine should be required to enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, sales and all other distribution and exports of morphine. The forms of licence require licensed dealers and chemists to keep a correct account of all transactions in morphia drugs showing the quantity and source of supplies received and the quantity and destination of all amounts disposed of. Similar accounts are prescribed in most of the forms of licence for the vend of cocaine and when this is not so a general provision applicable to all licences for the vend of excisable articles requires such accounts to be kept. Requirement (c) of article 10 is, therefore, substantially complied with in both cases.

22. Article 11 requires the Contracting Powers to take measures to prohibit as regards their internal trade the delivery of morphine, cocaine, etc., to any unauthorized persons. Article 12 binds the Contracting Powers to use their best endeavours to restrict to authorized persons the import of morphine, cocaine, etc. These two articles may be considered together. In this connection we would invite attention to the notification in our department of Commerce and Industry no. 720-79, dated the 4th February, 1911, issued under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, by which the import by post, by sea or by land of all alkaloids of opium and cocaine is absolutely prohibited, while import by other means is restricted to cases of import by persons permitted to import by a Local Government or Administration. Similarly, by the provincial rules import and transport of morphia drugs and cocaine by post is absolutely prohibited. Importation of morphine drugs by other means is permitted only in the case of persons permitted by the rules to possess such drugs (rules 10 to 13, 25 and 26), while transport is only allowed under a pass (rules 16 and 27). In the case of cocaine the provisions of the rules with regard to possession and sale which have been described above are supplemented by rules forbidding transport except under cover of a pass and import except on special permits issued on each occasion of import. Articles 11 and 12 are thus fully complied with.

23 Article 13 relates to the export of morphine and cocaine, and the Contracting Powers undertake to use their best endeavours to adopt or cause to be adopted measures to ensure that morphine and cocaine shall not be exported to persons resident in the territories of other Contracting Powers unless such persons are furnished with the licences or permits provided for by the laws or regulations of the importing country. The provincial rules in most cases permit export without reference to destination on an order granted by the Chief Excise Authority and to this extent are defective. We have however, already informed you in our despatch no. 21, dated the 4th March, 1921, that we are prepared to prohibit export of morphine, cocaine, etc., unless the consignment to be exported is covered by a certificate granted by the Government of the country to which it is to be exported to the effect that it is required solely for medicinal or scientific purposes, in the case of countries which enter into the reciprocal arrangements proposed by the Board of Trade. We have at present no information as to which of the signatories of the Hague Opium Convention require imports of morphine to be covered by a licence or permit but on the receipt of such information we are prepared at once to issue a notification under the Sea Customs Act forbidding the export of morphine and cocaine to the country concerned unless it is covered by a licence or permit granted in accordance with the laws or regulations of such country.

24. Article 14 requires the Contracting Powers to apply the laws and regulations respecting the manufacture, import, sale or export of morphine, cocaine, etc., to four classes of articles.

(a) The first of these is medicinal opium. In none of our provincial rules is medicinal opium as defined in the Convention regulated as such: so far as it is regulated at all it is regulated merely as opium or as an intoxicating drug, and the rules with regard to morphia drugs and cocaine do not apply to it. In this respect, therefore, our rules do not comply with the requirements of the Convention and we are inviting the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the desirability of amending their definition of morphia drugs so as to include in it medicinal opium as defined in the Convention.

(b) The definitions of morphia drugs and of cocaine in our rules are such as to include all preparations containing morphine and cocaine in however small quantities. The morphia and cocaine rules, therefore, already apply to the preparations mentioned in clause (b) of article 14. It will, however, be observed that certain specific preparations have been expressly excluded from the operation of the rules on the ground that they contain only negligible quantities of morphine or cocaine. In order, therefore, to make certain that our rules shall be in strict compliance with the terms of the Convention we are having the lists of exempted preparations examined with a view to inviting Local Governments to exclude such preparations as may be found to contain more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, 0.1 per cent. of cocaine or 0.1 per cent. of heroine.

(c) Up to the present it has always been taken for granted that heroine was within the meaning of "morphia drug" as defined in the provincial morphia rules. We are, however, doubtful whether as a derivative of an alkaloid of opium and not a preparation containing such an alkaloid heroine can be considered to come within the definition of morphia drug. We are, therefore, suggesting to Local Governments the desirability of amending their definition of "morphia drug" so as to include all derivatives direct or indirect of alkaloids of opium and their salts and the salts of such derivatives. Meanwhile we may say that in practice heroine is already subject to the same rules as morphine and that clause (c) of article 14 is, therefore, complied with.

(d) It will be seen that the definition of morphia drugs when amended as proposed and the existing definition of cocaine already cover all cases contemplated in clause (d) of article 14.

25. Article 20, in Chapter V of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to examine the possibility of enacting laws or regulations making it a penal offence to be in illegal possession of raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. In this connection we would invite attention to section 9 of the Opium Act, 1878, and to the penalty clauses of the various provincial Excise Acts and regulations, from which it will be seen that penalties are already provided for such illegal possession.

26. In compliance with article 21 we forward copies of the texts of existing laws, rules, and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the Convention, together with statistical information regarding the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine.

ORDERED that the above resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

E. C. ANSORGE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1316/XII—325-1921.

The 29th September, 1921.

The following is published for general information :—

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This Society has for the last twenty years made a special study of Middle Eastern Affairs, and includes amongst its membership many well-known Asiatic travellers. Its object is to collect geographical, political, and commercial information which may be useful to the Government and public, and also to promote lectures and discussions by the best-informed Asiatic travellers, administrators, and men of business of the day, in the hope that it may lead to a better understanding of the political and industrial relations existing between Europe and Asia.

During the past year the Society has increased its membership by more than a hundred per cent., but in order to cope with enhanced expenditure, and to lay the foundations of a library and photographic collection, to maintain an office and office establishment competent to conduct correspondence, which is daily increasing, and to cultivate relations with the British commercial and industrial undertakings in the East, a much larger membership is called for. Thousands are now serving as Government officials and as merchants, bankers, and commercial and industrial agents in the Near, Middle, and Far East, and it is the aim of the Central Asian Society to become a centre of union for all these subjects of the British Crown who are maintaining British interests in Asia.

The subscription is £1 per annum, and the Journal, which contains the record of all important lectures, is issued free to every subscriber. The lectures are held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, 74, Grosvenor Street, W., where the Assistant Secretary will give any further information that is required.

The July 1st, 1921.
74, GROSVENOR ST., W. 1.'

A. C. YATE, LIEUT.-COL.,
Hon. Secretary, Central Asian Society.

By order,
JAGDISH PRASAD,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 2359/VIII—16.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nauni Tal, the 27th September, 1921.

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Police in the United Provinces for the year 1920.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1920 was one of more than average prosperity. The spring harvest was good, grain prices remained high and labour was in much demand and well remunerated. Inducements to crime were consequently fewer and from a police point of view the special feature of the year was the notable decrease of 31 per cent. in the volume of cognizable crime as compared with the previous year and the still more satisfactory decrease in the returns of serious offence against persons and property which were 22 per cent. lower than in any of the previous twenty years. The number of cognizable offences reported was much lower than it has been for over twenty years.

2. The percentage of cases not investigated continues to decrease in spite of the remarks of Sir Harcourt Butler in his review of the 1919 report and the efforts of the Inspector-General. If the present rate of decrease continues every case reported will in another decade be investigated. The Governor in Council regrets the continued increase in this misapplication of energy. Of cases investigated by the police 10 per cent. were successfully prosecuted. In view of the increase in the percentage of investigations this result is satisfactory and compares favourably with that of any year since 1910, except 1919, for the success during which there were exceptional reasons. The Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General that frequent transfers of station officers are more apt to favour the criminal than to benefit the public and he commends the remarks of the Inspector-General on this point to all District Magistrates.

3. The number of murders fell by 15 per cent. from 824 to 696 and those by dacoits by over 50 per cent. from 109 to 53. There was a less satisfactory decrease in the percentage of cases successfully prosecuted. The reduction in the number of murders of children for their ornaments is welcome, but the considerable number of zamindars, village headmen and chāukidars done to death is a disquieting feature. In Oudh there were no cases of women convicted of the murder of their infant children. In the Agra province there were fourteen such cases, in nine of which the children were legitimate. In all cases the sentence was reviewed by the High Court or the Local Government.

4. The number of riot cases rose to what may be regarded as the normal level. Some of these riots occurred in connection with religious festivals but few were of a serious nature. The steady decrease in the returns of grievous hurt cases has received at least a temporary check and the figures have returned to the 1918 level. The Inspector-General's remark in regard to the proneness of the courts to accept compromises in these cases should receive the attention of all District Magistrates.

5 No feature of the year's work is more satisfactory than the success met with in the campaign against dacoity. The number of cases reported was less than in any of the previous six years and was 53 per cent. and 64 per cent. less than in 1918 and 1919, respectively. The decrease was most marked in the case of attacks on houses. Success in investigation and prosecution was somewhat less than in the previous year but compares most favourably with any other year since 1909, and what is particularly gratifying is that most of the important armed gangs operating in the province appear to have been broken up. It is not necessary to make detailed reference to these captures, but the districts of Bulandshahr, Agra, Farrukhabad, Bijnor, Hardoi, Bahraich, Basti, Jhansi and Jalaun have all been conspicuous for good work in this connection. The police, the people and the authorities of the neighbouring States on the southern borders of the province have all contributed their share to this success. It is noticeable that in most instances in which villagers put up some resistance and succeeded in injuring even one of their assailants, clues were obtained which ultimately led to the arrest of whole gangs. This demonstrates the need of encouraging villagers to defend themselves.

6. The work in the Jhansi district calls for special mention. The situation of that district in relation to Indian States places the dacoit at a great advantage and it says much for the work of the district police and for their co-operation with the authorities of the border States that such notorious outlaws as Mazbut Singh and his lieutenant Ram Dayal, Nanhe Singh (a dismissed constable), and Kunjal Singh and Randhir Singh, together with many of their confederates were accounted for during the year. In this connection the Governor in Council desires to place on record his recognition of the generous assistance received from the authorities of the Central India States adjoining the Jhansi district. In contrast with this success in the south of the province, the failure to round up the gang or gangs operating in the submontane area of the Bijnor, Moradabad and Naini Tal districts is the more regrettable and the Governor in Council hopes that the conference referred to by the Inspector-General will be successful in formulating some definite plan for offensive action against these pests.

7. The number of burglaries was the lowest on record and one-third less than the number recorded in the previous year. Intelligent use of the preventive sections has contributed to this satisfactory result. Unfortunately there has been no corresponding improvement in the detection of this form of crime which remains at a very low standard, and any measures which are calculated to raise the standard should be given a fair trial. The attention of District Magistrates is drawn to the fact that less than one case out of every six in which action was taken by Magistrates on their own initiative proved successful. Magistrates should be encouraged to use more discretion in taking up cases of this nature.

8. Ordinary theft also fell to the lowest figure on record. In regard to this form of crime also Magistrates appear to be somewhat prone to take up on their own initiative cases in which there is little

chance of a conviction. Cattle theft fell to its normal level but was dealt with somewhat more successfully than in the previous three years. Registration of sales clearly requires more attention than it at present receives.

9. Reports of kidnapping, fell from 717 to 618 and were as usual most prevalent in the western districts. A remarkable case occurred in Aligarh where a gang of *Sinjivalas* was found in possession of no less than twenty-five girls kidnapped from the Aligarh, Alora and Mattra districts and the Gwalior and Bharatpur States. A rumour that children were being kidnapped for transport to Mesopotamia was current in some of the western districts and led to the murder of a *sadhu* in Moradabad.

10. The great decrease in the volume of crime in the year 1920 must be, to a large extent, attributed to the extensive use of the preventive sections in the previous year. It is not surprising therefore to find that less use of these sections was made in the year under report. An unsatisfactory feature of the work under this head was the increase in the number of persons dealt with under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, who were discharged without being called on to give security. The Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General that unsuccessful proceedings under this section are most harmful and he commends the Inspector-General's remarks on the point to the consideration of all District Officers. Success in these cases is closely connected with careful surveillance, a question which clearly demands more attention than it at present receives from some Superintendents.

11. The most notable feature of the criminal tribes administration during the year was the registration and restriction of Gypsies, which resulted in an increase of the total registered population from 27,290 to 35,902. It is too early yet to judge of the effects of this new move. Care is being taken to remove the restrictions on all the non-criminal members of the tribe and also to see that the areas of restriction are such as to afford adequate opportunity of earning a livelihood, and results should soon begin to be seen. In other respects the work has been carried on on the usual lines and, as the Governor in Council believes, to the benefit both of the general public and of these unfortunate members of society who have been brought up to look upon crime as a means of livelihood. The Devolution Act (XXXVIII of 1920) now enables the Local Government to exercise certain important powers under the Criminal Tribes Act without reference to the Government of India, while certain important changes in the rules regulating registration and admission to and discharge from settlements and also in the Criminal Tribes Act are under consideration.

12. It is gratifying that the very necessary increase in the pay of the constabulary has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of resignations. Though the number of vacancies in the civil police was still large at the close of the year it has since fallen steadily and at the end of June in the present year was only 379. It is gratifying also to note that the unpopularity of the armed branch of the service is dying out as a result of the grant of special allowances. Other

improvements in the conditions of service have been sanctioned on the recommendation of the Civil Police Committee and the Governor in Council is confident that an era of greater contentment on the part of the whole force has been entered upon. The discipline of the force was above the average of recent years in spite of the spirit of unrest which was abroad in the land. The number of cases of abuse of power has also been small and only a very few of these were of a serious nature. The proportion of literate constables is still deplorably low, but the grant of special literate allowances which has recently been sanctioned should result in an improvement in this respect.

13. Crime on the railways did not decrease to the same extent as in the districts. The returns for the different railways are of interest. For every mile of line served by the Railway Police of this province the East Indian Railway had 4.06 crime reports, the North-Western 3, the Great Indian Peninsula 1.33, the Oudh and Rohilkhand 1.12, the Rohilkhand and Kumaun 1 and the Bengal and North-Western Railway .65. These figures afford much food for reflection but no attempt has been made in the report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway branch to account for the remarkable variations in the incidence of crime on the different systems. It is clear that the police work on the railways is still far from satisfactory and it is hoped that the recommendations of the Railway Police Committee will result in a marked improvement.

14. The Inspector-General has dealt at some length with the position of village chaukidars, and the Governor in Council is in entire agreement with the views expressed by him. The remuneration of the chaukidars is no doubt very meagre but it never has been and never was intended to be the wage of a full-time servant of Government in the ordinary sense. Their duties are ordinarily far from onerous and steps are being taken to lighten them still further and they have ample time for, and as a matter of fact nearly always follow, some other calling which is a source of income to them. The cost of raising the pay of the force as at present constituted by even Re. 1 per month would be over 10 lakhs a year and to give the force an ordinary full-time wage would cost considerably more than half a crore. These figures demonstrate the difficulty of the situation. It is too early yet to judge the results of the recent improvements in the conditions of service but the position of the force will continue to receive the anxious consideration of Government.

15. Most of the work of the Criminal Investigation department is necessarily of a secret nature. Results cannot be tabulated and can only be appreciated by the officers of Government who see them. The year was an exceptionally heavy one for the Special Branch and the work of this Branch must remain heavy so long as the present political conditions continue. The Governor in Council recognises the strain imposed upon the staff and records his appreciation of the manner in which they have discharged their exacting duties.

16. Active co-operation between officers of the department serving in border districts and the officials of neighbouring States is essential to the success of police work in these districts. The Governor in Council

congratulates the department of the police for the manner in which it has absorbed with the Durand and desamindari men to the Government and his appreciation of the services rendered by the police in the districts of Allahabad and the Gwalior, Dhoor, J. Bh. ratpur, Patna, Rewari, Oudh, Rampur and Benares States. The break up of the dangerous bands of robbers in Bundelkhand was, as has already been pointed out, in no small measure due to the ready assistance received from neighbouring States.

17. From the point of view of the personnel of the force the most important event of the year has been the revision of the pay of all ranks from inspector downwards. The increases in pay and allowances have raised the average salary of these ranks by percentages varying from seventy in the case of constables to twenty-eight in the case of inspectors. The cost of this reform has been 34 lakhs but in the opinion of the Governor in Council, having regard to the importance of the force in upholding law and order, that is a small price to pay for the greater measure of contentment which has resulted. That the service is now more popular is shown by the great decrease in the number of vacancies, the decrease in resignations, the desire of men who had recently resigned to re-enlist, and the large number of applications for admission to the Police Training School. Important reforms in the organisation of the force are still pending and will be proceeded with as circumstances permit.

18. In conclusion the Governor in Council desires to congratulate Mr. L. M. Kaye on another year of sound and successful administration, and, while expressing his appreciation of the services of the force as a whole, he would accord his special thanks to those officers whose individual services have been brought to his notice by the Inspector-General. In view of all the forces at work in the land tending to unrest, lawlessness, and indiscipline it says very much for the work and the morale of the force that the volume of crime, and especially of serious crime, was lower than in any of the previous twenty years and that the standard of discipline and conduct has, if anything, risen rather than fallen. In the face of great difficulties the police force has rendered splendid services to the public. The Governor in Council is pleased to notice that the importance of these services is becoming increasingly recognised by the community at large and he is confident that with the growth of the spirit of responsibility, the support and sympathy which the force receive from the public will steadily increase.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

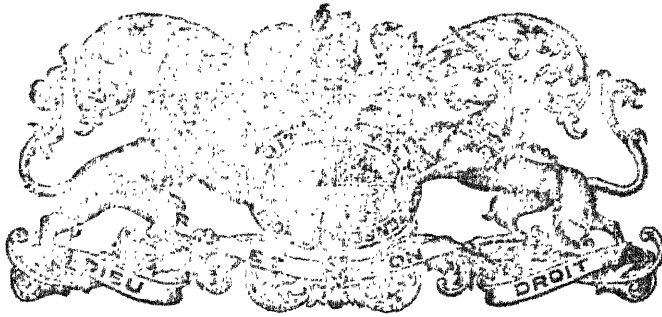
THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 24th September, 1921, is published for general information :—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agra city	50	50	...	...
„ district	36	36	...	...
Aligarh (Koil) city	30	28	...	...
„ district	43	40	...	...
Allahabad city	2	2	3	3	...	...
Azamgarh district	120	117	...	...
Bahraich „	37	66	...	...
Ballia „	21	77	...	...
Bara Banki „	76	64	...	...
Bareilly city	*	5	...	...
Bareilly district	*	340	...	...
Basti „	17	28	...	...
Benares city	1	1	...	...
Bijnor district	206	206	...	...
Budaun „	711	741	...	...
Bulandshahr „	183	102	...	...
Cawnpore district	1	...	...
Etah „	*	19	...	...
Etawah „	53	53	...	...
Farrukhabad city	*	3(b)	...	...
„ district	11(a)	43(a)	...	...
Fathpur district	2	1	...	...
Fyzabad „	37	56	...	...
Garhwal „	35	29	...	...
Ghazipur „	186	105	...	...
Gonda „	31	14	...	...
Gorakhpur „	81(c)	9(c)	...	...
Hardoi „	117	117	...	...
Jaunpur „	11	10	...	...
Jhansi city	10	7	...	...
Kheri district	651	471*	...	...
Lucknow „	4	4	...	...
Meerut city	59	44	...	...
„ district	2	2	...	...
Moradabad „	989	989	...	...
Muttra „	2	2	...	...
Muzaffarnagar „	172	149	...	...
Naini Tal „	26	35	...	...
Pilibhit „	185	117	...	...
Rae Bareli „	4	2	...	...
Saharanpur „	193	155	...	...
Shahjahanpur city	8	8	...	...
„ district	487	363	...	...
Sitapur „	203	176	...	...
Sultanpur „	42	32	...	...
Unao „	41	41	...	...
Total	2	2	5,261	5,044	...	...

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 29th September, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

- (a) Includes 9 seizures and 90 deaths of previous week.
 (b) „ 2 deaths of previous week.
 (c) „ 44 seizures and 60 deaths of previous week.
 * Seizures not reported.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to
this part in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT. UNITED PROVINCES.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The following is published for general information :—

A comprehensive survey of the area of forest burnt in the United Provinces during the outbreak of incendiarism in May last shows that deliberate incendiarism was confined mainly to Kumaun. The area destroyed in Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, and Chakrata was not large, but in the Kumaun circle 285,074 acres, or 70 per cent. of the total area under protection was burnt. Most of the fires are believed to have been due to organized incendiarism. The current resin output in Ranikhet and Central Almora divisions has been reduced to a quarter of the normal and the out-put in the Naini Tal division has also been very seriously affected. Regeneration has nearly disappeared in the burnt areas in the East and Central Almora and the Naini Tal divisions. In North Garhwal 7,000 acres of chir regeneration area, 16,300 acres of silver fir, 84,430 acres of kharshu oak, 147,798 acres of banj forest, and some thousands of acres of blue pine, spruce, and cypress have been burnt; much of this, however, was not specially protected. The total area in the Kumaun circle under fire-protection amounts 404,455 acres, out of which 285,074 were burnt. Out of the total area in the Kumaun and Western circles that is under fire-protection 431,794 acres were burnt.

By order, etc.,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

As already announced, the Government of the United Provinces directed Mr. Milner-White, I.C.S., to enquire into the causes of the high price of food-grains, especially of wheat, and to submit a report. An abstract summary of his conclusions is now published for general information and it is hoped that it will dispel many of the baseless rumours and apprehensions which have been a cause of disquiet.

"The main cause of the present high price of wheat is the comparative failure of the 1921 wheat crop over the whole of India. The estimated outturn is practically $9\frac{1}{2}$ crores of maunds, or 34 per cent. less than last year. The Punjab has suffered particularly, as its crop was 40 per cent. less, that is, over 4 crores of maunds short; while the United Provinces, the next largest grower, were short by 21 per cent., or nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores of maunds. The result is that the Punjab has been importing from the United Provinces instead of exporting to them. In the three months April to June, 1920, the Punjab sent $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds to the United Provinces and received only about 65,000 maunds from them: in 1921 it sent over 76,000 maunds and received no less than 4,11,000 maunds. In July and August the contrast is even greater. As far as can be seen, most of these exports to the Punjab are for local consumption; very little indeed—an infinitesimal amount in the last months—has gone to Karachi.

"The United Provinces have also supplied a good deal to Bombay, Ahmadnagar, etc., where the crop was 45 per cent. short. This also was almost certainly for local consumption. There is nothing to show that any of it was intended for export, in spite of rumours to that effect.

"Consequently the United Provinces are suffering from three things:—

(1) A crop 21 per cent. short.

(2) A loss of practically all the supplies which usually come from the Punjab.

(3) A very much bigger export trade to other parts of India than usual.

"There is thus an abnormal drain on the existing stocks. Grain pits, which usually are not opened till November, have been drawn on from July. It is not surprising that prices have risen abnormally in the provinces, as the dwindling supplies make the dealers nervous about the future.

"The sudden rise at the end of July and in August was probably due to a variety of minor causes. The steady rise due to the shortage gave an opening for a vast amount of speculation. *Satta*-gambling was practised everywhere, and fictitious transactions over thousands of tons not even in existence are said to have taken place. This was bound to send up the price unwarrantably. About the same time the heavy and continuous rainfall gave rise to the apprehension that the forthcoming *kharif*, which up to then had promised well, would be drowned out and ruined. This gave another impetus to the rising prices. Again, in August, there were heavy purchases by the flour mills in Delhi and Ambala, and this demand coming on to a frightened market sent up the prices still further. As far as can be ascertained, these purchases, so far as they are for the ordinary army supplies, are much less than usual; but they are usually made in the Punjab, not in the United Provinces, and to the United Provinces' dealers the demand seemed abnormally large.

"A shortage of wagons on almost every railway prevented the timely arrival of food-grains from the east of the province to the west and the Punjab to the

extent necessary to retard the rise in wheat prices. There has been a great improvement in this respect lately, and consignments from the east appear to be regular and plentiful. They should at least help to keep the price steady and prevent a further rise; and indeed they may be responsible for the slight fall that has taken place recently.

"But the fact is that stocks are genuinely short; the *kharif* of 1920 was bad in the Punjab and over a large part of the United Provinces, and there was very little surplus to supply the great deficiency of the 1921 wheat crop. Wheat is consumed much more generally now than before the War and larger supplies are required. The main cause of the high price therefore is purely economic. The prospects of the *kharif* however are excellent, and it is expected that within the next few weeks there will be ample supplies of rice, *juar*, and *bagru*. This will relieve the situation."

By order etc.

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
DATED THE 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1921.

No. 2165.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(ESTABLISHMENTS.)

Sindia, the 15th September, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In the Home department resolution no. 1049, dated the 8th August, 1919, certain concessions were granted in the matter of securing civil employment under Government to those who had rendered service in connection with the prosecution of the War. Since then the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of granting concessions in respect of pensions to such persons as have rendered military service during the War, are employed in a civil department of Government and are not eligible for the concessions recently sanctioned for the candidates for various Imperial services and departments who rendered service with His Majesty's Forces during the War.

2. Any military service rendered with permanent units, which is pensionable under military rules but which terminates before a pension has been earned in respect of it, can be allowed to count, when followed by service qualifying for civil pension as part of such service under the orders contained in the Secretary of State's despatch no. 12-Financial, dated the 3rd February, 1921; but service with temporary units, as also service rendered in the British Army elsewhere than in India, does not count. In order to meet cases of this kind, His Excellency in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to announce that civil employes who, prior to their civil employment have rendered satisfactory paid military service in the Great War, which does not ordinarily qualify for a service pension under military rules, shall be allowed to count such military service for the purpose of civil pension, subject to the following general principles being observed:—

- (1) Completed years of military service shall be allowed to count up to a maximum of four years.
- (2) In the case of services in which a minimum age is fixed for recruitment no military service rendered below that age shall be allowed to count for pension.

- (3) The addition of war service shall not be included in total service under article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations for the purpose of leave counting as service for pension, nor allowed in addition to the concession in article 403 or 404-A, Civil Service Regulations, but any Government servant who may be entitled to the concessions permissible under those articles and to the concessions announced in this resolution, will be allowed to select whichever is more favourable.
- (4) The scope of the concession shall be confined to an employé who retires on a superannuation or retiring pension.
- (5) British and Indian military service shall be allowed to count alike for pension and no contribution towards, or share of, a pension earned as a result of this concession shall be claimed from the Home Government.
- (6) No refund of military bonus or gratuity shall be demanded from the employé.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the several departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance), and the offices subordinate to this department for information and guidance.

ORDERED also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

In supersession of Customs circular no. V of 1911 it has been decided that, for the purpose of fixing the Tariff Valuation of Sugar imported into India, "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" should be accepted as the standard grade by reference to which the other grades will receive their values by means of fixed margins, namely:—

Beet crystals	..	..	..	..	To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 D. S and above
Sugar, crystallized and soft, from Mauritius	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1-8 lower.
Java 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2 "
Java 15 Dutch Standard and under	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2-8 "
Japanese and Formosan crystals	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2 higher.
China crystals	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2 "
Egyptian crystals	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1 "

Returns have been received from October, 1920 and the average value of "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" for the eleven months October, 1920, to August, 1921, is notified below:—

Description of sugar	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1921.		IMPORTED SINCE 1ST OCTOBER, 1920.	
	Quantity	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
Java 23 Dutch Standard and above	Cwt. 1,482,371	Rs. A. 21 4	Cwt. 6,422,613	Rs. A. 27 12

The tariff valuation of sugar for each calendar year is fixed on the average net market price ruling during the previous twelve months ending September. The above statistics are published in order to enable merchants to determine the probable net market price for the next calendar year.

C. G. FREKE,

Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA :

The 20th September, 1921.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. 4580/II—400.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The 6th October, 1921.

READ—

Government resolution no. 453, I—533, dated the 24th February 1898, Government resolution no. 3829/II—13D, dated the 9th September, 1903, and Government of India, Home department, letter no. 1915, dated the 13th September, 1920, in connection with the proposal of the Public Services Commission relating to the Provincial Civil Service.

READ ALSO—

The resolution passed at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 1st April, 1921 on the subject of the modification of the rules for the appointment of deputy collectors in the United Provinces so as to provide for recruitment by open competition.

OBSERVATIONS. The rules regulating the appointment of deputy collectors have been reconsidered by the Governor in Council with special reference to the resolution passed in the Legislative Council on the 1st April, 1921. Under the existing rules appointments to the post of deputy collector are filled half by promotion from the subordinate executive service (mainly tahsildars) and half by direct recruitment. Previous to 1903, and in accordance with a scheme introduced in 1895, three appointments were competed for annually at a special examination open to graduates of the Allahabad University. In 1903, however, the Local Government, with the approval of the Government of India, abolished this system of limited competition for reasons which need not now be discussed. Not less than two-thirds of the total available appointments were then assigned to promoted officials and one-third to selection and nomination. Subsequently half of the appointments were reserved for executive officials and half for selected candidates not already in Government service.

As far as can be forecasted at present, the normal rate of recruitment for the deputy collectors' cadre will be 24 candidates annually. The Governor in Council proposes to fill half of these appointments as heretofore by the promotion of men already in Government service, and the other half in the following manner:—

One-half non-Muslims } by competitive examination.
One-fourth Muslims }

One-fourth by nomination by Government.

Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians are included among the non-Muslims. Only qualified candidates will compete at the examination. No candidate will be allowed to appear *more than twice* at the examination.

The following are suggested as the qualifications for the competitive examination:—

- (1) that the nominee is a natural-born subject of His Majesty or the subject of an Indian State ;
- (2) (a) that he is a native of the United Provinces or that he has definitely settled in the province and that he has resided in the province for at least three years ;
- (b) that he has passed the Intermediate examination held by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education or an examination recognised by Government as equivalent thereto for this purpose ; or that he is a Licentiate in Agriculture of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, or possesses the diploma of the higher course at the Mayo College, Ajmer ;
- (3) that he is not less than 19 and not more than 23 years of age on the 1st of the month in which the competitive examination will be

held ; for the next two years ; however candidates who are between 19 and 25 years of age will be allowed to compete ;

(4) that he is of sound health, good physique, and active habits, free from any organic defect or bodily infirmity ; a medical certificate to this effect being filed ;

(5) that he is able to ride ;

(6) that he is of good character.

The subjects for the examination have not yet been settled, but it is suggested that marks be given for character, conduct, previous record, athletics, and general suitability for the post after a *viva voce* examination on general questions.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information and that opinion be invited on the proposals. Opinions or suggestions should reach the Chief Secretary to Government not later than the 1st January, 1922.

Ordered also that this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, all Commissioners of divisions, and all Heads of departments, United Provinces, for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

The following list of members of the Lucknow Reception Committee in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit is published for information:—

1. Mr. S. R. Daniels, I.O.S., Judicial Commissioner, (Chairman).
2. Lt.-Col. J. C. Faunthorpe, M.C., O.B.E., Commissioner.
3. Mr. F. F. Sladen, I.O.S., Deputy Commissioner.
4. Mr. L. M. Jopling, I.C.S., Chairman, Improvement Trust.
5. Mr. R. C. Cumberlege, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Lucknow Branch.
6. Mr. F. Furnivall, Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
7. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Ram Pal Singh, K.C.I.E., of Kurri Sudauli, Rae Bareilly district.
8. Kunwar Bam Bahadur Sah, Rai Bahadur, Manager, Balrampur Estate.
9. Lt. Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E., M.L.C., Council Secretary to the Hon'ble Finance Member.
10. Mr. E. F. Shewring, Manager, Murray & Co., Lucknow.
11. Pandit M. N. Chakbast, Executive officer, Lucknow Municipal Board.
12. Revd. T. C. Badley, Principal, Reid Christian College.
13. Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow.
14. Mr. A. P. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.
15. Saiyid Wazir Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.
16. Mr. W. E. Botting, Improvement Trust, Lucknow (Secretary.)
17. Babu Bisheshahr Nath Srivastava, Chairman, Municipal Board, Lucknow.
18. Pandit Bishan Narayan Bhargava, Lucknow.
19. Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur, I.S.O., Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University.
20. Mr. J. M. K. Mackenzie, Editor of the *Indian Daily Telegraph*.
21. S. Bisharat Ali, Editor of the *Hamdam*, Lucknow.
22. Pandit Mahesh Nath Sharma, Editor of the *Anand*, Lucknow.
23. Khan Bahadur Jamil Ahmad, Deputy Collector.
24. } Two officers to be nominated by the General Officer Commanding Eastern
25. } Command.

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government,

United Provinces.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Oudh Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1921, as amended by the Select Committee is published for general information. The words printed in italics indicate amendments made by the Committee.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secy. arj.

THE OUDH RENT (AMENDMENT)

BILL, 1921.

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SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
2. Alteration of certain expressions in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
3. Amendment of sub-section (10) of section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
4. Amendment of sub-section (13) of section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
5. Addition of sub-section (17), (18), (19) and (20) to section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
6. Amendment of section 7A, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
7. Insertion of new section 12A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
8. *Amendment of section 19, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*
9. Amendment of section 15, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
10. Insertion of new section 19A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
11. *Amendment of section 20, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*
12. *Amendment of section 22, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*
13. *Amendment of section 23, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*
14. Insertion of new section 30A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
15. Insertion of new sections 32A and 32B in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
16. Amendment of section 33, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
17. Amendment of section 35, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
18. Amendment of section 35A, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
19. Amendment of section 36, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
20. Amendment of section 37, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
21. Amendment of section 38, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
22. Amendment of section 39, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
23. Amendment of section 40, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
24. Amendment of section 43, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
25. Amendment of section 44, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
26. Amendment of section 45, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
27. Amendment of section 46, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
28. Omission of section 47, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
29. *Amendment of section 48, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*
30. Omission of section 49, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
31. Insertion of new section 50A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
32. Omission of section 51, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

33. Insertion of new sections 51A, 51B, 51C, 51D, 51E, 51F and 51G in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
34. Insertion of new section 52A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
35. Amendment of section 52, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
36. Amendment of section 53, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
37. Insertion of new section 53A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
38. Amendment of section 54, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
39. Amendment of section 55, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
40. Amendment of section 56, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
41. Amendment of section 61, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
42. Amendment of section 62, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
43. Insertion of new sections 62A and 62B in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
44. Amendment of section 67, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
45. Insertion of new section 68A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
46. Omission of section 69, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
47. Amendment of section 72, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
48. Amendment of section 101, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
49. Omission of section 102, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
50. Insertion of new section 107 (bis.) in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
51. Amendment of section 107G, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
52. *Amendment of section 107H, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*
53. Amendment of section 108, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
54. Amendment of section 110, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
55. Amendment of section 113, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
56. Amendment of section 114, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
57. Amendment of section 115, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
58. Amendment of section 116, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
59. Amendment of section 119, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
60. Amendment of section 119B, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
61. Amendment of section 120, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
62. Amendment of section 127, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
63. Amendment of section 129, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
64. Insertion of new section 133A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
65. Amendment of section 135, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
66. Amendment of section 137, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
67. Amendment of section 138, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
68. Amendment of section 141, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
69. Amendment of section 144, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
70. Amendment of section 146, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
71. Amendment of section 148, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
72. Amendment of section 156, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
73. Amendment of section 157, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.
74. *Insertion of new section 159 in Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*
75. *Amendment of schedule D, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.*

A

BILL

Further to amend the Oudh Rent Act, 1883.

XXII of 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Oudh Rent Act, 1883; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained under sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921.

short title.

XXII of 1883.

U. P. III of 1901.

V of 1901.

2. For the expressions "Chief Commissioner," "North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Act, 1901," and "Code of Civil Procedure" wherever they occur in the Oudh Rent Act, 1883 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the expressions "Governor in Council," "United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901," and "Code of Civil Procedure, 1908," shall be substituted respectively.

3. In sub-section (10) of section 3 of the said Act, Amendment of sub-section (10) of section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1883. between the word "sections" and the figures "13" the figure and letter "12A" shall be inserted; and between the figures "29" and "53" the figures and letters "30A, 32A, 32B" shall be inserted; and after the figures "53" the word, figure and brackets "sub-section (2)" shall be inserted; and after the figures "55" the words, figures and brackets "sub-sections (1) and (2)" shall be omitted; also the word "and" between the figures "126" and "138" shall be omitted; and after the figures "138" the word and figures "and 141" shall be inserted.

4. For sub-section (13) of section 3 of the said Act Amendment of sub-section (13) of section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1883. the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

"(13) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act."

5. After sub-section (16) of section 3 of the said Act Addition of sub-sections (17), (18), (19) and (20) to section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1883. the following sub-sections shall be added, namely,—

United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, section 4(13).

"(17) 'Sir' means—

(a) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act had been continuously dealt with as *sir* in the distribution of proprietary or under-proprietary profits and charges;

(b) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act had been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor himself, or by his servants, or by hired labour;

(c) land which at the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921, was being cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor

himself, or by his servants, or by hired labour, and which was recorded as the *khudkashit* of the proprietor or under-proprietor in the agricultural year immediately preceding the agricultural year in which the *Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1920*, came into force :

Provided that land which was recorded as *sir* at the last settlement prior to the passing of this Act and has been continuously so recorded since, shall be presumed to be land of the class mentioned in clause (a) till the contrary is proved :

Provided also that land which is *sir* under clauses (a), (b) or (c) shall cease to be *sir* when it becomes the subject of an exproprietary tenancy :

Provided further that if an exproprietary tenant regains his proprietary or under proprietary right in the land held by him as exproprietary tenant, the land mentioned in the second proviso shall again become his *sir*.

(18) 'Statutory tenant' means a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies.

Explanation.—A person who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under section 48 shall not be deemed to be a statutory tenant unless he has obtained a *patta* from the landlord or has remained in occupation of the holding for three years after the expiration of the period for which he is entitled to retain occupation of the holding under section 48.

(19) 'Statutory period' means the period of 10 years referred to in section 36 or section 37.

(20) 'Agricultural year' means the year commencing on the first day of July and ending on the thirtieth day of June."

6. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 7A of the said Act, in the second paragraph, between Amendment of section 7A, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. the words "than" and "by gift" the letter and brackets "(a)" and between the words "or" and "by" the letter and brackets "(b)" shall be inserted, and in the third paragraph for the words "rate generally payable by non-occupancy tenants for land of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood," the words "fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil," shall be substituted.

(2) Sub-section (2) shall read as follows :—

"(2) A usufructuary mortgage shall be deemed to be a transfer within the meaning of this section if the mortgagor by reason thereof claims or exercises the rights conferred by sub-section (1) and not otherwise."

(3) Sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) shall be renumbered as (6), (2), (3), (4) and (7) respectively.

(4) The following shall be inserted as sub-section (5) namely,—

"(5) No sale or agreement, relinquishment or other transaction having the effect of a surrender or relinquishment

of expropriate any rights, excepted or carried out within the six months immediately preceding the date of the transfer of proprietary or under-proprietary rights shall not detract from the rights created by the above provision."

7. After section 12 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—
In section 12 of the said Act the words "Oudh Rent Act, 1886"

United Provinces Local Revenue Act, 1911, section 124 and 125.

United Provinces Court of Wards Act, 1912, section 10

"12A. (1) In case of any general refusal on the part of the under-proprietors or tenants of any local area to pay arrears of rent, rates or cesses due by them to their landlords, the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette, declare that such arrears may be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

(2) In any local area to which a notification made under sub-section (1) applies, a landlord to whom an arrear of rent, rate or cess is due by an under-proprietor or tenant may (notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act or the United Provinces Local Rates Act, 1911, or any other enactment for the time being in force, instead of suing for recovery of the arrear under this Act, apply in writing to the Collector to realize the same, and the Collector shall, after satisfying himself that the amount claimed is due, proceed, subject to rules made under section 15b to recover such amount with costs and interest, as an arrear of land revenue.

U.P. Act 1914

(3) Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the Collector from proceeding under section 185 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, in any case to which that section applies.

U.P. Act 1901.

(4) The Collector shall not be made a defendant to any suit in respect of an amount for the recovery of which an order has been passed under this section.

(5) No appeal shall lie from an order of a Collector under this section, but nothing herein contained and no order passed under this section shall debar

(a) a landlord from maintaining a suit under clause (2) of section 108 for the recovery of any amount due to him which has not been recovered under this section, or

(b) a person from whom any amount has been recovered under this section, and who has paid the same under protest made in writing at the time of payment, from maintaining a civil suit for the recovery of the amount or part thereof so paid.

8. In sub-section (3) of section 19 of the said Act the words "holding a sub-settlement" shall be omitted.

9. In sub-section (2) of section 15 of the said Act for the words "plaints by section 52" the words "pleadings by rule 15 of order VI of the first schedule" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 15, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

the words "pleadings by rule 15 of order VI of the first schedule"

10. After section 19 the following section shall be inserted, namely,—
Insertion of new section 19A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“19A. (1) When by reason of an agricultural calamity the Local Government or any authority empowered by it in this behalf remits or suspends for any period the payment of the whole or any part of the revenue payable in respect of any land, whether such revenue is payable to an assignee or to the Government, a Collector, or, if so empowered by the Local Government, an Assistant Collector of the first class may order that the rents of the tenants holding such land or any portion thereof, mediately or immediately from the proprietor, shall be remitted or suspended for the period of such remission or suspension of revenue, as the case may be, to an amount which shall be equal to double the amount of the revenue, the payment of which has been so remitted or suspended.

Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, section 51.

(2) Remission or suspension of the rent of land, the revenue of which has either wholly or in part been released, compounded for or redeemed, may be ordered by such authority as the Local Government may direct to an amount which shall be equal to double the amount of revenue which would have been remitted or suspended if the revenue had not either wholly or in part been released, compounded for or redeemed.

(3) An order passed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall not be questioned in any civil or revenue court.

(4) A suit shall not lie for the recovery of any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, during the period of suspension, of any rent of which the payment has been suspended.

(5) When the payment of rent has been suspended, the period during which the suspension has continued shall be excluded in the computation of the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for the recovery of the rent.

(6) If a proprietor or other landlord collects any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, before the expiration of the period of suspension collects any rent of which the payment has been suspended, the whole of the revenue or rent, as the case may be, remitted or suspended in his favour, shall immediately become payable by him.”

Amendment of section 20, Oudh Rent Act, 1886 11. Sub-section (4) of section 20 of the said Act shall be omitted.

12. In sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act Amendment of section 22, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. after the words “If a tenant” the words “having a right of occupancy or holding under a special agreement or decree of Court or a statutory tenant” shall be inserted.

After the words “in this chapter mentioned” the words “and which he is entitled to make” shall be inserted.

12. *For section 23 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely,—*
Under Part A 1, 1-20.

“23. A tenant to whom section 22 applies shall be *entitled to construct, maintain and*
improvement *repair a well for the irrigation of*
his holding and all works incidental thereto, but shall
not be entitled without the written consent of his landlord
to make any other improvement in respect of his holding:

Provided that if the landlord desires to construct the
well himself on the holding of a statutory tenant he shall
have a prior right to do so.”

14. After section 30 of the said Act the following
Insertion of new section shall be inserted, namely,—
section 30A in the said
Rent Act, 1880.

Of Bengal Tenancy Act,
 1885, section 84

“30A. A Deputy Commissioner shall, *unless there are*
Acquisition of land by *reasonable grounds to the contrary,*
landlords for certain pur- *on the application of a proprietor or*
poses *under-proprietor who is the landlord of a holding, authorise*
the acquisition of the holding or part thereof for any of
the following purposes, namely —

- (a) for agricultural development, including demon-
 stration or model farms, dairy farms, poultry
 farms, stock-breeding, horticulture, or any similar
 purpose;
- (b) for mills or factories for industrial purposes;
- (c) for his own cultivation, *to the extent necessary for*
the maintenance of himself and of members of
his family dependent on him for maintenance;
- (d) for sites for hamlets or markets;
- (e) for the erection of houses for tenants and
 labourers;
- (f) for groves;
- (g) for planting of trees;
- (h) for opening or working of a limestone, brick-earth,
 kankar or other mineral quarry, or of a clay,
 sand or gravel pit, or for the construction of any
 works or buildings used in connection therewith;
- (i) for making any water-course, reservoir or canal;
- (j) for making any road, railway or tramway;
- (k) for building houses, out-houses, thanas or godowns
 for the landlord,
- (l) for any religious, educational or charitable pur-
 pose;

on such terms as may be agreed upon between the landlord
 and the tenant, or, failing such agreement, on payment of
 such compensation, if any, as the tenant may be entitled to,
 and shall thereupon order the ejection of the tenant from
 the holding or part thereof acquired :

Provided, firstly, that *the amount of compensation for*
dispossession shall not exceed four times the annual rent
payable on the holding or part thereof acquired :

Provided, secondly, that the tenant shall be entitled to a reduction of rent proportionate to the rental value of the part of his holding acquired, and the amount of such reduction shall be determined by the court:

Provided, thirdly, that if the land acquired under this section is not used for any of the purposes specified in this section within two years from the date of the acquisition, and that if the tenant has not been admitted by the landlord to the occupation of another holding in lieu of the holding or part thereof acquired, he shall be entitled on the expiration of the said period of two years to sue for the recovery of the occupancy of the holding or part thereof acquired, at the rate of rent payable at the date of acquisition; and that if a decree is passed in the plaintiff's favour it shall be made conditional on the payment by the plaintiff into court of the amount of the compensation received by him on account of the acquisition of his holding or part thereof, less such sum as the court may determine on account of compensation for dispossession at a rate not exceeding the annual rent payable on the holding or part thereof acquired for the period of dispossession:

Provided, fourthly, that the acquisition of a part of a holding under this section shall not affect the statutory period of the tenant:

Provided, fifthly, that nothing in this section shall apply to any land in which a tenant has a right of occupancy, or which he holds under a special agreement or decree of court.

15. At the commencement of Chapter IV of the said Act after the heading 'Enhancement and Fixing Rates of Rent' and before the heading "Part A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy" the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"32A. A tenant on being admitted to the occupation of land is liable to pay such rent as may be agreed upon between him and his landlord."

"32B. (1) If land is held by a tenant, other than an exproprietary tenant, but there is no rent fixed thereon, the landlord may, at any time during the continuance of the tenancy, or within three years thereafter, sue to have rent fixed thereon.

(2) The rent shall be decreed, in the absence of proof of an agreement to the contrary, at the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil:

Provided that the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy in any such land shall, in the absence of proof of an agreement to the contrary, be decreed at a rate which is two annas in the rupee below the fair and equitable rate payable by a statutory tenant of the same class for land of the same class or classes of soil.

(3) A suit for determination of rent under subsection (1) or under section 127⁴ may be joined with a suit for arrears of rent under clause (2) of section 108."

Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, section 39, of Oudh Rent Act, 1886, section 49

16. For sub-section (1) of section 33 of the said Act—
Amendment of section 33, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

“(1) The rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, other than an expropriary tenant, shall not be liable to enhancement except by a written agreement or in pursuance of a decree made under this Act on one or more of the following grounds only, namely,—

First ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the fair and equitable rate payable by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy for land of the same class or classes of soil.

Second ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than two annas in the rupee below the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants of the same class for land of the same class or classes of soil.

Third ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.”

17. In section 35 of the said Act for the words “of a similar description and with similar advantages held by tenants of the same class in the same village” the words “of the same class or classes of soil held by tenants of the same class having a right of occupancy” shall be substituted.

18. In section 35A of the said Act between the figures “1901” and the word “the” the words “or enhanced under this section” shall be inserted, and in sub-clause (b) for the words “prevailing rate paid by non-occupancy tenants for land of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood” the words “fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil” shall be substituted.

19. In section 36 of the said Act for the words “time of the passing of this Act” the words “commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921,” shall be substituted and for the word “seven” the word “ten” shall be substituted.

In the marginal note for the words “passing of Act” the words “commencement of Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921,” shall be substituted.

20. In section 37 of the said Act for the words “may be” the word “is” shall be substituted and for the words “passing of this Act” in each place where they occur, the words “commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921,” shall be substituted and for the word “seven” the word “ten” shall be substituted and the words “in accordance with the provisions of this Act” shall be omitted.

In the marginal note for the words “passing of Act” the words “commencement of Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921,” shall be substituted.

For explanation II the following shall be substituted, namely,—

“*Explanation II.*—This section and section 56 have effect subject to the provisions of—

- (a) sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 4 relating to land not previously cultivated,
- (b) section 30A relating to the acquisition of land by the landlord for certain purposes,
- (c) the proviso to section 45 relating to persons succeeding as heirs of tenants under section 48,
- (d) the second and third proviso to clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 62A relating to non-resident tenants.
- (e) sections 67 and 157 excluding certain classes of land and specified areas from the operation of certain sections of this Act,
- (f) section 68 relating to *thekadars*, mortgagees and sub-tenants, and
- (g) section 127 relating to persons possessing land without title.

21. For sub-section (1) of section 38 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 38, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. “(1) A landlord may enhance the rent of a statutory tenant or of a person who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under section 48, either by written agreement or by notice as hereinafter provided.”

Sub-section (2) of the said section shall be omitted and sub-section (3) shall be renumbered as sub-section (2).

For the marginal note of the said section the following marginal note shall be substituted, namely, “Enhancement of rent of statutory tenant or person to whom section 48 applies”

22. For section 39 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 39, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“39. (1) If a landlord desires to enhance the rent of a statutory tenant on the expiration of the statutory period, or at any subsequent time if the rent was not enhanced on the expiration of the statutory period, or at any time during the currency of the tenancy in the case mentioned in section 50, he may cause a notice to that effect to be served under section 42.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 48, if a landlord desires to enhance the rent of a person who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under section 48, he may cause a notice to that effect to be served upon the said person under section 42—

- (a) at any time within the period for which the said person is entitled to retain occupation of the holding under section 48, if the statutory period of the deceased tenant had expired before the date of his death, and if the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced on the expiration of

the period for a notice to be served by the landlord of his tenant.

- (1) The expression "the statutory period" shall mean the period for which the tenant is entitled to retain the occupation of the holding under section 48, if the statutory period of the deceased tenant had not expired before the date of his death.

23. In sub-section (1) of section 40 of the said Act for Amendment of section 40, Oudh Rent Act, 1883. the words "period of the tenancy" the words "statutory period" shall be substituted, and for the words "the tenancy" the word, "that period" shall be substituted, and after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely,—

"(3) A notice of enhancement under sub-section (3) of section 39 may be served at any time during the period for which the person is entitled to retain the occupation of the holding under section 48."

24. At the commencement of section 43 of the said Act between the figures "43" and 43, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. the word "The" the figure and brackets "(1)" shall be inserted.

For clause (c) of the said section the following clause shall be substituted, namely,—

"(c) that the enhancement claimed is in excess of the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil."

In clause (d) for the word "seven" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

After clause (f) the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely,—

"(2) If the tenant has any claim for compensation for improvements on the holding he shall file with his plaint a statement of the claim and of the grounds on which it is based.

(3) Provided that if the tenant is a person to whom sub-section (2) of section 39 applies, the following clause shall be deemed to be substituted for clause (d) of sub-section (1), namely,—

"(d) that the statutory period of the deceased tenant will not have expired on the 15th day of May next following."

25. For section 44 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 44, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"44. (1) If the tenant contests the notice on any of the grounds specified in clauses (a), (b), (d) or (e) of section 43, the court shall, if it finds the notice to be invalid on any such ground, order the notice to be set aside.

(2) If the notice is not set aside under sub-section (1) and the amount of enhancement claimed is not contested, the court shall decree the rent payable according to the enhancement claimed.

If the amount of enhancement is contested on either of the grounds specified in clause (c) or (f) of section 43, the court shall determine the fair and equitable rate referred to in clause (c) or the amount of enhancement referred to in clause (f), as the case may be, and decree the rent payable according to the amount determined.

(3) When the rent payable by the tenant has been decreed by the court under sub-section (2) the court shall forthwith notify the tenant of the amount of rent decreed, and shall order him to file a written application, signed by him, within *one month*, stating whether he agrees or refuses to agree to pay the rent decreed.

If the tenant fails to file the written application within *one month*, he shall be deemed to have refused to agree to pay the rent decreed."

26. For section 45 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 45, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"45. If the tenant does not contest the notice of enhancement and remains in possession of the land after the 15th day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, or if the tenant agrees, as provided in sub-section (3) of section 44, to pay the rent determined by the court, he shall be liable for the enhanced rent or the rent so determined from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the service of the notice and shall be entitled to hold the land at that rent for a further period of ten years from the commencement of the aforesaid agricultural year :

Provided that if the tenant is a person to whom sub-section (2) of section 39 applies, he shall be entitled to hold the land at the rent for which he is liable under this section, or at the rent enhanced by written agreement under sub-section (1) of section 38, only for the unexpired portion of the period referred to in section 48."

27. For section 46 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 46, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"46. If the tenant does not contest the notice of enhancement, and vacates the holding on or before the 15th day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, he shall be entitled to recover by separate suit from the landlord compensation for any improvements made by him or, if he is a person to whom sub-section (2) of section 39 applies, compensation for any improvements made by himself or his predecessor in interest on the holding."

28. Section 47 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Omission of section 47, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

29. For sub-section (1) of section 48 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 48, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"(1) When a tenant dies, his heir shall be entitled to retain occupation of the holding at the rent payable by the

deceased for a period of five years from the date of the tenant's death, and to receive compensation under the provisions of his Act for improvements of any kind made in the holding by himself or his predecessor in interest, and shall not be entitled to the renewal of the tenancy.

Provided that a person who succeeds as an heir of a deceased tenant to whom clause (c) of subsection (1) of section 42A applies shall be entitled to retain occupation of the holding at the rent payable by the deceased only for the unexpired portion of the statutory period of the deceased tenant.

Omission of section 43,
Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

50. Section 49 of the said Act shall be omitted.

51. After section 50 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

Insertion of new section 50A in Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“50A. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall bar the right of a tenant to abatement of rent under section 11 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, or the right of a landlord to enhancement of rent under section 12 of that Act.”

Omission of section 51,
Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

52. Section 51 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Insertion of new sections 51A, 51B, 51C, 51D, 51E, 51F and 51G in Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

53. After section 51 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely,—

Aggra Tenancy Act, section 4C.

“51A. In decreeing an enhancement of rent, if the enhancement is not less than one-third of the rent, and if the court considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree to its full extent will be attended with hardship to the tenant, the court may direct that the enhancement shall take effect by yearly increments extending over any number of years not exceeding five.”

“51B. A roster year is an agricultural year fixed by the Local Government in respect of any district or other local area for the determination of fair and equitable rates of rent for the purpose of suits for the determination and enhancement of rent and of proceedings under section 44.”

“51C. (1) The Local Government shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921, fix by notification in the Gazette a roster year for every district or other local area to which this Act applies:

Provided that the Local Government may in its discretion fix different roster years for different portions of a district.

(2) In every local area in which the settlement of the revenue is liable to periodical revision the Local Government shall, after each revision of settlement, fix by notification in the Gazette a fresh roster year which shall (as nearly as conveniently may be) be the tenth agricultural year from the revision of settlement.

VIII of 1873.

Definition of roster year.

Fixing of roster years.

(3) Every roster year fixed under sub-section (1) for an area in which the settlement of the revenue is liable to periodical revision shall be so fixed that the last roster year during the term of the settlement shall coincide, as nearly as conveniently may be, with the last year of such term.

(4) Every tenth agricultural year after a roster year fixed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) up to the next revision of settlement shall be a roster year.

"51D. (1) In every roster year the Local Government ^{Procedure of Special Officer in fixing rent rates} shall appoint one or more Special Officers holding the rank of Settlement Officers to propose fair and equitable rates of rent for statutory tenants:

Provided that for any cogent reason, such as a calamity seriously affecting a local area, or an insufficiency of officers qualified for the purpose, the Local Government may postpone the appointment of a Special Officer until the year next following the roster year:

Provided also, that, if a local area is under settlement, the Settlement Officer shall perform the duties of the Special Officer appointed by the Local Government under this sub-section.

(2) If the local area has been divided into circles by a Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Special Officer shall propose such rates for each such circle and for each separate class of soil demarcated by the Settlement Officer or the Assistant Settlement Officer unless with the previous sanction of the Board the circles and classification of soils are revised.

(3) If no soil-classification has previously been made by a Settlement Officer or an Assistant Settlement Officer, the Special Officer shall make circles and classify the soils in the manner prescribed for Settlement Officers by rules made under the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, and shall propose rates for each class of soil in each circle, and the circles and classification of soils so made shall, when confirmed or as modified under section 51E, be thereafter deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been made by a Settlement Officer.

U P III of 1901.

The rates proposed by the Special Officer shall be based on genuine, adequate and stable rents which are paid by substantial tenants who depend for their livelihood on the produce of their holdings, and can be paid without hardship over a series of years, due regard being had to movements in prices and the letting value of land.

(4) The Special Officer shall record the extent to which caste is taken into account in determining the rent payable by tenants and the extent to which any class of persons holds on favourable rates of rent, whether for the local area as a whole or for particular villages or mahals comprised in it.

(5) The Special Officer shall also record for the purpose of comparison fields or groups of fields in each circle which are average fields of a particular class of soil.

(c) The Special Officer shall also be empowered to modify the fair rates and records proposed by him or apply the same to any other land which they require modification for the value as a whole or for a specified area or class of soil within it."

"51F. (1) The Special Officer shall publish, in such manner as may be prescribed, the proposals and records made by him under section 51D and shall receive and consider any objections which may be made to them.

(2) When such objections, if any, have been considered and disposed of in accordance with the prescribed procedure, the Special Officer shall submit the proposals and records after such modifications, if any, as he may think fit, to the Commissioner, who after such enquiry, if any, as may be directed under sub-section (3) shall either confirm or modify the new or revised circles and soil classification, if any, and the proposed rates and other matters recorded under section 51E.

(3) On receipt of the proposals and records submitted by a Special Officer under sub-section (2) the Commissioner may direct further enquiry into any of the matters contained therein."

"51F. (1) The rates and records confirmed or modified under sub-section (2) of section 51E shall be deemed to be sanctioned rates and records until the next roster year or until the local area is brought under settlement and fresh rates and records have been confirmed or modified by the Commissioner under sub-section (2) of section 51E."

"51G. (1) In every suit or proceeding in which a court has to determine the fair and equitable rate of rent payable by a tenant, the court shall determine such rate in accordance with the sanctioned rates and records unless it is proved that in consequence of any material superiority or inferiority the holding has previously borne a higher or lower rent than the average fields recorded as such under sub-section (5) of section 51D.

(2) If a court has to determine the fair and equitable rate of rent payable by a tenant before rates and records have been sanctioned under sub-section (2) of section 51E, the court shall determine such rate after local inspection at the rate generally payable by tenants of the same class for land of the same class or classes of soil."

34. At the commencement of Chapter V of the said Act between the heading "Ejectment" and the heading "Tenants holding on special terms" the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"A52. No tenant shall be ejected otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

Agra Tenancy Act, section 56.

Ejectment to be according to law.

35. For section 52 of the said Act, the following section

Amendment of section shall be substituted, namely,—
52, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“52. (1) A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land or holding any land under a special agreement or decree of court shall not be ejected from that land otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment as provided in the following sub-sections.

(2) A decree for the ejectment of any such tenant may be given on the ground that at the date on which such decree is given, a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of the land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days, or upwards.

(3) A decree for the ejectment of a tenant holding under a special agreement or decree of court may be made on such grounds as would justify ejectment under the agreement or decree.”

36. For section 53 of the said Act the following

Amendment of section shall be substituted,
53, Oudh Rent Act, 1886 namely,—

“53. (1) A statutory tenant or a person to whom sub-section (2) of section 3 applies may be ejected on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay the rent decreed by the court under sub-section (2) of section 44, or by suit under the following sections of this Chapter.

(2) A tenant not having a right of occupancy and not holding under a special agreement or decree of court, and not being a statutory tenant, may be ejected by notice or suit under the following sections of this Chapter.”

37. After section 53 of the said Act, the following

Insertion of new section shall be inserted, namely,—
53A in Oudh Rent Act,
1886.

“53A. If a statutory tenant, or a person to whom sub-section (2) of section 39 applies has refused, or is deemed to have refused, to agree to pay the rent as provided in sub-section (3) of section 44, the court shall pass a decree for his ejectment, but shall determine the amount of the compensation, if any, due for improvements and shall make the decree of ejectment conditional on payment of that amount into Court.”

38. In section 54 of the said Act for the words “any

Amendment of section such tenant” the words “a tenant
54, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. to whom sub-section (2) of section 53 applies” shall be substituted.

39. In sub-section (1) of section 55 of the said Act the

Amendment of section words “it shall, if a court-fee is
55, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. payable in respect thereof under this section, contain a certificate by the patwari as to the annual rent payable for the holding to which the notice relates” shall be omitted.

In sub-section (2) of the said section the comma after the word "shall" and the words "if the proper court-fee (where a court-fee is payable under this section) has been paid in respect thereof" shall be omitted.

Sub-sections (2), (4), (5), and (6) of the said section shall be omitted.

40. In section 58 of the said Act the following amend-

Amendment of section 58, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. ments shall be made, namely,—

(1) for the marginal note the following marginal note shall be substituted, namely,—

"Grounds on which a person may contest liability to ejectment by notice."

(2) for the word "tenant" where it first occurs in sub-section (1) the word "person" shall be substituted.

(3) for clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely,—

"(a) that he is not a tenant to whom sub-section (2) of section 58 applies;

(b) that he holds under an unexpired lease under the terms of which he is not liable to be ejected;

(c) that he is a person to whom section 58 applies, and that the period for which he is entitled to retain occupation of the holding under that section will not have expired on the 15th day of May next following the date of the service of the notice;

(d) that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in the manner required by this Act."

41. For section 51 of the said Act the following sec-

Amendment of section 51, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. tion shall be substituted, namely,—

Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885,
section 60.

"61. (1) When an arrear of rent remains due from a statutory tenant or a tenant to whom sub-section (2) of section 58 applies, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for recovery of the arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(2) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into the court within six weeks from the date of the decree."

(3) The court may, for special reasons to be recorded, extend the time for payment:

Provided that, except with the consent of the landlord, the total time allowed for payment shall not exceed three months from the date of the decree."

42. In the first paragraph of section 62 of the said

Amendment of section 62, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. Act between the word "whom" and the word "section" the words, brackets, and figure "sub-section (2) of" shall be inserted.

For the marginal note of the said section the following marginal note shall be substituted, namely,—

“Ejectment by suit of tenant to whom sub-section (2) of section 53 applies.”

In clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section for the words “the entire” the words “the whole or any part of the” shall be substituted.

43. After section 62 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

Insertion of new sections 62A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“62A. (1) A statutory tenant shall be liable to ejectment from his holding by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any of the following grounds, namely,—

- (a) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of his tenancy ;
- (b) that at the time of the institution of the suit the whole or any part of his holding has been sub-let in contravention of the provisions of section 68A, or transferred ;
- (c) where the rent is payable in kind, that his cultivation has diminished to a point which by the custom of the locality involves the forfeiture of the holding ;
- (d) where the tenant holds, under an unexpired lease, land to which section 4, sub-sections (3) and (4) applies, then on any ground which would justify ejectment under the lease ;
- (e) that his holding is situated in a village in which he does not ordinarily reside, and that the landlord does not possess any proprietary or under proprietary right in the village in which the tenant ordinarily resides, and that the landlord desires to let the holding to a tenant who ordinarily resides in the village in which the holding is situated :

Provided, *firstly*, that no court shall take cognizance of a suit for ejectment on the grounds specified in clause (e) unless the suit is for the ejectment of the tenant on the expiration of his statutory period, and the suit is instituted on or before the fifteenth day of November in the agricultural year in which the said period expires :

Provided, *secondly*, that if a tenant to whom clause (e) applies is not ejected on the grounds specified in clause (e) on the expiration of his statutory period, he shall be deemed to be admitted to the occupation of the holding, within the meaning of section 37, with effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the expiration of the said period :

Provided, *thirdly*, that if the rent of a tenant to whom the foregoing proviso applies is not enhanced on the expiration of the statutory period, the landlord shall be entitled to enhance the rent by notice at any time after the tenant is deemed to have been admitted to the occupation of the holding under the said proviso.

Provided, fourthly, that if the holding from which a tenant has been ejected by suit on the grounds specified in clause (c) is not let from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of such ejection, to a tenant who ordinarily resides in the village in which the holding is situated, the tenant who has been so ejected shall be entitled to sue for the recovery of the occupancy of his holding, at the rate of rent payable at the date of his ejection, and for compensation for dispossession, as if he had been illegally ejected :

Provided, fifthly, that nothing in clause (c) shall affect the right of the landlord to acquire the holding under the provisions of section 30A.

(2) The tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land until the decree is executed."

44. For section 67 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—
 Amendment of section 67, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"67. (1) The rights conferred upon tenants by sections 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, and 48 shall not accrue to a tenant in respect of land of the following classes, namely,—

- (a) *sir* land;
- (b) land held by a tenant, otherwise than under a special agreement or decree of court, in a village in which the tenant possesses any proprietary or under-proprietary right or in which he holds any land under a special agreement or decree of court;
- (c) land leased for pasturage;
- (d) land covered with water used for the purpose of growing *singharas* or other similar produce;
- (e) land planted by the landlord with trees.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any right possessed immediately before the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921, by a tenant of any such land as is referred to in clauses (b) to (e) inclusive shall remain in full force until the expiration of the period for which the tenant would, but for the coming into force of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921, have been entitled to hold the land without liability to enhancement or ejection."

The heading to the said section, namely "Sir lands" shall be omitted.

45. After section 68 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—
 Insertion of new section 68A in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"68A. (1) No statutory tenant, or person who succeeds an heir of a statutory tenant under the provisions of section 48, shall, except with the written consent of the landlord, sublet the whole or any part of his holding for a term exceeding two years or within two years of any part of his holding being held by a sub-tenant.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1) sub-letting includes.—

- (a) Permitting another person to hold or cultivate land rent free, and
- (b) permitting another person to share in the cultivation of the holding:

Provided that the person referred to in clause (b) is not the tenant's—

- (1) male lineal descendant in the male line of descent,
- (2) wife or husband,
- (3) daughter's son,
- (4) mother or father,
- (5) brother,
- (6) brother's son or brother's son's son,
- (7) father's mother or father's father,
- (8) father's brother,
- (9) father's brother's son,
- (10) collateral relative who would be entitled to succeed as an heir of the tenant under the provisions of section 48.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to a statutory tenant who is enrolled as a combatant under the Indian Army Act, 1911, or who is enrolled as a police officer under the Police Act, 1861, or to a female or minor who succeeds as an heir of a statutory tenant under the provisions of section 48.

VIII of 1911.
V of 1861.

46. Section 69 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Omission of section 69,
Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

47. At the commencement of section 72 of the said Act the following shall be inserted as sub-section (1), namely,—

Amendment of section
72, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

“(1) The produce of every part of the holding in the cultivation of a tenant shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such holding by such tenant and by every person other than a *thekadar* intermediate between such tenant and the proprietor; and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of a decree of a civil or revenue court or otherwise.”

Agra Tenancy Act, section
119.

And the remainder of the section shall be numbered as sub-section (2). And the following shall be added as sub-section (3), namely,—

“(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 11 of the Opium Act, 1857, or of section 141 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.”

XIII of 1857.

U P III of 1901

48. For section 101 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section
101, Oudh Rent Act,
1886.

“101. When any conflict arises between the rights of a distrainer and of a person attaching or selling the same property in execution of a decree of a civil or revenue court, the rights

Agra Tenancy Act, section
148.

Conflict of rights upon
distraint or attachment.

of the distraint shall prevail; but if surplus (if any) payable under section 92 to the person whose property has been distrained shall be deposited in the court from which the order for attachment or sale issued."

§ 4. Section 102 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 102,
Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

50. At the commencement of Chapter VII-A of the said Act, before section 107-A, the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"107(bis). Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a grove so long as it retains its character as such."

51. In sub-section (2) of section 107G of the said Act for the words—
Amendment of section 107G, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"a tenant without a right of occupancy under sections 36 and 37 of this Act, and the rent shall be determined at such rate as the court may consider to be fair and equitable having regard to the rents paid for land of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood" the words—

"a statutory tenant, and the court shall determine the rent at the fair and equitable rate payable by statutory tenants for land of the same class or classes of soil" shall be substituted.

In sub-section (3) of the said section for the word "seven" the word "ten" shall be substituted and for the words "first day of July" the words "fifteenth day of May" shall be substituted.

52. At the end of section 107H of the said Act the following explanation shall be added, namely,—
Amendment of section 107H, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"Explanation.—The period during which land retains the character of a grove shall be excluded in calculating the period of 50 years mentioned in the first paragraph of this section."

53. (1) After clause (8) of section 108 of the said Act the following clause shall be inserted, namely,—
Amendment of section 108, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"(3a) for the determination of the rent of a tenant;"

(2) The semi-colon at the end of clause 5 (a) of the said section shall be omitted, and the following words shall be added, namely—"or for declaration of any right as determined under section 107G or section 107H;"

(3) The semi-colon at the end of clause (10) of the said section shall be omitted, and the following words shall be added, namely,—

"or for possession by a person in whose favour an proprietary tenancy arises under section 7A :

Provided that nothing in this section shall operate to debar any person claiming to be an under-proprietor who has been ejected under the provisions of section 60 from bringing a suit for possession in a civil court ;"

(4) After clause (10) of the said section the following clause shall be inserted, namely,—

“(10a) for the recovery of the occupancy of a holding or part thereof and for compensation for dispossession under the third proviso to section 30A;”

(5) In clause (12) of the said section after the word “rent” a semi-colon shall be inserted and the words “in accordance with the provisions of section 18 or section 29, sub-section (4)” shall be omitted.

(6) In clause (13) of the said section after the word “improvements” a semi-colon shall be inserted, and the words and figures “in accordance with the provisions of section 22” shall be omitted.

54. In section 110 of the said Act for the word
Amendment of section 110, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. “officer” the word “person” shall be substituted *and in the marginal note for the word “officers” the word “persons” shall be substituted.*

55. In section 113 of the said Act between the figures
Amendment of section 113, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. and brackets “(7)” and “(12)” the figures, letter and brackets “(9) (b), (11)” shall be inserted.

56. In section 114 of the said Act after the word “description” a full-stop shall be inserted
Amendment of section 114, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. and the words “of which the value does not exceed rupees five thousand” shall be omitted.

57. In section 115 of the said Act—
Amendment of section 115, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(a) for sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely—

“(1) A Collector shall have all the powers conferred on an Assistant Collector of the first class and on a Collector by this Act;” and

(b) in sub-section (2) the words “suits and” shall be omitted and for the figures and word “25 and 61” the word and figures “and 25” shall be substituted.

58. In clause (a) of section 116 of the said Act between
Amendment of section 116, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. the word “Collector” and the word “when” the words “or to an Assistant Collector of the first class specially empowered in this behalf” shall be inserted, and in the proviso for the figures “584” the figures “100” shall be substituted.

59. (1) In section 119 of the said Act between the
Amendment of section 119, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. word “original” and the word “decree” the words “or appellate” shall be inserted.

(2) Between the figure and brackets “(2)” and the figure and brackets “(9)” the figure and brackets “(5)” shall be inserted.

60. In section 119B of the said Act between the words
Amendment of section 119B, Oudh Rent Act, 1886. “Judges” and “an” the following words shall be inserted, namely,—
 “except decrees passed in appeal from appellate decrees

or orders of Collectors or Assistant Collectors of the first class."

62. In section 129 of the said Act the words "or directing or refusing to direct the ejection of a tenant under section 61" shall be omitted.

63. (1) At the commencement of section 127 of the said Act, after the figures "127" the figure and brackets "(1)" shall be inserted.

(2) For the opening words of the said section "Any person in possession of land occupied without consent of the landlord shall" the words "A person taking or retaining possession of land without being entitled to such possession may, at the option of the person entitled to eject him as a trespasser, be treated as a tenant, and shall thereupon" shall be substituted.

(3) The words "at the rate payable in the previous year, or, if rent was not payable in the previous year," shall be omitted.

(4) For the word "and" between the words "equitable" and "he" the word "but" shall be substituted.

(5) After the said section the following shall be inserted as sub-section (2), namely,—

"(2) When a court passes a decree for arrears of rent under sub-section (1) read with clause (2) of section 108, it shall, on the application of the plaintiff, also pass a decree for the ejection of the defendant from the land."

64. For section 129 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

"129. All suits under this Act shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be instituted within one year from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

Sections 4, 5, 12, 14, and 15 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act."

IX of 1908.

65. After section 133 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely,—

"133A. A suit under clause (4) of section 103 for the ejection of a tenant on the ground mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 52 may be instituted at any time so long as the plaintiff is entitled to apply for execution of the decree for arrears of rent on the basis of which he brought the suit for ejection."

66. In section 135 of the said Act the words "as in force in Oudh" shall be omitted and the following shall be added as a proviso, namely,—

"Provided that nothing in section 33 of the said Code shall be deemed to require a decree to be prepared in the

case of an application under this Act, unless the preparation of a decree is prescribed by rule."

66. In section 137 of the said Act for the words "section 50" the words "order VII, rule 1 of the first schedule" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 137, Oudh Rent Act, 1886

67. For section 138 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

Amendment of section 138, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

"138. (1) When in any suit brought under this Act—
Procedure when landlord's title is disputed

(a) by a landlord against an under-proprietor or tenant for arrears of rent, or

(b) by an under-proprietor or tenant against a landlord to contest a distraint for arrears of rent, the under-proprietor or tenant pleads that he has paid the rent of the holding for the period in respect of which the suit is brought or the distraint made, to a third person to whom he has in good faith been paying the rent of the holding up to the date of the institution of the suit or the date of the distraint, the question of the payment of rent in good faith to such third person by the under-proprietor or tenant shall be enquired into *and the Court may, in its discretion, make the third person a party to the suit.*

(2) If the question is determined in favour of the under-proprietor or tenant the suit shall be decided in his favour and he shall not be made a party to any subsequent suit between the landlord and the third person for the recovery of the amount so paid or for the determination of the proprietary right in the holding."

68. In section 141 of the said Act between the words "any" and "tenant" the words "under-proprietor or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 141, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

69. In section 144 of the said Act—

Amendment of section 144, Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(a) In sub-section (1) for the word and figures "section 392" the words and figures "order XXVI, rule 9 of the first schedule" shall be substituted.

(b) In sub-section (2) for the words "the provisions of section 393 of that Code with respect to the recording of evidence shall apply to the Court" the words "any oral evidence taken by it shall be reduced to writing in the manner prescribed for the recording of evidence" shall be substituted, and

(c) At the end of sub-section (2) the full-stop after the word "suit" shall be omitted and the words "or proceeding" shall be added.

70. In section 146 of the said Act for the words and figures "section 270" the words and figures "section XXI" and the figures "11" of the first schedule shall be substituted.

71. In sub-section (2) of section 118 of the said Act Amendment of section 118 for the words "the imprisonment" the words "Subject to the provisions of section 55 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908," shall be inserted and the words "Provided that he shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months" shall be omitted.

72. In section 156 of the said Act for the word "seven" the word "ten," shall be substituted and for the words "to whom tenants section 36 or section 37 of this Act applies" the words "statutory tenants" shall be substituted.

73. In section 157 of the said Act the figures "47" Amendment of section 157, Oudh Rent Act 1892, shall be omitted.

74. After section 178 of the said Act the following section shall be added namely—

"179. A notice of ejectment which has been served upon a statutory tenant shall be void from 75 at any time after the fifteenth day of November, 1920, and before the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921, shall be null and void, and if any suit under section 56 to contest any such notice is pending at the commencement of the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, 1921, it shall be decided in the tenant's favour."

75. In paragraph (2) of schedule D of the said Act Amendment of schedule D Oudh Rent Act, 1892, for the words and figures, "clause (b) of section 220 of the Land Revenue Act, 1871," the words and figures "clause (b) of section 234 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901," shall be substituted.

**Report of the Select Committee and Minutes of Dissent on the Oudh Rent
(Amendment) Bill.**

1. We have the honour to present a report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Oudh Rent Amendment Bill of 1921. We much regret that in consequence of being defeated on certain proposals to extend occupancy rights as defined in section 5 of the Act of 1886, and confer hereditary rights on statutory tenants as defined in the present Amendment Bill, certain of our colleagues withdrew from the Select Committee. These were :—

- (1) Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra.
- (2) Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.
- (3) Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya.
- (4) Babu Sita Ram of Kheri.
- (5) Pandit Ram Sewak.

We are glad, however, to state that Babu Shankar Dayal, who was elected as the tenants' representative from Partabgarh district, did not find it necessary to take this course, and he has assisted us throughout with his valuable co-operation and advice.

2. We commence our report by indicating briefly the nature of the amendments put forward by the seceding party the defeat of which led to their secession. The amendments proposed for the extension of occupancy rights under section 5 of the Act of 1886 were four in number. The proposals were :—

- (a) to confer occupancy rights as defined in that Act on all tenants who had continuously cultivated for twelve years previous to the commencement of the Amendment Act under consideration ;
- (b) to confer such rights on all tenants who cultivated by themselves or through persons from whom they had inherited since July 1st, 1892. This amendment was qualified by the provision that the inheritance should be limited as defined in section 22 of the Agra Tenancy Act *plus* parents. (It is no doubt common knowledge that occupancy rights in Oudh as defined by section 5 descend as in the case of land and without any limitation of inheritance);
- (c) to confer occupancy rights as defined in the Act of 1886 on all tenants who had held continuously themselves or through persons from whom they had inherited from 1866 or from the first regular settlement ;
- (d) a similar amendment with inheritance limited as in section 22 of the Agra Tenancy Act *plus* parents.

3. The majority of the Select Committee were unable to accept these proposals. They regarded a general extension of a tenant right conferring unlimited rights of inheritance with consequent unlimited sub-division of holdings in future as bad in itself. It would confer rights in perpetuity on the present body of cultivators to the exclusion for ever of a large body of sub-tenants and others desiring land.

4. With regard to the more limited proposal to bestow these rights on men who had cultivated either themselves or through persons from whom they had inherited from the first regular settlement—a proposal which at first sight must command sympathy—they felt that there are two main objections. The first was that the proposal would penalise good landlords, while bad landlords would go scot free. In many large estates in Oudh there have been few ejectments. It has almost invariably been the practice to allow the heir to succeed. In those estates, were the proposal accepted, the result would be that the majority of cultivators would get occupancy rights with unlimited right of succession. In other estates, where ejectments have been frequent, this would not be the case. But the chief objection, it was felt, would be the flood of litigation which would be let loose. It has been the experience of members of this committee in trying cases under section 107H, in which the evidence would be of a similar nature, that it is practically impossible at this late period to get any reliable proof of descent or succession. The evidence is

mainly oral support of him, the only objection being that for the reasons the committee were unable to accept this amendment.

5. With regard to the proposed extension of *sir* rights to tenants, the majority of the committee agreed with views expressed on behalf of Government, namely, that when the Oudh compromise was arrived at, a public pledge was given to the taluqdar on behalf of the Government that occupancy rights would not be conferred in Oudh. The taluqdar are not prepared to confer these rights, which they consider as a breach of their proprietary rights on their tenants, and the majority of the committee felt therefore that, without their consent, this concession should not be embodied in the Bill.

6. After the withdrawal of these five gentlemen, far reaching and substantial concessions were made to the tenants by the representatives of the landowner, and we proceed below to indicate what these are. Before doing so, it should be stated that the landowners' representatives of their own free will indicated that as they were now in the majority on the Select Committee they did not wish to press certain amendments which they considered vital to their interests in this committee, but would bring them forward at a later stage in the Legislative Council. The chief of these amendments related to acquisition of future *sir* rights in land cultivated continuously by the landowner or his servants after the passing of the Amendment Act limited to 1/10th of the cultivated area. The other amendment related to the position of the *khudkasht* tenant.

7. With these brief preliminary remarks we proceed to indicate the chief changes which have been made by the Select Committee in the Amendment Bill.

We should like at the outset to state that the majority of us are strongly in favour of the extension of *sir* rights to all land held as *khudkasht* in the year preceding the enactment of the Amendment Bill. Much ill-informed criticism has been levelled against this provision, mainly inspired, we think, by ignorance of the conditions which prevail in Oudh. The concession made will not in our opinion benefit the *talukdari* body. It will, however, immensely benefit a great body of small proprietors and *pattidars* who own a large portion of the land in Oudh and who will be very hard hit by the provisions of this Bill and whose interests are at least as worthy of consideration as those of the great body of tenants. These men are in the habit of cultivating their own land. They have a passionate attachment to the soil and they will deeply resent any provisions which take away or lessen their rights in it. They occasionally let their land to tenants, but almost invariably retain a portion in their own cultivation. The provision giving them *sir* rights in land which has been so cultivated during the past year will, we consider, to some extent reconcile them to the provisions of the present Act. The area affected is about half a million acres, and no tenant will be ejected or in any way suffer in consequence of this concession.

Compensation for tenants' improvements

8. We have amended sections 22 and 23 of the Act of 1886 so as to confer on occupancy tenants and tenants holding under a special agreement or decree of court and statutory tenants a right to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of their holdings, with the proviso that if the landlord desires to construct a well for himself he shall have the prior right to do so.

Acquisition of land by a landlord.

9. We have amended the new section 30A relating to the acquisition of land by the landlord for certain purposes. All these cases will be tried by the Deputy Commissioner subject to an appeal to the Commissioner. Acquisition will be sanctioned, subject to the condition that there are no reasonable grounds against it. We have amended the conditions on which landlords can acquire land for *khudkasht*, and limited this form of acquisition to cases in which the land is required for the maintenance of themselves and their family dependents. We have restricted the power to acquire land for buildings.

10. We have considered a proposal made by the Government of India that the possible enhancement of rent at the expiry of the 10 years period should be limited to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. We are entirely opposed to this proposal which we consider would stereotype one of the worst features of the existing Act. It is in our opinion mainly due to the attempt in the past to limit the enhancement of rent at seven year periods to one anna in the rupee that the practice of exacting *nazranas* has grown up. The landlord has been debarred from obtaining by legal methods his just share in the produce of the holding, which with the rise of prices has so largely increased of late. Being debarred from obtaining this share in the shape of an adequate economical rent, he has resorted to the device of extracting lump sums from tenants as the price of the renewal of their holdings. The same thing would probably result in the future if the landlord and tenant are not left free to come to an agreement as to rent, subject to assessment by a court in the event of their being not able to agree.

Heirs of statutory tenants.

11. We have embodied a fresh provision with regard to the heirs of statutory tenants, which we hope will give great satisfaction to the body of tenants generally. Under the existing Act, the heir of a deceased tenant is entitled to succeed for the unexpired portion of the statutory period for which the deceased tenant might have held. The Board have held that where a tenant's rent was not enhanced nor the area of his holding changed at the expiry of his seven years period, and the tenant died, the heir was left with no rights whatever and was liable to immediate ejectment. We considered various methods of getting over this obvious injustice, and have finally unanimously agreed to enact that the heir of a statutory tenant shall be entitled to succeed for a fixed period of five years. If the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced at the close of his statutory period, which will under the Bill be 10 years, or at a subsequent period prior to the tenant's decease, the landlord will have the right to enhance the rent of the heir either by agreement or by recourse to court. We feel that by giving the heir the right to hold for a fixed and substantial period after the death of the tenant we are conveying a feeling of security to all sitting tenants and also remedying existing inequalities.

12. We have kept intact the sections relating to what is known as the roster years or 10 year periods at which rents will be special fixed by officers. We feel that the procedure is intricate and difficult, but no satisfactory solution or suggestion for fresh machinery has been submitted to us.

13. We have entirely eliminated the section relating to the undesirable tenant. We feel that when a life-tenure is conferred it is desirable that the landlord should have power to get rid of a tenant who is a danger in the village, or who persistently obstructs good estate management. But we have been unable to devise any formula which will cover the case.

14. We have inserted a provision in the Act to make it clear that Chapter VIIA relating to resumption of land held rent-free or at a favourable rate of rent does not apply to groves. In our opinion the definition of land contained in the Act of 1886 would include groves, although there have been conflicting decisions on the point. It is well to make the matter quite clear. If land includes groves then the result, which was certainly never intended, would be that, in a suit for resumption, the holder of a grove which had ceased to be a grove would be able to claim the benefit of the provisions of section 107H in cases, which will be very numerous, in which the grove has been held for 50 years and by two successors to the original grantee.

15. We have also made certain other changes of minor importance in the Bill which we do not consider it necessary to detail.

16. In view of the notices of ejectment which are being issued during the current year and which we consider it essential should not be enforced, we have added a section to the amending Act making all such notices issued under section 55 of the

Oadh Rent Act of the 15th day of November 1920, and will be the effect of this will be to stop a certain number of the present year.

17. It is not perhaps necessary to say that the Bill is not a perfect one, but the consequences of the Bill as it now stands, but it is a very good one, and it is of the nature of which has been asked by the introduction of this Bill, and the bodies of property and the land will be damaged, and it should be proposed.

L. C. PORTER.

* J. C. FAUNTHORPE

SYED ABU JAFAR.

C. M. KING.

H. R. C. HAILEY.

* SHANKAR DAYAL.

SHAIKH SHAHID HUSSAIN.

* KESHRI PERSHAD SINGH.

MASHAL SINGH

AHMAD SAID KHAN.

I annex my signature to the report subject to the liberty of moving amendments in the Council. And if of dissent I shall submit as soon as possible.

JAGANNATH BUX SINGH.

RAJESHWAR BALL.

* SITA RAM.

The 8th October, 1921.

* See end subject to minute of dissent.

Minutes of Dissent.

(1) I am very strongly of opinion that the taking of *nazrana* (premium) should be declared illegal.

(2) I think that in the interests of tenants as well as of landlords clause (c) of section 62A should be amended as I have already proposed.

J. C. FAUNTHORPE,

Commissioner, Lucknow division.

The 8th October, 1921.

I regret that I could not participate in the deliberations of the Select Committee till the afternoon of October 5th, and so am not in a position to subscribe to the first few paragraphs of the report, specially in view of the opinions that I hold. Most of these points I had mentioned in my speech in the Council when the Bill was introduced.

By deleting the provisions of section 62B altogether I am glad the taluqdars and the Government have gone a great way to appease popular feeling. I should have liked, however, to see provisions governing the following matters inserted as well, and am sorry that the majority of the Select Committee did not see their way to incorporate them. I believe that, if embodied, these would have further liberalized the present measure to a large extent :—

Desirable Provisions.

(1) A restricted right of succession to the statutory tenant. The direct heir in the male line of descent and the widow should not have to knock about after the decease of the statutory tenant. It is true that a period of five years has been allowed to the heir by the Select Committee. But it would add immensely to the security of tenure and to agricultural improvements if a cultivator were to feel that his widow and his direct heir will have a holding and will not be turned out, perhaps compelled to seek a fresh lease from the landlord. The hereditary right would take away from the taluqdar the temptation of leasing out land to the old and the decrepit or of demanding *nazranas* from the heir. It would be only perpetuating by law the custom prevalent at present among good landlords of permitting tenants to cultivate one generation after another, and it would be a stumbling block in the way of bad landlords who are rack-renters. The objection that this would lead to a multiplicity of small holdings will not hold good, as holdings ought to be indivisible and impartible, just as under the Agra Act. If this hereditary right is allowed, no provision need be made for further creating occupancy rights. At page 95 of Sabadhikari's "Taluqdari Settlement in Oudh" it is said "that the Financial Commissioner (Mr. Davis) came to the conclusion that, according to custom, the zamindars rarely ejected cultivators who held their fields in common, so long as they paid the rent demanded." This tenancy in common and non-ejectment is no new feature, therefore, and I consider that the best system is summed up in the phrase "No ejectment, no occupancy" subject to a few safeguards in the joint interests of the landlord and the tenant.

(2) Failing this, I would give occupancy rights to people who have been cultivating land continuously since the last settlement or at least since the first regular settlement. I am not in favour of the accrual of occupancy rights after 12 years' continuous cultivation as in the Agra Act.

(3) A check on illegal payments should be explicitly provided for by law. These exactions should be penalised: they have brought bad name to the great body of taluqdars, although I am sure that only the black sheep among them are responsible. But either there are these illegal exactions at present or not. If there are, there should be a check; if not, the good landlord has nothing to fear. Unless illegal dues are penalised, it will be difficult to put a stop to the fears of the tenants—real or imaginary. I would, therefore, borrow this provision from the Agra Act. The fear of litigation is at best unfounded, and in any case need not stand in the way of this necessary safeguard.

(4) In 30A, which I welcome and which I hope will be inserted in the Agra Act as well, I would provide another safeguard against abuse. The land sought to be

acquired, to be beneficial and serviceable, should be in one block and not in scattered plots and should not exceed 1/10th of the total village area or of the total share of the proprietor. A small proprietor is not likely to take advantage of this section at all, and so the restriction suggested would appear to be a necessity.

(5) Students of agrarian problems are familiar with the evils of small scattered holdings. Mr. Moreland and Professor Jevons have in their writings dwelt at length on these evils and on the benefits of consolidated holdings. To the various purposes for which land may be acquired under section 30A, I would add this purpose as well, viz., consolidation of agricultural holdings. A beginning has got to be made, and as Acts of legislature are not on the anvil daily, I would suggest the embodiment of this purpose now that this particular measure is before us. Vested interests are bound to be disturbed, but things can proceed gradually. Occupancy holdings will have to come under acquisition, if my suggestion meets with the approval of the council.

(6) I do not agree with the majority of my colleagues as to the very complicated method of enhancement, viz., roster year, etc. I have not been able to agree as to the necessity of embodying what should only be a temporary feature into an Act of legislature. I admit that rents are at present low in Oudh. But Government can appoint a special officer to settle fair and equitable rents. Say within three years of the passing of the new Act. A further revision may, by an administrative order, be made when the Sarada canal project has materialized in yielding a larger and a better produce. After this is done, why should rates of rents be revised by a special officer every ten years? Enhancements in future ought to depend mainly on (1) the rise in economic prices; and (2) the improvements increasing the quantity or value of the produce. In view of the current prices of wheat and other foodstuffs, it is difficult to conceive a still higher rise without disaster, and ordinary improvements can be dealt with in the ordinary way. I do not see, therefore, the necessity of fixing rates of rents every ten years and the good of appointing special officers to determine this. Deputed for enhancement, it will be perhaps beyond the powers of these special officers to fix lower rates for purposes of abatement. I fear that this system of a ten year settlement will lead to a lot of bad blood between the tenant and the landlord, to corruption and to litigation, without any compensating advantage to the landlord or the tenant.

If the ordinary district staff cannot cope with enhancement work, Government can always appoint a special officer, just as it appoints a partition officer. I do not think that in future there will be such a plethora of enhancement cases in Oudh: most probably most of such cases will be settled by private agreement between the landlord and the tenant.

No proportion of the increase again is laid down as distributable between Government, landlord and tenant. The whole thing is to depend, even under the roster year system, upon the court. So I would delete the roster year system from the Act and would relegate it to rules in cases of necessity.

(7) I am whole-heartedly in favour of the desire of the taluqdars to have future *sir* rights, subject to a maximum limit. Should this valuable right be conceded, it will be not too much to hope that the hereditary principle may yet prove acceptable to the noble and generous aristocracy of Oudh. Given *sir* rights and given the right of acquisition, the taluqdar must let his land out to cultivators who, if they enjoy security of tenure, subject to payment of rent and a periodical revision of rent, will form the backbone of a prosperous nation.

Subject to these points and other minor amendments which I may move in the Council, I append my signature to the report of the Select Committee.

SITA RAM (RAI SAHIB).

The 8th October, 1921.

**Minute of dissent on the majority report of the Select Committee of the
Oudh Rent Bill**

Before I come to the *Bill* in its detail it will not be out of place to note here a few observations to test as to how far the Bill as amended by the Select Committee serves the purposes for which it has been introduced in the Council and also to see as to how far it meets the ends of justice between the parties concerned therein.

The main cause for its introduction has been the agrarian disturbance in certain parts of Oudh and its chief object is to place the tenantry on safe footing against the high handedness of some landlords who had adopted the course of exacting *nazrana* and summary ejectment.

In Oudh like some of the other provinces in India the proprietary body has been recognized since ages to facilitate the Government of the time in realization of its dues on land so called land revenue which is assessed to meet the cost of administration of the State.

Before the advent of British rule in Oudh the tenants always thought their landlords as their chief source of relief and protection to whom they used to approach in times of need and troubles for it was very seldom that the Government of those days interfered in the relations that existed between the landlords and tenants.

The landlords too, who were sensible people, on the other hand looked upon the tenants as their semi-subjects whose welfare and protection they considered it to be their main duty.

There was no legislation then which could create any right and the whole affair between the landlords and tenants was conducted by custom or practice.

The prices of grain and other commodities were low, the land was cheap and very few people outside the proprietary circle cared to acquire the land.

Since then the times have changed when the attention of everybody is directed to acquire land which is disposed of like any other commodity to any person irrespective of the position which he holds in the scale of society.

Under the circumstances as existed then no landlord ever cared to eject a tenant who was peaceful and the latter held their holding from generation to generation without ejectment.

As a matter of fact the law of ejectment was unknown then.

It is during the British rule when the proprietary body became weak in power that the tenants have changed their sides and look upon the Government as the only place of relief and protection.

Taking advantage of the freedom which has been accorded to every body irrespective of caste and creed the tenantry became bold and realizing their position as human beings like all others began to shake off the yoke of subordination to which they have been subjected so long.

The proprietary body is now looked upon as the intermediary body to collect rent from the tenants to pay up the Government revenue and to utilize the surplus for themselves. When the idea of freedom has gone beyond its limit it is now too late for the Government to strengthen the position of landlords. After the annexation of Oudh the Government's attention was drawn to make enquiry as to the rights of tenants and landlords. Some of the officials concerned in the enquiry were of opinion that the right of occupancy did exist and some held otherwise.

The tenants of those days were indifferent to this enquiry as they did not foresee what changes will transpire in their relations with their landlords which we witness to-day.

In the said enquiry the Taluqdars, who were far sighted and were not shorn of their powers then, considered their authority as a matter of self respect and thereby refused to create or confer any right upon tenants whom they looked upon as their semi-subjects.

In 1868 Mr. (afterwards Sir) Strachey, the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh instead of making a thorough enquiry as to the rights of tenants persuaded the Taluqdars to make some concession to tenants which is embodied in section 5 of the Act.

The Government on the other hand undertook not to create in future any occupancy right in favour of tenants. It was thus a compromise between the Government and the Taluqdars.

The tenants were no party in the said compromise and nor they could be made so as the relations between them and the landlords was conciliatory and they were besides too weak to question the authority of their masters.

Whether the compromise was fair or unfair or *ex-parte* or brought about by mistake it is now the bounden duty of the Government to keep its promise made thereunder and the right of the Taluqdars to ask for its enforcement.

If the present Governor of the United Provinces as representative of the Government carries out its promise made there can be no room to find fault with him.

If he had failed to do so the Government would have been charged for breach of promise as it has been charged in other respects.

One must admit that it is the duty of a strong Government like the British to keep its promise.

On the passing of the Oudh Rent Act of 1868 the landlords realized their right to eject a tenant at any time and some of them began to exercise such right without sound discretion.

As to this the tenants resented and the Government after all had to intervene.

The Government made many efforts advocating the cause of tenants and in the end succeeded in obtaining a concession from the Taluqdars in the form of statutory right extending to seven years as to which we find provision in sections 36 and 37 of Act of 1886.

The unfortunate result of the said enquiry and passing of the two Acts turned out to be this that though on the one hand they created certain rights in favour of tenants on the other hand the relation between the two parties concerned grew from bad to worse and the feelings between became strained.

Some of the landlords in some districts and especially in Partabgarh began to exact *nazrana* in large amounts and exercised their right to eject freely on the expiration of the period.

The temptation of gold led them to abuse the system so created by letting out a holding to one person and having pocketed *nazrana* from him and without ejecting him let out the same to another person with a heavy *nazrana* caused the two poor tenants to enter into litigation they themselves remaining as spectators.

This practice of sheer cheat followed by summary ejectment was highly resented by tenants who, finding no person or authority to protect them from the evils, took shelter in the political agitation. In some parts of some districts they took law in their own hands and suspended payment of rent. The Government measuring the situation and foreseeing the grave consequences that might result again intervened to bring about solution in a fair way.

It held discussion after discussion with the Taluqdars to give some concessions to tenants and at last succeeded.

These concessions are embodied in the Bill which has been thoroughly discussed in the Select Committee.

The concession that has been made extends the statutory period from seven years to life tenancy. If one were to cast off party feeling and were to judge impartially then, in my opinion, the concession is fair and reasonable.

The tenants should thank the Government that by its intervention at intervals their rights have been recognized in legislation to the level of life tenancy.

By the above I do not mean that they should not ask for more concessions. What I mean is this that if no further concessions are made then they have no reason to grumble either against the landlords or the Government.

They should wait till a time might come when in further concessions they might get heritable rights. Evolution theory teaches us that progress can be made step by step.

At first I was led by impulse and being left alone to represent their cause in the Committee was forced to demand fairly or unfairly concessions after concessions.

I asked for occupancy right for the cultivation of twelve consecutive years and supported the resolution moved by another member who subsequently resigned demanding restricted hereditary right.

Both these resolutions were rejected by the majority of the members of the Committee.

The Taluqdars who represented their association seemed reasonable for in further debates they made further concessions.

If party feeling had been set at rest at the very outset I am sure as was probable from their attitude that they would have accepted my demand for occupancy rights in the shape I put it.

It might be said that if the Government had persuaded the Taluqdars and brought to their notice the *ins* and *outs* of the present situation it might have been possible to get some concession in the shape of occupancy right but as it is a secret between the two no definite opinion can be framed one way or the other.

After all there can be no two opinions that the Government cannot coerce the Taluqdars to make a concession.

It is with co-operation with landlords and the Government that tenants can get concessions and not by keeping aloof.

It is remarkable, that Taluqdars of Oudh who formerly enjoyed the privileges of chiefs and some of whose ancestors fought the great battle of the Mahabharata without yielding to make concession of five villages to the *pandavas* have conceded to the grant of life tenancy to tenants.

It is in the line of the principles and circumstances mentioned above that one should impartially judge the merits and demerits of the Bill.

The public should not understand that I have been taken over to the side of the landlords or the Government. I have impartially devoted myself to meet the situation and come to the conclusion embodied in the above lines.

I thank the President for patiently hearing me and the Taluqdars for making concessions, though to a *limited extent*.

BILL.

Having regard to the unfortunate agrarian disturbance which we have already witnessed the representatives of landlords would have been well advised to make further concessions in giving either occupancy right for cultivation of twelve consecutive years without alteration or change in area or rent or occupancy right of any shape without respect to cultivation extending to thirty years or the regular settlement as was proposed in the committee by the members representing the tenants.

To sweep away the agitation the step suggested above would have been expedient.

As the concession affected the interests of the landlords the members did not think it proper to yield.

The Government could not compel the members to concede when they were unwilling.

The same case was with respect to creation of restricted hereditary right which was also moved.

I proposed the omission of section 12A as it amounts to what I should say a semi-martial law

There is no need for the insertion of the said section as there are many other provisions which facilitate the recovery of arrears of rent

Unnecessarily it unsettles the public mind which should be avoided by the Government.

It is true that the section will be applied in rare cases but the question is that in the presence of other provisions it is redundant.

As regards enhancement of rent of sitting tenants section 33 of the Act provides to the extent of one anna per rupee.

Under the Bill this method of enhancement has not been accepted and the fair and equitable rate in the light of *roster year* has been proposed. The Government of India in its letter to the Local Government has proposed that the enhancement should be allowed to the extent of one anna and six pies per rupee for every ten years. The letter was laid on the table of the members of the Select Committee and was hotly discussed.

I propose that the enhancement be allowed to the extent of two annas per rupee.

The policy adopted by the Government in the insertion of sections 51A to sections 51G (*roster year*) is suicidal.

Although it will enhance the Government revenue to an enormous extent but it will roast the tenants and will affect the landlords and the Government in the long run.

It is a wrong notion (if any) to think that the current high prices of grain are availed of by tenants.

One should bear in mind that it is out of the produce of land that a cultivator has to maintain himself and his dependents and to meet other expenses of daily life besides payment of rent.

No abatement is allowed with respect to the sanctioned rate and it will ruin the landlords and tenants in the litigation in the long run.

It is possible that grain may become cheaper during the course of ten years and then the poor tenant shall be sacrificed at the altar of the Government's interest

Assuming that the fixation of fair and equitable rate is needed then a certain provision should be made to serve as a guide to special officers at the time of fixation of rent so that their discretion may not be arbitrary.

In other words no enhancement should be allowed beyond two-fifths of the value of the produce. I have proposed this after consulting various landlords as to which they all have agreed.

Out of five shares three shares are allowed to tenant for his labour, seed, etc., and the rest two-fifths to be shared by landlord and the Government.

This system is fair but it has also been rejected by the majority.

Under section 38 as amended the heirs of tenants are proposed to be enhanced in rent if the rent of the deceased tenant was not enhanced in his life-time during the statutory period.

Under section 48 as amended an heir shall be entitled to retain possession of the holding for the fixed period of five years which seems reasonable but it seems very hard that for this short period his rent should be enhanced when by such enhancement he is not allowed a fresh statutory period which privilege he enjoyed under the Act.

The question about the extension of *sir* in *future*, the extension of five years to ten years in the case of enhancement of rent of occupancy tenants and *nazarana* have not been decided by the Select Committee and have been put off for the Council. Certain amendments in respect of the language of section 108, clause (10) were proposed by me which have also been put off for the Council. Certain minor amendments with respect to the language of section 3, sub-section (3); section 43, sub-section (1), clause (a); section 52 and section 53A; are required and which were proposed by me and were disallowed.

I think that it is the duty of the legislature to express its intention in distinct and clear words so as not to leave the interpreters in the dark.

If law is happily worded it would curtail the litigation to a great extent.

The amendments which were proposed by me and rejected by the majority of members will be moved by me in the Council.

SHANKAR DAYAL, M.L.C.,

The 8th October, 1921.

Member of the Select Committee, Oudh Rent Bill.

Minute of dissent.

ONE of the chief objects of legislation is to make law simple. The essential feature of Rent Act is to secure the easy realization of rent that the revenue may be paid in time. The present Oudh Rent Act in many respects is defective and its procedure is complicated consequently, there were many cases in which the Board of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner differed in their opinions and gave judgments which were diametrically opposed to each other. For instance, Mr. Sanders, the Judicial Commissioner held that land included groves, whereas the Board held that grove is not land. The Judicial Commissioner held that the Oudh Rent Act was a complete Code by itself and the provisions of the Limitation Act did not apply to suits thereunder, whereas the Board of Revenue held otherwise. Instances can be multiplied, but, these will be quite enough to show that it was the duty of the members of Select Committee to remove these anomalies in the Oudh Amendment Bill, 192 , which was the subject of discussion. As little attention was paid by the members of the Select Committee in improving the Bill in these respects I regret to dissent from them. Subject to the amendments which I am going to move in the Council I append my signature to the majority report.

KESHRI PERSHAD SINGH, M.L.C.

The 8th October, 1921.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following is published for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,
G. B. F. MUIR,
Secretary.

**Report of Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the United
Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.**

We the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the United Provinces Land Revenue Act was referred have considered the Bill and have the honour to report that as it is of a formal nature, we do not recommend any alterations therein.

The Bill was published in the Gazette and no republication is required.

L. PORTER.
C. MOSS KING.
H. R. C. HAILEY.
SHANKAR DAYAL.
SHAHID HUSAIN.
SYED ABU JAFAR.
J. C. FAUNTHORPE.
RAI SITA RAM.
JAGANNATH BUX SINGH.
MASHAL SINGH.
AHMAD SAID KHAN.
KESHRI PERSHAD SINGH.

NAINI TAL :
The 8th October, 1921.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 1st October, 1921, is published for general information :—

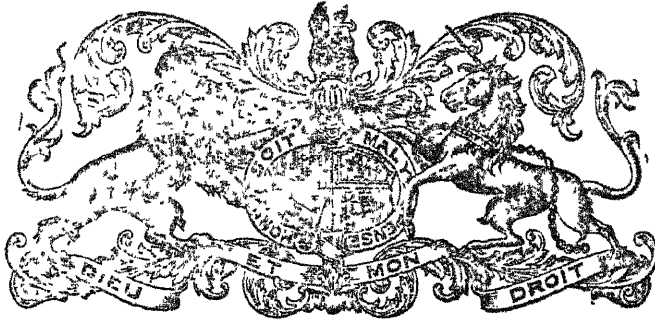
	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Agra city	24	24	...	...
„ district	8	8	...	...
Aligarh (Koil) city	12	8	...	...
„ district	34	27	...	...
Allahabad city	1	1	...	...
Almora district	2	5	...	...
Azamgarh „	116	108	...	...
Bahraich „	59	42	...	...
Ballia „	35	63	...	...
Bara Banki „	87	62	...	...
Bareilly city	(b)	4	...	...
Bareilly district	(b)	188	...	...
Basti „	78	77	...	...
Benares city	1	1	...	...
Bijnor district	214	214	...	...
Budaun „	799	681	...	..
Bulandshahr „	76	56	...	...
Etah „	27(a)	26(a)	...	.
Etawah „	12	12	...	...
Fyzabad „	28	44	...	...
Ghazipur „	52	39	...	..
Gonda „	28	13	...	...
Gorakhpur „	40	52	...	..
Hardoi „	368	368	...	...
Jaunpur „	3	3	...	.
Jhansi „	1	1	...	...
Kheri „	527	374	...	...
Lucknow „	5	5	...	...
Meerut city	23	23	...	...
„ district	1	..	...	...
Mirzapur „	(b)	4	...	...
Moradabad „	936	936	...	...
Muttra „	2	2	...	...
Muzaffarnagar „	85	73	...	...
Naini Tal „	6	4	...	...
Rae Bareli „	5	3	...	...
Saharanpur „	178	157	...	...
Shahjahanpur city	5	5	...	...
„ district	594	464	...	...
Sitapur „	239	235	...	...
Sultanpur „	86	55	...	...
Unao „	29	24	...	...
Total	4,826	4,491	...	..

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 6th October, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Includes 14 seizures and 14 deaths of previous week.

(b) Seizures not reported



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate page is given to
this part in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 1319.

RESOLUTION.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The 13th October, 1921.

On the 16th September, the Local Government received a report from the Commissioner of Meerut on the subject of the grain riots which occurred at Meerut on Saturday, the 3rd September. In view of the strong feeling expressed in many quarters and of the charges brought by members of one community against members of another community in the public Press, the Governor in Council, acting with his Ministers, decided that it was desirable to hold an independent enquiry. This enquiry has now been held and the reports both of the Commissioner and of the Committee appointed to conduct the independent enquiry are herewith published for general information. Government trusts that these reports will reassure both the general public and all who are more directly concerned. Government accepts the findings of the majority of the Committee in regard to all the officers concerned. In the case of the Kotwal, who is held to have committed a grave error of judgment, it need only be stated that he was relieved of his charge by the local officers at the commencement of their enquiry. In view of the possibility of misunderstanding it may be mentioned that Mr. Collett, Collector of Meerut, applied for transfer to a lighter charge as far back as July. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Justice L. Stuart, Saiyid Nabi Ullah, and Rai Anand Sarup Bahadur for the ability and promptitude with which they have discharged their important functions.

By order,

G. B. LAMBERT,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the disturbances and grain-looting in Meerut which occurred on Saturday, the 3rd September, 1921.

1. This Committee has been appointed under the orders of the Governor in Council acting with his Ministers to enquire into the events known as the grain-looting in Meerut which occurred on Saturday, the 3rd September, 1921. The orders convening the Committee were issued on the 24th September and the Committee assembled at Meerut on the 3rd October, 1921. It had no authority to take evidence on oath or to summon witnesses. It was enjoined on the members that their report must be submitted within a short period. Had there been more time available, the Committee would have been in a position to record evidence at considerably greater length and to permit Counsel to appear to examine and cross-examine the witnesses. In view of the urgency of the situation the evidence had to be recorded at great speed. The Committee has, however, been able to obtain a mass of information which it considers valuable. It has recorded the evidence of a large number of witnesses and the members have personally visited the scenes of the disturbances, gone over the roads which were traversed by the rioters and have been able to make something of the nature of a mental picture of the occurrences of the day. The proceedings were public. Every opportunity has been given to enable persons who wished to give their impressions of the events to make statements before the Committee. The members have gone through all the materials that had been already collected and have re-called the witnesses whose statements had already been taken and heard them again. They have asked all leading gentlemen who, as far as they could ascertain, were in a position to give them information as to the names of witnesses to supply them with lists of people who could throw light upon the occurrences. The Committee wishes to thank Rai Sita Ram Sahib for the assistance which he has given in supplying the names of possible witnesses. The members have, as far as they could, made public both on the spot and by communication through Meerut city their readiness to hear anyone who wished to speak upon the subject and in the short time at their disposal they have heard every witness whose attendance could be procured. Unfortunately it has not been possible to procure the attendance of all whom they wished to hear. Many people from whom information was sought were absent from Meerut during their stay. While the Committee is unable to regard its report as exhaustive it may claim that the members have made use of their opportunities.

2. Since the 30th May, 1921, there has been a rapid rise in the price of food-grains in Meerut city. On that date wheat was selling at $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers to the rupee. On the 21st June the price had risen to $5\frac{1}{2}$, on the 7th July to $5\frac{1}{2}$, on the 15th July to $5\frac{1}{2}$, on the 7th August to $4\frac{1}{2}$ and on 15th August to $4\frac{1}{2}$. The price remained at $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers on the 3rd September. It will be seen that it had risen about 39 per cent. in a few weeks. The Committee is not in a position to discover the cause of this rise. It is probably due partly to the effect of depletion of stocks which were from the beginning below the normal owing to the deficiency in the harvest of this year. There seems to have been some export to the Punjab in the last few months. There may have been a combination to force up prices. The poor clearly believe that the dealers have created an artificial price, and that their privations are due to the cupidity of the retail trader. There is nothing to show that this belief is justified but the Committee is satisfied that it exists.

3. At all times ignorant persons believe that traders load the scales against them. In no bazar in India in the most prosperous year does a day pass without complaints by some customers of short weight and trickery. When prices rise these complaints become more frequent and more bitter. It is a usual cry that grain and flour are not what they are represented to be, and the poor have a suspicion that adulteration is the practice. A sudden rise of prices strengthens these beliefs. The Committee is satisfied that the poor of Meerut hard pressed by a rise which touched them very closely were nursing grievances of this nature on the day when the disturbances broke out.

4. The authorities had not neglected their responsibilities. The situation produced by the rise had caused the Commissioner and the District Magistrate grave anxiety. Various remedies had been suggested. The municipality had on the 30th August agreed to open three

shops on the 1st September at which grain was to be sold below the market rate, but unfortunately there was difficulty in procuring supplies and on the 3rd September the promised shops were not yet open. 200 maunds of wheat were procured that day but the stock had not arrived soon enough to be available for sale and before it was available the riots had taken place.

5. Their origin was of the most trivial nature. At about 9.30 a.m. a Hindu woman purchased wheat from a dealer called Lalua in the Najmandi. The Najmandi is a principal market in Meerut city for the sale of grain, ghee, oil, spices and the like. The trade is in the main retail though there is a certain amount of wholesale business. The Mandi is an irregular oblong some 50 x 80 yards with shops on all four sides, and roads entering at the angles. There are between 30 and 40 shops in the market. The woman was not satisfied. Either at the time or shortly afterwards there was a dispute as to the amount given or the money which had passed. She was befriended by certain Muhammadans. Eventually some of her associates seized Lalua, and dragged him through the market to the Tahsildar's house which is half a mile away. Lalua has a partner called Ranjit. Ranjit was taken also to the Tahsildar's house. Lalua says that Ranjit came to his assistance, and as a result was dragged away with him. The Committee does not propose to go into the merits of the matter for the obvious reason that Lalua and Ranjit are at present under trial on the charge of cheating the woman. The Committee cannot trespass on the ground of the Court which is trying the case. This, however, may be said that the charge was made, and that the two men were dragged to the house of the Tahsildar. A crowd followed which increased in size the nearer the house was approached. The crowd proceeded to the office room in which the Tahsildar was, and demanded to see him crying out that Lalua and Ranjit had sold underweight. According to the Tahsildar's report the mob was then four or five hundred strong. Lalua and Ranjit looked terrified, and appeared to have been beaten. The Tahsildar states that he made the accused men sit down, and told the mob to keep quiet as he would have the grain weighed and send for a Chaudhri immediately. He sent a chaprasi to Chaudhri Indar Mal of the Kaisarganj. The Kaisarganj is the largest wholesale grain market in Meerut. The number of the mob continued increasing, and, before the Chaudhri came, some of the mob cried that nothing could be done by the Tahsildar and that they should go to the District Magistrate. The Tahsildar told them that they would get satisfaction if they waited, and sent another chaprasi to the Chaudhri asking him to come immediately. At the same time he telephoned to the Kotwal to come at once. The Kotwal was not in the Kotwali. The Tahsildar then sent a chaprasi to the Kotwal's house. Eventually Chaudhri Indar Mal, Chaudhri Kabul Singh and Chaudhri Kishan Singh arrived at the Tahsildar's residence. The Tahsildar says that all these three gentlemen came, and that he asked them to weigh the grain about which the disturbance had arisen, and to direct the retail dealers in future to weigh grain correctly. The mob was not pacified. Some persons behind commenced to call out that the grain Mandi should be robbed. The Tahsildar considering the situation very serious, at once proceeded to the house of the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate heard what he had to say, and took him to the house of the Superintendent of Police. The houses of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent are close together. The Superintendent was out, but happened to come back, and the two officers met almost immediately. It was decided to send two head constables and twenty constables of the Armed Police to the Kotwali. The Kotwal in the meantime arrived. He had first been to the house of the Tahsildar, and finding him out had proceeded to the house of the Superintendent of Police where he had been ordered to report himself in the course of his duties that morning. When the Kotwal arrived he was asked how he understood the situation. He replied that he did not consider that anything serious was likely to occur. The orders were then altered and it was directed that only one head constable and ten constables of the Armed Police should proceed to the city. The District Magistrate decided that the best course to take was to keep the reduced guard at the Kotwali and to prosecute Lalua and Ranjit under section 420, Indian Penal Code, on the charge of having cheated the woman. The Kotwal was directed to arrest these two men and proceed with the case. The Tahsildar was told to go to the house of Shaikh Mahdi Hasan the Deputy Magistrate who is in charge of the criminal work of Meerut city and go with him to the spot. The Tahsildar went to the house

- (c) Certain provisions are inserted for cases of the bankruptcy, lunacy, death or removal from office of trustees (section 4, Trade Union Act, 1876).
- (3) It has been ruled that the trustees of a trade union need not be members of the union.
- (4) Actions and other proceedings regarding trade union property may be brought or defended either by the trustees or by any other officer of the union as authorised by the rules (section 9, 1876 Act) Their liability is limited, in case of the contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, by section 4 (2) of the Trade Disputes Act.
- (5) The liability of trustees is limited (section 10, 1871 Act).
- (6) Union officials must render duly audited accounts, etc., to the union (section 11, 1871 Act).
- (7) Unions are protected against fraud by their own members, officials or others (section 12, 1876 Act).
- (8) It seems that, in the case of a dispute between a trade union and its branch in regard to branch property, an action may be brought under section 9 against the branch trustees for recovery of the property, and by the rules of the union it may be possible for a trade union to prevent a misapplication of branch funds by a branch.
- (9) Under the present law it also seems possible for a member of a trade union to restrain misapplication of funds where the trustees will not do so.
- (10) The rules of every trade union must provide for the dissolution of the union and impliedly for the disposal of union funds (section 14 of the 1876 Act).

13. The Government of India think that, with due reference to the Indian law relating to trusts and trustees, the principles enunciated above may be accepted and incorporated in the proposed law relating to trade unions.

14. In England, under the statutory rules, trade unions must make provision for the appointment of a trustee or trustees. If there were no trustees, the property of the union would have to be vested in the name of an official on behalf of the union or of the union itself. The Government of India would like to have the opinion of Local ^{Governments} _{ADMINISTRATIONS} as to whether it is necessary that a similar provision should be made in the Indian law.

15. *Registration.*—It is hardly necessary to observe that if the principal conditions under which unions may be registered are sufficiently explicit the need for elaboration in the definition of the term "trade union" will be obviated. The registration *ipso facto* will bring a union within the legal definition. The Government of India are of the opinion that registration in all cases should be optional, and that unregistered trade unions should not be deemed to be illegal. Registration, however, will give a legal entity to a union with definite rights and privileges which unregistered unions will not possess. For example an unregistered union might find it difficult to obtain recognition by employers.

16. The Government of India think that the following provisions regarding registration may be included in the contemplated Bill :—

- (1) the fixation of a minimum number of members who may apply for registration;

- (2) provision for the appointment of Registrars in the different provinces by the Local Government;
- (3) power to make rules regarding such subjects as—
 - (a) the furnishing to the Registrar at the time of application for registration of copies of the rules of the union with a list of the designations and the names of the officers of the union;
 - (b) where a trade union has been in operation for more than a year before the date of the application, for the furnishing of statements of receipts, funds, etc., of the union in a prescribed form;
 - (c) the name of the union not to be identical with that of any other union;
 - (d) issue of certificates of registry.

I am, however, to invite the opinion of the Local Government Administration as to whether these provisions should be made by rule under the statute or should be included in the statute itself with specific provisions in a schedule regarding the details that should be furnished in connection with an application for registration such as—

- (i) the name of the trade union and place of meeting for the business of the trade union;
- (ii) the objects and purposes of the union, the conditions under which the members of the union may benefit from the funds of the union, and the fines and forfeitures on members of the union;
- (iii) the manner of amending or rescinding the rules;
- (iv) a provision for the appointment and removal of a general committee of management, of a trustee or trustees, treasurer, and other officers;
- (v) a provision for the investment of the funds and for an annual audit of accounts;
- (vi) a provision for the inspection of the books and names of members by every person having an interest in the funds of the union.

17. In this connection, I am to observe that, in the opinion of the Government of India, it is desirable that any rules made under the Act should be made by the Central Government. It is probable that many unions will carry on business in more than one province, and in any case it is desirable that the law and practice on this matter should be uniform throughout India at least in the earlier stages of the movement.

18. Some other provisions relating to registration which may be usefully incorporated in the Act are stated below :—

- (a) the rules of every trade union should contain provisions in respect of the several matters mentioned in the previous paragraphs;
- (b) a copy of the rules should be available to every member of a trade union on payment of a specified sum;
- (c) every union should have a registered office;
- (d) unions carrying on and intending to carry on business in more than one province should be registered in the province in which the registered office is situated;
- (e) a general statement of the receipts, funds, and expenditure of every registered union should be transmitted to the Registrar by a specified date. With this general statement should be sent to the

Articles 523 to 528 have already been cancelled.

CHAPTER XV TO XXI.

Articles 518-A to 521.—These articles contain the general pension rules and they have therefore not been included in the fundamental rules. It may be mentioned, however, that the general principle underlying article 525 of the Civil Service Regulations has been definitely stated in the fundamental rules in rule 12; and that the main provisions of article 479 have been reproduced in fundamental rule 76.

CHAPTER XXII.

Article 522.—The main article itself contains an extract from the Government of India Act, which does not require repetition in the fundamental rules made under the Act.

Note 1 under the article need not appear in the fundamental rules. It is unlikely that a pensionable officer will be appointed to the executive council of a Lieutenant-Governor. If ever any such appointment is made, the necessary provision can be made as part of the terms of the appointment.

Note 2 under the article may be issued as an audit instruction.

Note 3 deals with procedure only and has therefore been omitted.

Article 523 has already been cancelled.

Article 524.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in fundamental rule 96.

Note 1 under the article has not been reproduced. Continuous service and interruption of leave have both ceased to exist, and it is considered that it unnecessary to provide that service as a Lieutenant-Governor does not qualify for leave. If Lieutenant-Governor either reverts to some post in the ordinary line or wishes to take leave preliminary to retirement after vacating his office, he will be entitled to take such leave, though not on the average salary of a Lieutenant-Governor, as is shown in the note on note 2 under this article below. In the unlikely event of his having already exhausted all the leave which he had earned prior to his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, there seems to be nothing improper in allowing him to count his service as Lieutenant-Governor towards leave.

Note 2 under the article, as well as note 2 under article 537, is replaced by fundamental rule 97. The new rule omits the existing concession of subsidiary leave on half average salary preliminary to retirement. This is unavoidable in view of the abolition of subsidiary leave, which has already been made in connection with the simplification of the leave rules. This loss is, however, not a serious one to the officers concerned. The retiring member will now be able to take leave on full average pay as in the last part of the new rule, and this will rarely be less than half his pay as member. On the other hand, he now gets the great concession of at least six months of leave preliminary to retirement, in place of

a few days' subsidiary leave. The limit of Rs 4,000 reproduces in effect the provisions of the existing notes. The concession has been extended to Governors also, in view of the fact that several of the first Governors under the new constitution are members of the Indian Civil Service.

Note 3 under the article is covered by fundamental rule 71.

Article 525.—This article has been omitted and the pay of an officiating Lieutenant-Governor has been left to be regulated by the ordinary rule.

Article 526.—The substance of this article is reproduced in fundamental rule 57.

Article 527.—The substantive portion of this article is an extract from the Act and is therefore not reproduced in the fundamental rules.

Note 1 under the article. See note on article 534, note 1, above. It is proposed to treat a member of council in the same way as a Lieutenant-Governor.

Note 2 under the article is covered by fundamental rule 97 and note 3 by fundamental rule 71.

Article 528 can be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 529 contains an extract from the Act and is therefore not reproduced in rules made under the Act.

Articles 540 and 541 have been omitted, as they can be issued as audit instructions.

Article 542.—This has been repeated, with the necessary changes in wording, in fundamental rule 38.

Articles 542-A, 542-B and 542-C deal with pensions and are therefore not included in the fundamental rules.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Article 543.—The whole of this article consists of a repetition of rules made under other sections of the Act. It has therefore not been included in the fundamental rules.

Articles 544 and 545.—The substance of these articles has been reproduced in fundamental rule 64.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Articles 546 to 548.—These have been reproduced in fundamental rule 98, with the omission of the requirement in article 546 of the sanction of the Government of India. It seems unnecessary to insist on this under the new régime. No mention is made in fundamental rule 98 of the Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council in the Punjab, as the special concessions given to this officer relate to pension only.

Article 549.—This will be included in the pension rules.

Article 550.—This has been reproduced in fundamental rule 58 (c)(iii), with the omission of the special provision regarding officers to whom the rules applied on the 25th June, 1901. If any such officers still exist, they can be protected by an audit instruction.

CHAPTER XXV.

Article 77.—Date of first trial in India is of no importance under the fundamental rules. The article has therefore been omitted.

Article 78.—This refers back to article 187, provision for which has been made in fundamental rule 42.

Articles 79 and 80.—These merely state that the ordinary rules apply and they have therefore not been repeated in the fundamental rules.

Article 81 has been replaced by the general rule in fundamental rule 8.

Articles 82 to 86.—It seems unnecessary to provide in the fundamental rules for all the details. The rules of all the important provident and family pension funds at present require the sanction of the Secretary of State, and fundamental rule 16 has been drafted accordingly.

Articles 87 to 90.—The substance of these will be included in the pension rules.

Article 91.—The substance of clause (1) and of the note under it has been taken into fundamental rule 56 (c) (i) and (j). Clause (b) can be issued as an audit instruction. The note under it has been repeated under fundamental rule 56.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Article 566.—

1. Of the rules regarding pay and allowances in this article, rule 1 has recently been replaced by new rules made in connection with the reorganization of the Indian Civil Service. Provision has been made for rule 2 in fundamental rule 43, which leaves the Secretary of State in Council to fix the rates of subsistence grant.

2. The regulations regarding pension will be reproduced, so far as is necessary, in the pension rules.

3. The leave regulations in this article are practically identical with those included in the Indian Service leave rules before the simplification of 1920. In a few points only the regulations for statutory civil servants are slightly more restrictive than the old Indian Service leave rules. In view of the fact that statutory civil servants will very shortly cease to exist, it is thought that they may without impropriety be made subject to the same conditions as other Government servants under the Indian Service leave rules. An addition to cover this case has therefore been made to fundamental rule 77 (c) and the special rules in this article have been omitted.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Article 567.—This article reproduces the provisions of rules made under another section of the Act and has therefore not been reproduced in the fundamental rules. It is saved by fundamental rule 94.

Articles 567 A. to 569.—Rules replacing these articles have recently been issued as

statutory rules under section 115 of the Act. They have no effect on the fundamental rules, and have therefore not been included under section 56-B.

Article 569 A.—Clause (1) of this article is taken from the Act and relates to persons. It is reproduced in the fundamental rules. Clause (2) also relates to persons and is included when the pension rules are taken in hand.

Article 570.—Fundamental rule 67 has been so worded as to include the bishops here concerned in the definition of bishops for the purposes of the leave rules.

Articles 571 and 572.—It is unnecessary to reproduce these rates of allowance in the fundamental rules. They are all that is to be paid of certain special posts, and should be included in the manuals of appointments of the audit officers concerned.

Articles 573 to 576.—The operative part of these articles may be included in the special leave rules for chaplains (see note on articles 580 to 587 below) and in the pension rules.

Articles 577 to 579 have already been cancelled.

Articles 580 to 587.—It seems unnecessary to reproduce in the fundamental rules the detailed rules as to chaplains' leave, which would mean including a reference to privilege leave and the various kinds of furlough which have been abolished. It seems sufficient to leave it to the Secretary of State in Council to frame rules, and this is done in fundamental rule 95.

Article 588.—The relevant portion of this article is reproduced in the note under fundamental rule 14, which says, in effect, that a chaplain who has taken a home benefice will lose his lien on his Indian appointment as soon as his leave ends. The procedure portion of this article is omitted, and clause (a) is covered by the general rule in fundamental rule 69.

Articles 589 and 589 A.—These are rules dealing with pensions, and have therefore not been included in the fundamental rules.

Article 600.—This article has been omitted, and the chaplains left to come under the ordinary rule in fundamental rule 56 (a), in accordance with recent orders of the Secretary of State.

Article 601.—This article is replaced by the general rule in fundamental rule 86.

Article 601 A.—The provisions of this article may be left to be prescribed as part of the travelling allowance rules by local Governments. The Governor General in Council can, if necessary, direct their prescription, as ecclesiastical administration is a central subject.

Articles 602 and 603.—These allowances may be left to local Governments to fix, under their ordinary powers, subject to any guidance which the Governor General may

ish to give as indicated in the preceding note.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Article 604.—It is unnecessary to include the provisions of this article in the fundamental rules. It merely states that the ordinary rules apply.

Article 605.—The substance of this article is covered by fundamental rule 100 (a) (ii), with the omission of the reference to special leave, which ceases to exist under the fundamental rules.

Note 1 under this article has been omitted, in view of the removal of all restrictions upon the intervals between periods of leave.

Note 2 under the article has similarly been omitted, seeing that the Government servants concerned will get joining time under the new rules, which apply to all Government servants in civil employ.

Article 606.—This is covered by fundamental rule 100 (a) (i).

Note 1 under the article is unnecessary, as the new rules apply to all persons in civil employ.

Note 2.—Combination of leave is permitted by fundamental rule 100 (a) (ii).

Note 3 has been omitted. It can, if considered necessary, be issued as a special rule under fundamental rule 2.

Article 607.—This is covered by the general wording of fundamental rule 100 (a). The rule under the article has been omitted, seeing that a lien on an acting appointment now ceases to exist.

Article 608.—This is covered by fundamental rule 100.

Article 609.—The substance of this article is covered by the note under fundamental rule 107 (b).

Article 610.—This will be covered by the general rule in fundamental rule 86.

Article 611 has been omitted as being a rule of procedure only, which can be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 612.—Clause (a) appears as fundamental rule 56 (c) (vi) (4). The note under it has been omitted as containing administrative instructions only.

Clause (b) should be issued as an audit instruction. The exception under it has been included in its latest shape in fundamental rule 56 (c) (vi) (1).

Article 613.—Clauses (a) and (b) have been included in rule 56 (c) (vi) (1) and (2). Clause (c) is in clause (c) (vi) (4) of the same rule.

Article 614.—This provision has not been included in the fundamental rules, since in actual practice a colonel's allowance is not earned until long after retirement from civil employ.

Article 615.—Powers of dismissal will be dealt with in other rules to be framed

under section 96-B of the Act. The second sentence of this article is included in fundamental rule 56 (c) (iv) and (vi) (3).

Article 616.—The substance of this article appears in fundamental rule 56 (c) (vi) (3).

Article 617.—This has been omitted for the reasons given in the note on Article 614.

Article 618 has already been cancelled.

Article 619.—Clauses (a) and (b) are included in fundamental rule 56 (c) (vi) (3), with the omission of the reference to class I of chief engineers, which has been abolished. The last sentence of clause (b) really amounts to an administrative instruction and has therefore been omitted.

Clause (c) also contains an administrative instruction and has therefore been omitted.

Clause (d) has been omitted as unnecessary. The rules will naturally apply to the officers concerned.

The note under the article can be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 620.—This has been replaced by the general rule in fundamental rule 86.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Article 621.—This article has been omitted, as no officers of the Army Veterinary Department will in future be appointed to officiate in the Civil Veterinary Department.

Article 622.—Clause (a) has been omitted, as it merely states the ordinary method of calculating half pay. In view of other privileges conceded, the officers concerned may, like other services, be required to draw half average pay on leave.

Clause (b) and note 1 under it are reproduced in the note under fundamental rule 61 (a) (i). The first part of note 2 is covered by the substantive portion of the same rule, and the second part of note 2 and the whole of note 3 follow naturally from the ordinary rules.

Articles 623–626.—These will be included in the pension rules.

CHAPTER XXX.

Article 627.—As will be seen from the following notes, it is considered unnecessary to maintain in the fundamental rules special rules for the classes of Government servants concerned.

Articles 628–632.—These articles deal with the date of commencement of service which is of importance for pension purposes, only. They have therefore been omitted.

Article 633.—This merely applies the ordinary rules and it has therefore been omitted.

Article 634.—In rule 75 of the fundamental rules, which is applicable to all civil services in India, the power of laying down rules for the admission of officers to the special leave rules has been left to the Secretary of State in Council.

Articles 655 to 664—These are purely pension regulations. They have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules and will be considered in connection with the pension rules.

Article 665 has already been cancelled.

Article 666—This has been omitted, as the appointment concerned has already ceased to exist.

Article 667—Re-appointment in cases of this kind can under present regulations be sanctioned, and the rule is therefore not of sufficient importance to call for incorporation in the fundamental rules.

Article 668—As article 647 has been omitted, this article also becomes unnecessary.

Article 669—The first part of this article is included in the rules as to dismissal, which have been made separately.

The second part of this article has been included in fundamental rule 70 (c) (i).

Article 670—The substance of this article is repeated in fundamental rule 70 (c) (ii).

CHAPTER XXXI.

Article 671—This list of officers is repeated in fundamental rule 93.

Article 672—This states an obvious fact, and is therefore not repeated in the rules.

Article 673—Throughout the fundamental rules, the requirement that there should be no extra expense to Government has been omitted, as it is thought that this is a matter which may properly be left to local Governments. This article has therefore been omitted.

Article 674—This is reproduced in fundamental rule 99.

Articles 675 and 676—The powers given to local Governments by fundamental rule 103 will enable them to frame all necessary rules of this kind. The article is therefore omitted.

Article 677 has been omitted, as the local Governments can fix the pay of such officers under their ordinary powers.

Article 678—The fact recorded in this article follows as a matter of course from fundamental rule 85.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Articles 679 and 680 are of importance for pension purposes only. They have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Article 681—These rules will be made by the Governor General in Council, acting as a local Government in relation to a central service, under fundamental rule 101.

Article 682 need not be reproduced, as it applies the ordinary rules.

Articles 683 and 684—These rules depart in so many respects from the ordinary leave rules, as now drafted, that it is considered undesirable to repeat them at length in

the fundamental rules. It is considered that they should be laid down as special rules under fundamental rule 2 by the Governor General in Council.

Article 685—See note on article 641.

Article 686—These rules shall be made by the Governor General in Council, or at the powers conferred upon him by fundamental rule 103 (c).

Article 687—See note on article 641.

Articles 688 and 689 are omitted, as containing pension regulations only.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Article 690—The note under fundamental rule 9 (2) leaves it to the Secretary of State to fix such rates as are prescribed in this article.

Articles 691 to 697—The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned the introduction of the European Service Laws 1919, which treat the Indian Service as a whole.

These articles are therefore obsolete and have been omitted.

Articles 698 to 699—All these deal with pensions and family pensions, and have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

CHAPTERS XXXIV TO XXXVII.

Articles 700 to 727—All these contain special rules as to the leave and retiring allowances admissible to certain grades of police subordinates. It is considered that, if the local Governments concerned desire to continue to apply any of these special rules, they should make rules under fundamental rule 2.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Articles 728 to 742—With the exception of article 733, all these articles deal with a special class of pension, and will be reproduced in the pension rules. Article 733, which deals with wound leave, has been replaced by fundamental rule 83, which has been drafted in accordance with the report recently received from the India Office.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Article 743 A—The substance of this article has been reproduced in fundamental rule 102. It would obviously be out of the question to attempt to revise existing contracts with foreign employers in accordance with the new rules.

Article 743 B—This article has been omitted from the fundamental rules. In this chapter, as throughout the rules, the actual powers possessed by the Government of India and the local Government are set forth, and it is understood that any powers not so set forth are reserved to the Secretary of State in Council. So far as allowances are concerned, this has been expressly stated in the audit resolution which is appended as a schedule to rules made under section 45-A of the Act.

Article 750.—It has been found possible in the new rules to omit the distinction between foreign service of the first and of the second kind. The principle underlying the foreign service rules is that, when an officer of Government is lent for work for which he is paid from funds other than general revenue, contributions should be levied for leave and pension. The question whether Government manages the funds or not does not appear to affect this position. Article 750 has therefore been omitted altogether and one kind only of foreign service introduced.

Article 751.—The fundamental rules will not deal at all with rules of discipline and other similar regulations. These have been treated in another portion of the rules under section 95-B of the Act. The substance of Article 751 has therefore been omitted.

Article 752.—This has been replaced by the rather more general provision in rule 113 of the fundamental rules. It is thought that the principles stated in that rule are sufficient for practical purposes. Fundamental rules 26 and 113 provide for the last sentence of article 752.

Article 753.—This has been reproduced with slight verbal alterations in rule 120.

Article 754.—This has been reproduced in rule 121.

Article 755.—This article, as it stands at present, deals with several different subjects which do not form an entirely suitable combination. They have therefore been separated and taken to the appropriate parts of the new rules.

The main portion of clause (a) is provided for in fundamental rule 113, while the retention of a lien is secured by fundamental rule 14.

Clause (b) has been re-worded in rule 125. In order to simplify procedure, the specifications contained in the second and third paragraphs of this clause have been omitted and the date of reversion has been left to be settled by the local Government on whose establishment the foreign servant is borne. This seemed desirable in view, among other considerations, of the difficulty of interpreting the meaning of the word "control" in these paragraphs.

Article 756.—The latter part of rule 114 allows the sanctioning authority, subject to any restrictions which the Governor General in Council may general order impose, to fix all these details in consultation with the foreign employer. This seems to be sufficient.

Article 757.—This article has been reproduced, with a change in wording to suit the new conditions, in rule 124.

Article 748.—This article combines two provisions which are better separated. The date of commencement of foreign service has accordingly been provided for at the beginning of rule 114 and the date of rever-

sion in rule 125. No mention has been made of travelling allowance, as all matters in connection with such allowance are left for the decision of local Governments.

Article 759.—This article will be more suitably included in the pension rules, and it has accordingly been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Article 760.—This contains a rule of procedure which would be out of place in the fundamental rules, and it has accordingly been omitted. It may be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 761.—In place of clauses (a) and (b) of this article, the note under fundamental rule 69 has been so worded as to make the ordinary provisions as to sanction apply to Government servants who take up foreign service while on leave.

Clause (c) of the article has been reproduced in rule 112.

Note 1 becomes unnecessary in view of the new wording of the note under rule 69.

Note 2 does not deal with foreign service.

Article 762.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in rule 111 with some slight changes in wording.

The note has been omitted as being merely explanatory.

Articles 763 and 764.—The matters of which these articles treat form the subject of rules 110 (b) and 114 of the fundamental rules. It is recognized that the Government of India may desire to maintain a large measure of control over transfers to foreign service, particularly in the case of service in important Indian States which are in direct relation with the Government of India. It does not, however, seem necessary to embody in the fundamental rules all the minute details specified in articles 763 and 764. It is considered sufficient to give the Governor General in Council power to make subsidiary regulations.

Article 765.—This article has been somewhat reworded in rule 115. The only material change is contained in the last sentence of that rule, under which contributions will not be payable during leave. The rates of contributions to be levied are now being recalculated on the assumption that they will not be levied during leave.

Articles 766 to 770.—The rules fixing the amount of contributions are now under revision, and some considerable time may elapse before the new rules are finally decided. It therefore seems desirable to make no attempt to set forth the rates in the rules but to leave them, under the terms of rule 117, to be fixed by the Governor General in Council. This procedure will incidentally facilitate the making of any changes which may be considered desirable in future.

Article 771 has been reproduced in fundamental rule 118.

Article 772.—Here a considerable devolution of power has been made in rule 119 by

giving local Governments power to remit contributions. The devolution is, however, restricted by the general rule-making powers reserved to the Governor General in Council.

Articles 773 and 774.—These contain rules of procedure only and they have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Article 775.—A simpler rule has been laid down in the latter part of rule 115.

Article 776.—The greater part of this article consists of rules of procedure. As for the rest, rule 119 (b) gives local Governments powers to prescribe the rate of interest to be levied on overdue contributions, and this seems sufficient.

Article 777.—This is covered by the general rule 122.

Article 778.—The first part of this article is covered by rule 122. The second part contains rules of procedure and administrative instructions which it is considered unnecessary to reproduce in the fundamental rules.

Article 779.—This article becomes unnecessary, as the distinction between the two kinds of foreign service has been abandoned.

Article 780.—This consists mainly of rules of procedure and it has therefore been omitted. The rules as to grant of leave can be made by local Governments under fundamental rule 66.

Article 781.—This has been reproduced with some changes in wording in rule 124. The portion of the article which deals with procedure has been omitted.

Article 782.—This article has been omitted, as it is thought that a case of the kind contemplated should now come under the ordinary rules.

CHAPTER XLI.

Article 785.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in rule 127, but full powers have been given to local Governments to remit contributions.

Articles 784 to 795 have already been cancelled.

CHAPTER XLII.

Articles 796 to 809 deal with pensions, and have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Articles 810 to 818.—These have been replaced by the simple rules in fundamental rules 128 to 130. There is still a certain number of local funds which are administered by Government. The fundamental rules propose to treat the *employes* of all such funds as Government servants proper. The *employees* of local funds which are not administered by Government are not Government servants, and the fundamental rules therefore make no mention of them; but Government servants transferred to service paid from such funds are treated as in foreign service.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Articles 815 to 824.—Rule 74 of the fundamental rules gives local Governments power

to issue these rules of procedure, subject to any instructions which the Auditor General may issue in the interests of efficiency and uniformity of audit.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Articles 827 to 827.—Rule 74 of the fundamental rules gives local Governments power to issue these rules of procedure, subject to any instructions which the Auditor General may issue in the interests of efficiency and uniformity of audit.

Article 827-A.—This is an administrative instruction which need not be included in the fundamental rules.

Articles 827-B to 828.—These have been omitted as containing rules of procedure only. See note on Articles 817 to 824.

Article 829.—It does not seem necessary to state this fact in the fundamental rules. In the absence of specific provision to the contrary, it would seem to follow from the ordinary rule.

Article 830.—It seems unnecessary to retain this restriction. Local Governments can always enforce it by a administrative order. The article has therefore been omitted.

Article 841.—This article defines the authorities by whom leave may be granted, and it is replaced in the fundamental rules by the rule-making power given to local Governments by rule 66. The report by the audit office is a matter of procedure, and will be met by rules made by the Auditor General and the local Governments under rule 74.

Article 842.—This can be laid down by the Auditor General as parts of the procedure for the grant of leave.

Article 843.—The provisions of this article can be laid down as a rule by local Governments under fundamental rule 66.

Articles 844 and 845 have already been cancelled.

Articles 846 to 850.—These rules can be made either by the Secretary of State under fundamental rule 95 or by local Governments under fundamental rule 66. They need not appear in the fundamental rules.

Articles 850 and 852.—These contain matters of procedure only and have therefore been omitted. They will be covered by the rules and instructions for which fundamental rule 74 provides.

Article 853 has already been cancelled.

Article 854.—See note on articles 846 to 850.

Articles 855 to 861.—These also will be covered by the rules and instructions mentioned in fundamental rule 74.

CHAPTER XLV.

Article 862.—The provisions of this article have been replaced by those of fundamental rules 91 and 92.

Articles 863 to 867.—See note on articles 855 to 861.

Article 868.—This is replaced by rule 91.

Article 869.—The Governor General in Council will lay down rules of this kind. See fundamental rule 74 (b).

Article 870 has already been cancelled.

Articles 871 to 873 have been omitted as containing rules of procedure. See note on articles 855 to 861.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Articles 874 to 876 have been omitted as containing rules of procedure.

Article 877.—The substance of this article can be issued as an audit instruction.

Articles 878 to 904.—See note on article 855 to 861.

CHAPTERS XLVII TO L.

Articles 905 to 994.—All these relate to pensions and have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules. The majority of them are what they profess to be, rules of procedure only. Such articles as 918 and 924, which contain matter of importance, will be incorporated in the main pension rules.

CHAPTERS LI TO LVII.

Article 995.—The definition has been taken to fundamental rule 9 (32) and the fundamental principle stated in the article to fundamental rule 44.

Articles 1006 to 1163 have been omitted. They contain the detailed rules regarding travelling allowance, which the fundamental rules leave to be laid down in future by local Governments or, in the case of Government servants under his administrative control, by the Governor General in Council.

APPENDICES.

Appendix 1 becomes unnecessary, in view of the power of delegation conferred upon local Governments by fundamental rule 6.

Appendices 1-A and 2 have been cancelled.

Appendix 3 refers to procedure only.

Appendix 4 becomes unnecessary, in view of the new rules regarding the pay of acting officers.

Appendix 4-A.—All the matters treated in this appendix are covered by the powers now given to local Governments in this connection.

Appendix 5 has already been cancelled.

Appendix 6.—All the allowances mentioned in this appendix can now be given by local Governments under the powers conferred upon them by the fundamental rules.

Appendix 6-A is rendered unnecessary by the powers given to local Governments in fundamental rule 105 (d), read with fundamental rule 106, of giving joining time in the cases with which the appendix deals.

Appendix 7 has already been cancelled.

Appendices 7-A to 10 deal with pensionary matters and will be considered in connection with the pension rules.

Appendix 11.—The rules contained in this appendix will be issued as rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under fundamental rule 16.

Appendices 12 to 14 have already been cancelled.

Appendix 15.—This will be issued as a rule made by the Secretary of State in Council under fundamental rule 91.

Appendix 16 has already been cancelled.

Appendices 16-1 to 27.—All these relate to travelling allowances and will be issued, if at all, by local Governments in future.

Appendix 28 contains rules framed under other sections of the Act and need not therefore be reproduced in the fundamental rules.

Appendix 29 has already been cancelled.

Appendix 30 relates to travelling allowance. The necessary rules will be issued by local Governments or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, under the powers conferred by fundamental rule 44.

Appendix 31.—The rules in this appendix can be laid down by the Governor General in Council under the powers conferred upon him by fundamental rule 114.

Appendix 32.—The rules in this appendix will be covered by the orders issued by the Secretary of State in Council under fundamental rule 84.

Appendix 33.—The Government of India can issue such lists as these, for the guidance of audit officers and local Governments. The contracts of the officers concerned will usually show what is the period of probation and, if no, it will be for the Governor-General in Council to interpret the rules under fundamental rule 8.

No. 225, XI-610E

RESOLUTION.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 22nd November, 1921.

OBSERVATION.—A scheme for the town planning of Gorakhpur has been recommended to Government on the ground that though there was no congestion, the town was extremely unhealthy as it was built upon a site liable to flooding owing to the proximity of the Rapti and was interspersed with numerous shallow *nulls* and depressions. The Director of Public Health, who was consulted, was of opinion that the town should be moved to another site, but that proposal proving impracticable it was suggested—

- (1) that the Urdu Bazar, the chief thoroughfare of the town, might be widened as well as possibly one or two other bazars and
- (2) that ground should be purchased on the out-kirts of the town in order to provide sites for the town's methodical expansion to higher ground than it now occupies.

The first of these suggestions though facilitating traffic would not have any beneficial effect on the health of the town and would prove very expensive, while the second, which is obviously a move in the right direction, is very difficult to give effect to. The only expansion that appears feasible is to the north-west of the town, but the whole area in that direction is covered with valuable groves and orchards to cut down which until buildings are ready to be erected would be undesirable, while to acquire them would be expensive involving the locking up of capital for long periods without a return that would cover annual charges.

2. Before sanctioning any scheme for the town planning of Gorakhpur the Government have directed that a committee be formed to consider and advise on the problem. The scope of the committee's enquiry may be stated in the following terms:—

- (1) to advise whether any extension of the town is possible, and, if so, in what direction;
- (2) to advise whether any demolition of existing bazars or buildings is necessary;
- (3) to advise in regard to the provision of sites for the erection of (a) dwelling houses and (b) bazars, either new or in amplification of existing bazars, or in place of any recommended for demolition;
- (4) to consider drainage and water supply schemes for the town;
- (5) to estimate the probable outlay on, and receipts from, the proposals made;
- (6) to advise on the financial and general administration of the scheme proposed;
- (7) to make any other proposals regarding the improvement of the town.

3. The proposals of the committee should be as detailed and complete as possible and should contain complete financial statistics showing the net and gross cost of proposals made.

4. The committee will consist of the following members:—

- (1) The Commissioner, Gorakhpur division, as chairman.
- (2) The Collector of Gorakhpur.
- (3) The chairman, municipal board, Gorakhpur.
- (4) The District Engineer.
- (5) Dr. Jasoda Nand, the Assistant Civil Surgeon, Gorakhpur.
- (6) Rai Bahadur Abhai Nandan Prasad.
- (7) Saiyid Zahid Ali Sabzposh, vice-chairman of the municipal board.
- (8) Babu Jugal Kishore.
- (9) Babu Sarswati Prasad, Vakil.
- (10) Shailh Murtaza Husain.

5. The committee will meet at Gorakhpur on such dates as the chairman shall determine and will make their own arrangements for taking in hand the points on which their opinion is desired. The committee are at liberty to call for such evidence as they think fit and necessary to enable them to arrive at a conclusion on the points of enquiry and also to obtain the assistance and advice of officers of Government in matters relating to their departments.

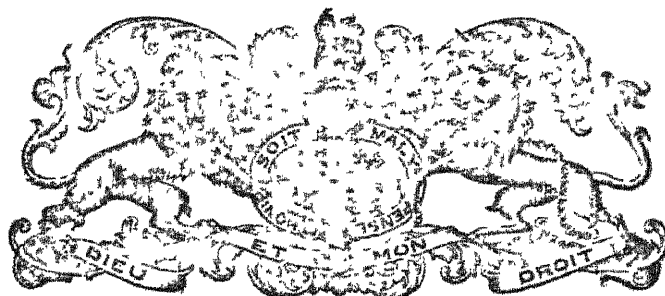
ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded for information to the chairman and other members of the committee, to the Commissioner of the Gorakhpur division, and to the chairman of the municipal board, Gorakhpur, for communication to the board.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

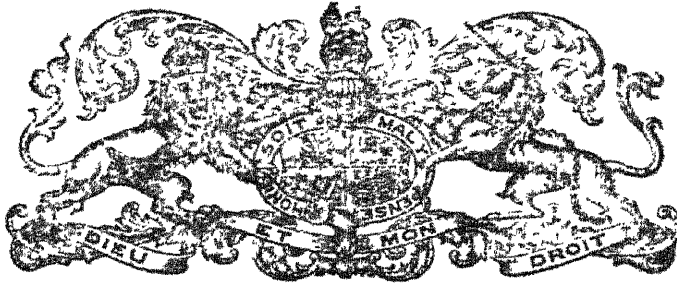
THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 3rd December, 1921, is published for general information :—

		<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Ballia	district ...	64	39	...	...	...	...
Basti	" ...	13	7	20	4	...	...
Cawnpore	" ...	8(a)	10(a)	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	" ...	...	...	393	321	...	...
Ghazipur	" ...	9	8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	" ...	59(a)	42(a)	4(a)	8(a)	...	...
Jaunpur	" ...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Kheri	" ...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Lucknow	city ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pilibhit	district ...	5	3	3	4	...	...
Rae Bareli	" ...	...	...	21	17	...	...
Shahjahanpur	" ...	...	...	4	3	...	...
Sultanpur	" ...	...	...	218	180	...	...

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 8th December, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

(a) Of previous week



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

* ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. A5305/X—385.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCE (A) DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 8th December, 1921.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the designation of the Financial department of the Secretariat should henceforth be changed to the "Finance department," in order that it may correspond with the designation given in the Devolution Rules. Communications on subjects hitherto addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Financial department, should in future be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Finance department.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded for information to all Heads of departments, to Commissioners of divisions, to District Officers, to District and Sessions Judges, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to the Superintendent, Government Press, and to the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Commands, for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 10th December, 1921, is published for general information :—

		Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Allahabad district	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	"	68(b)	54(b)	50(c)	38(c)	...	...
Pahraich	"	2	1	...	...	...	...
Ballia	"	15	12	...	...	...	...
Easti	"	9	7	70	46	...	...
Cawnpore city	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
" district	...	19(a)	26(a)	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	"	...	...	302	263	...	...
Ghazipur	"	10	3	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareilly	"	...	...	7	7	...	...
Shahjahanpur	"	...	...	4	4	...	...
Sultanpur	"	...	...	92	101	...	...
Total	...	125	107	525	459	...	...

DATED LUCKNOW:
The 15th December, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

No. 583/XVIII-L.

RESOLUTION.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lucknow, the 14th December, 1921.

READ—

Letter no. O-723, dated the 9th July, 1921, from the Director of Industries, United Provinces, forwarding his annual report for the year 1920-21.

OBSERVATIONS.—The report of the Director of Industries for 1919-20 dealt with the early phase of the post-war period during which the chief difficulties in the way of the industrialist were the delay in obtaining machinery and the restriction of the coal supply owing to the shortage of wagons. The large surplus of supplies in Europe and America and the chaotic state of the finances of several European countries combined to check the foreign demand for the products of India.

2. During the year 1920-21 which is covered by the report now under review, the difficulties of obtaining machinery, railway transport and coal persisted. In addition, the dramatic rise and fall in the exchange value of the rupee helped further to disturb the normal current of trade which had not yet recovered from the effects of the war. The 100 per cent. rise in the exchange value of the rupee led to wild speculation, in the form of orders for foreign goods in quantity out of all proportion to the probable demand on the part of the Indian consumer. The equally dramatic fall of the rupee, which occurred before the bulk of these orders had been delivered or paid for, proved still more

upsetting to the trade of the country. In addition to the troubles the autumn of 1920 heralded the beginning of an important trade slump throughout Europe, which still further reduced the European demand for Indian products, raw or manufactured. These various causes, of which perhaps the most important in the United Provinces has been the shortage of railway wagons required for the carriage of both raw materials and finished products, have made the past year one of small prosperity for most industrialists in the province.

3. There are, however, signs that the trade depression which has prevailed throughout the world for the greater part of the year under review is passing and that, with the deflation of prices and wages, the return of prosperity may be looked for. The great danger for the United Provinces is that the organized unrest of the labouring classes, which is being sedulously fostered by extremist agitators throughout the world and which has caused numerous strikes in Southern India, may spread to this province. So far the United Provinces have been comparatively free, but it is necessary to recognize that we cannot expect to be more fortunate than our neighbours. During the past cold weather the Government of Bombay secured the services and advice of Mr. McLeod, President of the Industrial Court in England and one of the leading authorities on the settlement and prevention of labour troubles. An officer was deputed from the United Provinces to visit Bombay and to study Mr. McLeod's methods. His recommendation that a special Labour Bureau should be started with a Labour Commissioner at its head whose duty would be to deal with strikes and other labour troubles appears to be premature, so far as the United Provinces are concerned; but the Board of Industries have recently approved the proposal to establish a Conciliation Board to deal with strikes. The Government have agreed to co-operate with the Government of India in carrying out a census of wages drawn by operatives in all the principal industries and in making out a cost of living index, which will show the actual cost of living in the different grades of that class for which is commonly, if inaccurately, reserved the title of "the working classes." These figures will enable the Government and the public at large to form a rapid and fairly accurate opinion in the case of any particular strike whether the strikers are being adequately or inadequately paid.

4. The Government note with pleasure the cordial thanks which the Director expresses to the members of the Board of Industries, and desire also to thank the members for the great help that they have rendered to the Government and to the industrial advancement of the province by giving the Director the benefit of their expert opinion. The Government have revised the constitution of the Board, the main alteration being the grant of three seats to members of the Legislative Council elected by the non-official members of that body. The Government have further increased the power of the Board by placing at its disposal a suitable sum each year to be expended at the discretion of the Board on assistance to young and struggling industries. The Board is now composed of seven Government officials, a representative of the railway companies and ten non-officials. In the case of the various advisory committees of the Government technical

institutions, it has similarly been decided to increase the non-official element and, where possible, to appoint a non-official chairman. The Government recognize that it is only by increasing the responsibility of non-officials that they can justly expect real interest to be awakened. They notice with regret in the Director's report that the advisory bodies of some of these schools appear to have done very little during the past year. More frequent meetings of the committees should be held and more matters pertaining to the schools should be placed before them, in order to create more interest.

5. During the year under report the Government considered the question of expanding the Chemical Research Institute into a Technological Institute where students can be taught the technology of oil chemistry, leather chemistry and tinctorial chemistry. A committee of experts has advised the Government, and in accordance with their advice the Government propose to build a Technological Institute where students will be taught the elements of engineering and the chemistry of their particular subject and at the same time will receive practical training on a factory scale in the subject which they are studying. As the Director points out in his report, this scheme was originally outlined 14 years ago by the Naini Tal Industrial Conference of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the Secretary. The scheme is now on the verge of fulfilment and will, the Government believe, prove a most important factor in the development of the industrial future of this province. Side by side with this scheme, the Government propose to rebuild and expand the present Technical School at Lucknow into a school for mechanical and electrical engineers provided with the latest equipment. Another committee of experts has recently submitted a report to Government on the training which should be given to pupils at the latter institution. The present site of the Lucknow Technical School is too cramped and small for the proposed institution which will be removed a short way outside the city, but within easy reach of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway workshops, at which it is proposed to give our students practical training.

6. The technical schools, both Government and subsidized, have continued to do excellent work during the year. Passed pupils have in nearly all cases readily found employment in commercial firms or been able to start their own business. In fact the difficulty is not to find work for pupils, but to prevent them from leaving school with their education half finished, bribed with the offer of high wages from commercial firms. This difficulty can to some extent be overcome by the offer of stipends to the pupils of our technical schools; but those who are poor and have families to maintain find it difficult to resist the offer of immediate wages.

Complaints are heard from time to time that the results of the schools have been less satisfactory than might have been justifiably expected in view of the expenditure upon them. Government will remedy defects that it is in their power to rectify, but the chief reason of disappointment is that the most intelligent of our young men do

not as a rule, will be a profitable industrial education. Here the comedy obviously lies with the profits themselves.

7. The Director has discussed at length the various industries of the province, and the steps which he considers necessary to help them. The Government are fully alive to the importance of helping struggling industries, of training up young men in technical schools and of sending promising scholars abroad to learn new industries. An important preliminary step is to obtain an up-to-date survey of the industries of the province. At present we possess nothing later than the survey made by Mr. Chatterjee in 1907. Government have therefore appointed ten divisional superintendents of industries, one for each division, whose duty it will be to carry out a complete survey of the industries of the province; to report the difficulties of different industries to the Director and to assist small industries with advice wherever they can. They will work under the immediate supervision of Deputy Director of Industries. If these appointments prove useful, it is intended to make them permanent.

8. The year under review has not been a profitable one either for the leather industries or the glass industry. The general trade depression affected both. In the case of glass, the local manufacturers had to contend with shortage of wagons for transport both of their coal and of their finished articles. In fact, some furnaces had to be closed down owing to lack of coal. The Director made strong representations to the Coal Transportation Officer on behalf of the glass factories and other factories in the province, but the fact remains that at first there were not enough wagons to transport the coal and then there was not enough coal to satisfy all industrial needs. This shortage has not been confined to India but has been seriously affecting trade in Europe during the past year. It is to be hoped that the Bengal coal-fields will find in the near future some means to improve their supplies. This Government brought to the notice of the Government of India the paralyzing effect on trade caused by the shortage of coal. It is, however, possible that good may come out of evil, and that this shortage of coal will accelerate the advent of hydro-electric power stations which will furnish power at far cheaper rates than can be done by coal.

9. The Director has discussed at length the question of extending the industry of hand-loom weaving and quotes figures to show that there is not enough yarn to give whole-time occupation to an appreciable section of the public. He urges however that there is still room for encouraging hand-loom weaving and spinning as a subsidiary occupation for the families of artisans or cultivators. Efforts have been made by the weaving experts of the Industries department to simplify the preliminary processes of weaving, and to ensure quick and uniform hand-weaving. An improved machine has been made in the Central Weaving Institute at Benares to weave fancy bordered *saris* and an automatic picking arrangement costing only annas 6 has been invented, to replace the leather picker which used to cost Rs. 3. Efforts also have been made to make a cheap and efficient substitute for the imported shuttle. At present Government have two types of weaving schools, one permanent and the other peripatetic. The advantage claimed for the peripatetic school is that it can visit several places in the year and

attract the local weavers who are not prepared to leave their homes and attend a permanent school a long distance away. The disadvantage of the peripatetic school is that it does not stay long enough in one place to train pupils who are not professional weavers. The Government appointed a strong committee under the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, to advise as to the future management of these weaving schools. Their report has recently been received and is under consideration.

10. The Director mentions in his report various subjects in which other departments, notably the Agricultural and Forest departments, are concerned as closely as his own. The ordinary business man finds it inconvenient when he desires the advice of Government, to be referred from one department to another for information on different points. This question of over-lapping was considered by the Industrial Conference of Ministers and Directors of Industries who met at Simla in May last. The solution arrived at by this Government has been to appoint a Development Board, comprising heads of the various Development departments and the Presidents of the different Development Boards. The work of this Board will be to ensure the harmonious co-operation of the different departments, and to see that the industrialist who desires advice will not be driven from department to department. Several questions raised by the Director in his report have been dealt with by this Development Board and the lines of policy decided.

11. The educational section of the Director's report shows that the principals of schools have for the most part continued to do excellent work. Particular praise is due to the Principal of the Allahabad Carpentry School, who in two years has converted his school into one of the most successful and popular technical institutions in the province. Government hope, before long, to give the school a building worthier of the good work that it is doing.

12. The emporium attached to the School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow has continued its successful career under Mr. Heard. For the second year in succession Mr. Heard attended the British Industries Fair in London with a large collection of the best examples of the arts and crafts of the province, and despite the severe trade depression in England placed orders and sold goods to a total value of £ 2,596. It is to be hoped that these goods which are the products of our provincial industries will obtain each year a larger demand in the European market.

13. The Governor acting with his Ministers wishes to express his thanks to Messrs. Swinchatt and Mehta who were in charge of the department for the first and second half respectively of the year under report, and to the other officials and non-officials whose good work has been mentioned in Mr. Mehta's report.

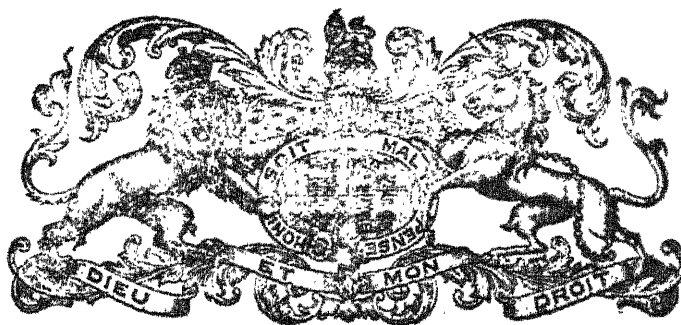
ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Director of Industries, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers.

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate pricing is given to this part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPUBLICATION FROM THE *SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA*.
DATED THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1921.

No. A-371.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 30th November, 1921.

PENSION OF PRESS EMPLOYEES.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have reconsidered the question of the admissibility to pensionary status of workers employed in their printing presses and have decided to re-cast the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 20 of their resolution in the Board of Industries and Munitions no. A-81, dated the 15th July, 1920, as follows:—

“All press employees on the permanent establishment, who were in employment on the 15th July, 1920, and who have rendered 25 years’ continuous and approved service, whether such service be classified as permanent or temporary, shall be eligible for pension.”

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance), to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to the Controller of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps.

Ordered also that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Andisor, Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. L-1029.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 1st December, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ASSAM LABOUR BOARD DURING
THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

ASSAM LABOUR.

The following paper is published in accordance with rule 29 of the Assam Labour Board rules:—

Annual report on the working of the Assam Labour Board during year ending the 30th June, 1921.

* I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. Mr. J. A. Milligan, M.A., I.C.S., was appointed Chairman of the Assam Labour Board, with effect from the 4th December, 1920, on which date he took over charge from Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A., who went on combined leave preparatory to retirement. In addition to his duties as Chairman of the Assam Labour Board, Mr. Milligan also did the work of the Tea Commissioner for India without remuneration. The biennial period for which the elected members were appointed having expired on the 30th April, 1921, a general election was held, which was followed by a fresh election of members to serve on the Executive Committee for the ensuing three years. The changes in the elected *personnel* of the Board and of the Executive Committee are given in detail in appendix A.

2. The two statutory meetings of the Board were held, respectively, on the 29th September, 1920 and 11th March, 1921, and were attended by all the members, except the following, who were unavoidably absent:—

September meeting:—Messrs. W. M. Fraser, H. Garbett, A. J. G. Cresswell and L. Church.

March meeting:—Messrs. C. G. Cooper, A. d' A. Willis, R. A. Towler, H. Garbett, J. A. C. Munro, Lieutenant-Colonel R. St. J. Hickman, and Mr. (now Sir) A. D. Pickford.

At the conclusion of the September meeting a meeting of the Executive Committee was held at which all the members were present, except Mr. H. Garbett. The meeting of the Executive Committee fixed for the 11th March, 1921, did not take place for want of a quorum.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A., was on tour for 46 days and Mr. J. A. Milligan, M.A., I.C.S., the present Chairman, was on tour for 141 days.

4. Mr. W. E. Durham-Waite was appointed Supervisor temporarily for one year, with effect from the 15th August, 1920, *vice* Mr. J. McPherson, who resigned his service and accepted an appointment under the Tea Districts Labour Association.

The following is a synopsis of the touring and inspection work done by the Supervisors:—

Name.	Number of days on tour.	Number of stations visited.		Number of local agencies inspected.		Number of transport agencies inspected.	
		Once.	More than once.	Once.	More than once.	Once.	More than once.
Mr. J. McPherson	4	nil.	nil.	1	nil.	1	nil.
„ W. E. Durham-Waite ..	113	38	5	16	11	5	2
„ P. W. Kirkham	177	15	14	2	14	1	nil.

The work of the Supervisors is well carried out. Mr. Kirkman's inspections are always characterised by a careful inspection of anything which strikes him as wrong, and by sound common sense. Mr. Durham-Wade has remarkably soon time got a very thorough grasp of the duties of the office. He had the advantage of a long tour through Assam during the winter part of the cold weather, which was the best possible introduction to his new functions.

5. The Inspector was on tour for 81 days for the purpose of investigating cases of illegal recruitment and of making miscellaneous enquiries.

The Chairman came to the conclusion that the results obtained by retaining the services of a whole time Inspector were not sufficiently valuable to warrant the expense and at the close of the year under review he was on the point of consulting the members of the Board on the matter.

II.—SUPERVISION OF LOCAL AGENTS

6. Eighty-two applications for the grant of renewal of licences as local agents in the British recruiting districts were received, all of which were recommended by the Board to be granted.

Appointment of local agents.

Thirty-five applications were received for the appointment of local agents in the British districts to be local agents for the Penda'y States who, have accepted the model rules approved by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

On the 30th June, 1920, 55 persons held licences as local agents, of whom 49 were employed by the Tea Districts Labour Association, as compared with 73 and 48 persons respectively at the end of the previous year.

7. At the close of the year 30 local agencies were at work, distributed as follows :—

Bengal two, Madras three, Central Provinces four, United Provinces five, and Bihar and Orissa sixteen.

During the year the agency of the Tea Districts Labour Association at Gaya was closed temporarily, as practically no work was done there, the supervision of the operations of sardars consigned to the Gaya Agency having been done by the local agent at Lu Keesera with the sanction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, who also sanctioned the proposal of Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co., Secretaries, Tea Districts Labour Association, that the local agent at Ghazipur should supervise the operations of sardars consigned to the Buxar Agency.

8. The conduct of the local agents has been generally satisfactory, and there is nothing in particular to mention on this matter. The Secretaries of the Tea Districts Labour Association consistently maintain a high standard of integrity and efficiency in making appointments and the cadre of their local agents is a very fine one. At the close of the year a scheme was worked out for still further increasing the efficiency of local agents by instituting compulsory language examinations under the auspices of the Board of Examiners. It is also proposed to offer rewards for success in a higher standard of language examination and in aboriginal languages. The Board welcome this scheme and cordially approves of it.

The Board are of opinion that something should be done to bring the local agents into closer touch with the tea planting community and the Calcutta Heads of the tea industry on the one hand and with the actual recruiting areas on the other. A certain amount of suspicion and dissatisfaction is found to exist which could be and should be removed. For example :—On the one hand planters grumble that they don't get the sort of coolies they indent for and the costs are unreasonable. On the other hand certain States have declined to accept the model rules, alleging fear of the Tea Districts Labour Association and have offered to allow recruiting if done, through a different sort of agency. Such complaints and such an attitude of suspicion are not justified by the facts and in the opinion of this Board would not be hard to deal with. The revival of the appointment of a travelling inspector, a man of tact and experience, who would make it his business to keep in direct touch with the clients of the Tea Districts Labour Association, and with local chiefs and influential people would, we believe, be a great

advantage. This Board further are of opinion that local agents ought to spend a considerable part of their time touring among the homes of the emigrants.

As in the past, the Board desire to acknowledge with appreciation the efforts at all times made by local agents to put down abuses, their integrity in carrying out the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and their readiness at all times to co-operate with and assist the officers of the Board.

During the past year the Tea Districts Labour Association have taken up the business of forwarding the coolies they recruit. The firms of Messrs. Logan and Leslie and R. D. Mookerjee have been bought out, and negotiations were opened for the acquisition by purchase of the business of Messrs. Medland, Bose & Co. This has not been done, and the last-named firm intend to carry on their business as before when conditions improve. At present their agencies at Bolajpur, Purulia, and Goalundo are closed, while those at Asansol, Naihati, Khargpur, and Anugam are open but idle. The Tea Districts Labour Association have grappled with the business of forwarding coolies to Assam in an able and energetic manner and the inspecting officers of the Board have reported very favourably on the way it is done.

III.—RECRUITMENT.

10. The gloomy predictions of paragraph 14 of last year's report unfortunately proved to be well founded.

General results of the year.

The total number of persons recruited fell far short of those recruited in 1919-20, viz., 26,119 souls against 103,510 in the previous year. Similarly, the number of garden sardars at work were reduced from 42,126 to 14,026 and total number of adults recruited from 71,058 to 18,664. The results of the two years are compared in appendix C. The average number of recruits per sardar was less than in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to restricted recruitment on account of the present financial condition of the tea industry.

Complaints regarding the physique of coolies sent to Assam during the past year have been few, and a high standard of physical fitness has been insisted on by local agents. The strictness exercised at some depôts is so great that it would seem to be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a man of weedy constitution to emigrate from such places to Assam.

An enquiry was received from the Commissioner of the Assam Valley as to the steps which were being taken to prevent the emigration of weak and sickly coolies to Assam. He stated that in recent years much of the mortality among the tea garden population was due to their arrival in this condition. It transpired, however, that his remarks referred to 1918-19 and 1919-20 emigrants, so that no stigma attaches to the operations of the year under review. The Commissioner was pleased to express his satisfaction with the measures adopted and with those advocated by Dr. Forsyth for combating the evil to which he drew attention.

This report would be incomplete without some reference to the tragedy which goes by the name of the "Chargola Valley Exodus." Throughout the year a widespread agitation has been seeking to undermine the loyalty of tea garden labour forces throughout the tea districts of Assam and Bengal. The success attending this propaganda has been only partial and confined to certain localities. How far, if at all, economic causes were responsible for the local successes of the agitators is a matter on which it would be out of place in this report to speculate. The bare facts of the business are as follows:—Some 6,500 coolies left the gardens and after many delays, hardships and vicissitudes eventually reached their homes. Of these, some 3,200 went to the United Provinces, 1,000 to the Central Provinces, 1,600 to Bihar and Orissa, 700 to Madras, while only 25 are known to have belonged to Bengal. The Board have collected the fullest available information about all these coolies, and there is no doubt that many of them have had cause to repent of the rash impulse which drove them to sell all they possessed and stake everything on the promises of irresponsible local agitators. A number are already seeking to return, and the Tea Districts Labour Association with the approval of the Board are giving them every help to do so.

11. Paragraph 12 of last year's report describes the concessions allowed by the Government of Madras for a period of 18 months in the matter of recruiting within the Agency Tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. As this period does—

Measures affecting recruitment.

not expire till 1st September 1921, it is to be noted that the Board has reported that the year 1920-21 saw a further improvement in the efficiency of the Tea Districts Labour Association. The Board has also reported that the Government of India, while the Board is for further consideration. The Board has also reported with equal anxiety to the Government of India, for further consideration. The Board has also reported with equal anxiety to the Government of India, for further consideration.

Although no definite step was taken during the year under review the Board has noted that the United Planters' Association, South India, have not abandoned their idea, alluded to in last year's report, of recruiting, on lines similar to Assam, in Ganjam and and V. N. palam; and it is believed that the idea of recruiting through the Tea Districts Labour Association is under consideration.

The Chairman discussed with the Commissioner of Orissa the question of organising a recruiting agency at Angul. The Commissioner was in favour of this and promised his support to the scheme whenever the Tea Districts Labour Association thought it appropriate to move in the matter.

The work of the Board in supervising recruitment and emigration to Assam is becoming more and more complicated every year by the increase in the number of employers of labour in Assam other than tea garden proprietors and managers. It has been definitely laid down that the Act applies to all labourers who are recruited for Assam even to gang coolies working on the railway; but the Act is framed exclusively to suit the conditions of tea garden labour recruitment, and the Assam Labour Board has no room in its constitution for a representative of other interests than tea. This is a question which will have to be considered in the future.

12. As was to be expected, the average cost per adult has risen at many local agencies, since the average number of recruits per garden-sardar greatly decreased while the number of unsuccessful garden-sardars rose. The Board notes with pleasure that, notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, the average cost at a number of local agencies fell, the reduction being substantial at Bilaspur, Ropur, and Palamanu—the average advance being 6.9, 8.3, and 8.1 against 12.1, 9.0, and 23.7 in the previous year. On the whole the Board is satisfied that due economy is exercised by local agents in the matter of advances. This is a matter to which special attention is paid by the Chairman and Supervisors at their inspections.

It is sometimes found that advances which appear to be excessive prove on enquiry to be capable of satisfactory explanation; and in cases which they realise to be glaring and exceptional local agents would be well-advised to write a few words of explanation in the diary sheets, which would prevent misconceptions from arising as they have sometimes done.

13. In estimating the prospects of recruiting in the coming season several factors must be carefully weighed:—
Prospects for the season 1921-22.

- (1) The effects of propaganda.
- (2) The prospects of the harvest.
- (3) The effect of short recruiting last year.
- (4) Competition.

- (1) The Board hope and believe that the high watermark of the Non-Co-operation movement has been reached and that the wave is subsiding. Conditions on the tea gardens have improved and similar reports are received from the recruiting districts.
- (2) The prospects of the winter crops are excellent all over the recruiting provinces, but before the end of September it is impossible to give a definite and reliable forecast. From this point of view at present the outlook for recruiting is not good.
- (3) The effect of short recruiting last year must not be over-rated. It is a fact that even if the demand of Assam last season had been normal the supply of labour would have been in defect in most recruiting districts. The heavy emigration of 1918-19, followed by the terrible ravages of influenza, had reduced the surplus population to an appreciable extent; and it was a fact in most places that the type of people who emigrate were very much fewer than usual. It is not, therefore, to be expected that those people will have increased very markedly.

- (4) The pressure of competition is being felt more and more keenly, especially in Chota Nagpur. This is partly due to the opening out of fresh industries, and partly to the growth of enterprise among the coolie classes who now think nothing of going off to Calcutta for work, where they are said to earn as much as Rs. 25 a month. The effect of the labour battalions raised during the War has been detrimental to Assam recruiting in that the disbanded men are averse from the idea of emigration and have large ideas on the subject of money wages, and these ideas have spread widely.

It is true that Assam is not blind to the necessity of offering more favourable terms to labour in the future and some steps in this direction have already been taken.

In the light of these considerations it seems difficult to come to any opinion on the prospects of season 1921-22 and the Board feels that it would be unwise to be too optimistic; but it is hoped that if more than ordinary care is exercised by tea garden managers in selecting recruiting sardars the requirements of the tea industry in Assam, which are not likely to be back to the normal level of prosperous times, will be satisfactorily met.

IV.—ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT.

14. There are very few cases of illegal recruitment this year. Chedi Bhuiya and Oliya, Recruitment by persons mentioned in paragraph 15 of the last year's report have been convicted of the *arkatti* class, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Christ Arit has been acquitted for want of proper evidence.

The total number of garden sardars prosecuted for offences in connection with recruitment was 13 as compared with 57 in the previous year and 32 were returned to the gardens without prosecution because of minor irregularities, against 366 in 1919-20. Details with be found in appendix D.

15. Two sardars, viz., Hingoo Singh and Niaz Ahmed Khan of Dhunsari Tea Estate, recruited coolies from Ghazipore without reporting their arrival to the local agent. One Keshoram, describing himself as nephew of Hingoo Singh went to the local agent's office with Hingoo Singh's licence and admitted of having recruited two coolies. They were prosecuted. Niaz Ahmed and Hingoo Singh were each fined Rs. 20 and their licences cancelled, and Keshoram was fined Rs. 25.

Sardar Budhan of Urrunaband Tea Estate was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 and his licence cancelled for receiving a female coolie from an *arkatti*.

The accused Mohan Sardar *alias* Prabhakar Mukerjee, who remained untraced since December, 1919 as reported in paragraph 16 of the last year's report, has since been arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dooruan Sardar of Chatlapur Tea Estate illegally recruited a rejected coolie named Bansi and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sardar Sookra of Sookerating Tea Estate was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to recruit a female coolie by misdescribing her as his wife.

Although the Board are satisfied that the *arkatti* class have been rendered powerless for serious harm towards Assam recruiting, they are well aware that they are far from having been stamped out of existence. They have other and more profitable customers now than the Assam sardar, and it is seldom that any serious case is suspected. A form of *arkatti* recruiting is, however, not uncommon in some places. People who desire to emigrate to Assam go to a place where a depot is, or its vicinity. They are then taken charged of by such people as restaurant or lodging-house-keepers who promise to arrange it for them. These agents get held of garden sardars and for so much a head make over the coolies. This is of course illegal and where detected is put a stop to; but it is free from the evils that characterised the worst forms of *arkatti* enterprise—and still persist in some parts of India—inasmuch as the emigrants are willing parties and are not ill-used or cheated in any way. It is, however, a practice that may develop into something worse if any toleration is extended to it. The basic idea of sardari recruiting is that the sardar brings his relatives, friends, and fellow-villagers to Assam. Where a batch brought in by a sardar consists of total strangers to the sardar, people of different caste and country to him, the suspicion is inevitable that he brought them in some way or other. Local agents have generally co-operated to the best of their ability with the Board in attempting to stop this practice. Evidence of illegal recruitment can very seldom be obtained; the simplest and most practicable way of combating the danger is the cutting down of advances to sardars.

V.—FINANCIAL.

16. The rate of cess during the year 1920-21 was, as recommended by the Board, reduced from Rs. 1½ annas four paise garden sardar and emigrant by department of Commerce and Industry notification no. 2532-D, dated the 23rd March, 1920. There was no cess outstanding at the close of the year. Refunds of cess on garden sardars and emigrants totalled Rs. 233.8 against Rs. 4,901 in the previous year.

17. The auditor's report and the audited statement of accounts will be found in appendix E. The statement as usual includes receipts and payments in respect of short-term investments. The ordinary receipts and expenditure excluding items relating to investments, and the opening and closing balances including investment were as follows:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Opening balance—			
Cash with Imperial Bank of India	1,32,648 11 3	Total ordinary expenditure	1,20,442 11 4
Cash with Chairman ..	120 7 0		
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920 ..	75,000 0 0	Closing balance—	
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1921 ..	45,143 14 10	Cash with Imperial Bank of India	20,794 2 7
Treasury Bills ..	2,12,931 4 0	Cash with Chairman ..	244 6 7
Permanent advance to Supervisors	600 0 0	5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1921 ..	42,500 0 0
Total opening balance ..	4,55,904 5 1	Permanent advance to supervisors ..	600 0 0
Received—		Amount paid for the purchase of Treasury Bills of Rs. 70,000 ..	67,375 0 0
Interest on investments ..	23,535 9 2	Amount paid for the purchase of War Bonds of Rs. 2,57,000 with accrued interest ..	2,59,042 6 5
Cess realised ..	8,943 1 0	Total closing balance ..	4,22,026 0 7
Government contribution on account of Chairman's salary ..	33,230 12 8	GRAND TOTAL ..	5,42,435 11 11
Government contribution on account of privilege leave allowances of Lieut.-Col. W.M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A. ..	13,387 1 5		
Miscellaneous ..	7,447 14 7		
Total receipts ..	83,504 0 10		
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,42,425 11 11		

The receipts from cess was Rs. 4,807 less than the estimate. To the closing balance may be added Rs. 1,222-2-2 outstanding on account of advance to a Supervisor for the purchase of a motor car. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,20,442-11-4 as compared with Rs. 1,10,022-9 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the fact that the privilege leave allowance of Colonel Kennedy from the 4th December, 1920 to the 14th May, 1921, amounting to Rs. 13,387-1-5 was first paid by the Board but was subsequently recovered from the Accountant General, Bengal.

18. In view of the large estimated closing balance the Board decided to recommend that the rate of cess should remain at annas four paise garden sardar and emigrant as in the previous year and this recommendation has been accepted by the Government of India. The receipts of the Board during the year were estimated to be as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance ..	4,15,688 13 7
Government of India contribution ..	15,403 1 0
Cess at annas four on garden sardars and emigrants ..	8,730 0 0
Interest on War Bonds ..	15,000 0 0
Total ..	4,49,821 14 7

An expenditure of Rs. 1,17,403 has been budgeted for, the items being normal and therefore calling for no special remarks.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The proposal regarding the construction of a hospital flat at Goalundo at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,25,000 referred to in paragraph 21(a) of last year's report has been postponed *sine die*.

In January last the Chairman visited Goalundo and came to learn from Dr. Marshall that the proposed hospital flat will not be used for infectious diseases, if it can be helped. This opened up an entirely new aspect of the case, as the scheme originated from an epidemic of cholera and the flat was all along intended for infectious diseases in particular. It was

however, pointed out that the requirements of the tea garden Assam emigrants except in times of epidemic were not great. The emigrants with which the Board and the Tea Districts Labour Association are concerned supply an average of ten cases per day to the hospital at most and practically no infectious cases. The ordinary passengers and local residents take up all the beds in the existing hospital. The chief advantage of the proposal, therefore, seemed to be that it provided a permanent dispensary and hospital, with quarters for the doctors, which could be moved to suit the changes in the ghat without inconvenience.

It transpired that the estimated initial cost of the hospital flat would come to not less than Rs. 1,50,000 and probably much more. In connection with the financing of the scheme the Chairman saw Mr. Mann and the Government of Bengal agreed to contribute Rs. 40,000. By the end of January last the Chairman interviewed the Governor of Assam, the Hon'ble Member in charge of Finance and Mr. Edwards and the Assam Government agreed to contribute Rs. 20,000 towards the initial cost of the flat, thus leaving the Board to find the balance of Rs. 90,000 at least. The Board in its present financial position, and in view of the present financial condition of the tea industry, in general, could not afford to undertake this heavy expenditure and take on obligations to pay indefinite annual recurring charges. It was also felt that in view of the numbers of Assam coolie patients as compared with others the share in the initial cost and upkeep which would fall on the Board under the scheme as it stood was disproportionate to the point of unfairness. At the meeting of the Board held on the 11th March, 1921, the project was discussed and it was agreed that the undertaking of such schemes is outside the scope of the Board's legitimate functions. For the present the matter rests there.

20. The proposal about the construction of a coolie dépôt at Gauhati after abolishing the forwarding rest station at Amingaon as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, mentioned in paragraph 21 (c) of the last year's report, was approved by the Assam Government. The site for the dépôt being provided by the Assam Government, free of charge, but the initial cost of constructing the dépôt being borne equally by the Assam Government and Tea District Labour Association.

The plans and estimates drawn up by the Assam Public Works department were discussed by the Chairman with Dr. Forsyth and they came to the conclusion that (a) the erection of four barracks each to house 70 coolies provided about double the accommodation required and (b) the general character of the buildings was more elaborate and costly than the requirements would justify. The Secretaries, Tea Districts Labour Association, agreed with these suggestions and addressed the Second Secretary to the Governor of Assam on the subject in March last. At the close of the year revised estimate amounting to Rs. 20,958 against 44,000 previously estimated, for construction of the coolie dépôt at Gauhati with accommodation in two barracks for 170 souls as suggested by the Tea Districts Labour Association was submitted to the Local Government by the Sanitary Commissioner, Assam. The scheme is likely to be placed before the Assam Council in September.

21. The project of establishing a combined local and forwarding agency with rest-houses, place of accommodation, and quarters for a European local agent at Hijili, mentioned in paragraph 24 of last year's report has had to be postponed. In January last the Chairman visited Khargpur and Hijili in company with Mr. A. W. Cook, C.I.E. I.C.S., district Magistrate, Midnapur. It was then agreed that until the erection of the Government hospital and segregation wards is decided on it would be premature to move the Tea districts Labour Association quarters from Khargpur. It was also pointed out by Mr. Cook that until a railway station is built at Hijili, the coolies will be put to more inconvenience, having to walk to and from the Khargpur railway station.

Hijili is to be formed out of a portion of the present district of Midnapur and the question of removing the civil station to Hijili depends on the partition of the district of Midnapur. At the close of the year this question was raised in the Bengal Council, which carried the resolution for abandoning the partition of Midnapur. Considering the above circumstances the Board in consultation with the Tea Districts Labour Association asked the District Magistrate, Midnapur, not to proceed with the question of acquisition of land for the construction of forwarding rest-houses at Hijili.

If the partition of Midnapur is proceeded with and the creation of a headquarters station at Hijili becomes an accomplished fact, the Tea Districts Labour Association project will be revived and carried through.

APPENDIX A.

Elected members of the Board and of the Executive Committee.

LOCALITY

Result of elections held on July 1, 1921

Membership on 1st July 1923		Result of elections held on July 1, 1921	
Representatives of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta and London.	W. M. Fraser, Esq.	Representatives of the Assam Indian Tea Association.	T. C. Crawford, Esq.
	A. d'A. Willis, Esq.		W. N. C. Grant, Esq.
	J. A. C. Munro, Esq.		J. A. C. Munro, Esq.
	G. L. Sidey, Esq.		G. L. Sidey, Esq.
	W. F. Reynolds, Esq.		C. G. Cooper, Esq.
	The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Pickford.		J. A. MacBean, Esq.
	A. D. Gordon, Esq.		A. D. Gordon, Esq.
	R. A. Towler, Esq.		R. A. Towler, Esq.
	D. S. Withers, Esq.		D. S. Withers, Esq.
	H. Garbett, Esq.		H. Garbett, Esq.
Representatives of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.	A. Chry-stall, Esq.		A. Chry-stall, Esq.
	L. Church, Esq.		L. Church, Esq.
	A. J. G. Crosswell, Esq.		W. K. Allies, Esq.
	The Hon'ble Mr. R. St. J. Hickman.		H. L. Bigge, Esq.
	J. Wedderspoon, Esq.		R. T. Fraser, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. St. J. Hickman.	R. T. Fraser, Esq.
H. Garbett, Esq.	L. Church, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Pickford.	T. C. Crawford, Esq.
A. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.	A. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.

APPENDIX B.

Synopsis of tours of Chairman during the year 1920-21.

Places visited by Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A. :—

Goalundo and Chaudpur, in Bengal ;
 Silchar and Dibrugarh, in Assam ;
 Berhampur, Waltair, Gopalpur, and Chatrapur, in Madras ;
 Puri in Bihar and Orissa.

Places visited by J. A. Milligan, Esq., M.A., I.C.S. :—

— Chatrapur, Waltair, and Berhampur, in Madras ;
 Taliapara, Satgaon, Shamshernagar, Juri, Hattikhera, Longai Valley, Luskerpur Valley, Dhamai, Nowgong, Anjari, Amluckie, Moriani, Oating, Jorhat, Panitola, Doom Dooma, Bordubi, Tinsukia, Nakachari, Moleng, Selenghat, Kampur, Jiaguri, Khonabari, Attareekhat, Aurangajuli, Tangla, Tespur, Bindukuri, Monabari, Majuligrah, Shillong, and Bishnauth, in Assam ;
 Dooars ;
 Darjeeling, Goalundo, Chaudpur, Khargpur, and Midnapur, in Bengal ;
 Gondia, Bilaspur, and Raipur in the Central Provinces ;
 Purulia, Ranchi, Cuttaek, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Palandu, Daitongaoj, and Lohardagga, in Bihar and Orissa.

	1,436	758	52	1,083	75	Balsoro	..	..	139	207	1 43	276	1 37
Balsoro	..	758	52	1,083	75	Balsoro	..	..	139	207	1 43	276	1 37
Bankura	443	118	42	285	53	Bankura	..	..	154	90	12	93	14
Midnapur	559	263	50	869	60	Midnapur	..	..	202	49	28	69	73
Luckeesara	205	286	1 39	386	1 38	Luckeesara	..	..	44	27	61	35	79
Gaya	102	60	59	83	81	Gaya	..	..	15	9	0	12	8
Buxar	92	83	95	127	1 38	Buxar	..	..	19	11	57	19	24
Dumka	930	1,477	1 58	2,010	2 16	Dumka	..	..	863	83	13	49	13
Baidyanath	232	956	1 57	532	2 50	Baidyanath	..	..	91	12	00	17	10
Amrapura	14	10	75	12	85	Amrapura	..	..	17	11	82	17	10
Ghaspora	279	410	1 47	643	2 40	Ghaspora	..	..	103	147	1 12	67	10
Allahabad	157	328	1 96	404	2 41	Allahabad	..	..	5	47	05	64	10
Fyzabad	104	78	70	104	1 00	Fyzabad	..	..	32	6	13	8	10
Basti	601	686	1 10	810	1 31	Basti	..	..	214	147	1 02	90	10
Gorakhpur	388	1,970	2 35	2,210	6 00	Gorakhpur	..	..	140	434	1 01	541	10
Other Agencies:-						Other Agencies:-							
Saharaj Tea Company, Limited, Cuttack.	18	169	8 38	143	11 00	Saharaj Tea Company, Limited, Cuttack.			36	63	1 47	61	10
Assam Frontier and Baglabata Tea Company, Limited, Ranchi	936	1,211	1 30	1,733	1 31	Assam Frontier and Baglabata Tea Company, Limited, Ranchi			190	35	13	4	
Namdang Tea Company, Limited, Ranchi.	101	596	2 14	377	2 57	Namdang Tea Company, Limited, Ranchi.			7	17	1 11	10	
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company, Limited	205	1,021	1 74	1,454	2 41	Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company, Limited			450	44	13		
Messrs. McLeod and Company, Messrs. Ranchi.	68	114	1 67	163	2 25	Messrs. McLeod and Company, Messrs. Ranchi.							
Belona and Borsakata Estates, Rampurhat	12	37	3 02	41	3 41	Belona and Borsakata Estates, Rampurhat							
Total	42,196	71,058	1 68	1,03,610	2 45	Total			1,404	1 11	10	111	10
* Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company, Limited													
* Messrs. McLeod and Company, Limited													

Closed on 16th September, 1920

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the average advance per adult recruit made to garden-sardars, including payments made to defray village debts and advances made to emigrants themselves, the number of unsuccessful sardars, and the number of garden sardars prosecuted for offences in connection with recruitment and garden sardars dealt with by local agents for illegal or improper recruitment, during the years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Local Agency.	Average advance per adult recruit made to garden sardars including payments made to defray village debts and advances made to emigrants themselves.	Sardars who failed to recruit a single emigrant	Sardars prosecuted for offences in connection with recruitment.	Sardars returned to the garden, or dealt with otherwise than by prosecution for minor irregularities.	Local Agency.	Average advance per adult recruit made to garden sardars including payments made to defray village debts and advances made to emigrants themselves.	Sardars who failed to recruit a single emigrant	Sardars prosecuted for offences in connection with recruitment.	Sardars returned to the garden, or dealt with otherwise than by prosecution for minor irregularities.	Local Agency.	Average advance per adult recruit made to garden sardars including payments made to defray village debts and advances made to emigrants themselves.	Sardars who failed to recruit a single emigrant	Sardars prosecuted for offences in connection with recruitment.	Sardars returned to the garden, or dealt with otherwise than by prosecution for minor irregularities.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.			
1919-20.					1920-21.									
Bilaspur ..	12.1	760	1	9	Bilaspur ..	6.9	210	Nil.				2		
Raipur ..	9	412	1	2	Raipur ..	3.3	79	"				6		
Sambalpur ..	19.4	497	Nil.	4	Sambalpur ..	17.5	268	"				Nil.		
Jubbulpore ..	16.2	455	1	5	Jubbulpore ..	9.2	455	1				4		
Ranchi ..	27	938	1	254	Ranchi ..	21.6	1,198	1				1		
Palaman ..	23.7	976	Nil.	1	Palaman ..	8.1	418	1				1		
Hazaribagh ..	25.7	884	"	1	Hazaribagh ..	35.6	450	1				Nil.		
Singbhum—Ohaibassa ..	29.7	1,870	15		Singbhum—Ohaibassa ..	22.5	738	1				8		
Manbhum—Purulia ..	21.7	1,433	13	9	Manbhum—Purulia ..	27.6	461	2				Nil.		
Ganjam ..	16.2	950	Nil.	6	Ganjam—Berhampore ..	9.3	720	Nil.				4		
Godavari ..	13.8	123	"	7	Godavari—Pithapuram ..	11.4	86	"				1		
Vizagapatam—Waltair ..	18.3	530	"	1	Vizagapatam—Waltair ..	17.9	477	"				Nil.		
Outtack ..	15.1	1,168	4	12	Outtack ..	16	1,155	2				5		
Balasore ..	13.3	356	Nil.	3	Balasore ..	12.8	94	1				Nil.		
Bankura ..	26	269	"	Nil.	Bankura ..	41.2	140	Nil.				"		

Agency	20-7	364	4	2	19-1	177	
Midnapore	20-7	364	4	2	19-1	177	"
Luckeesera	9-7	107	4	2	13	29	"
Gaya	22-8	69	Ntl.	Ntl.	10-6	13	"
Buxar	11	59	2	"	11-6	8	1
Dumka	8-7	230	8	"	22-9	335	Ntl.
Baidyanath	9-2	103	1	1	23-3	15	"
Amrapara	17-2	9	Ntl.	2	8-1	12	"
Gazipore	8-7	140	"	7	7-6	43	2
Allahabad	15	70	"	1	9-7	13	Ntl.
Fyzabad	5-8	33	"	Ntl.	9-8	25	"
Basfi	11	180	"	2	5-9	127	"
Gorakhpur	6-0	180	"	Ntl.	6	74	"
Other Agencies—							
Salonah Tea Company, Limited, Outback.	8	3	"	"	20	14	"
Assam Frontier and Bhabhata Tea Company, Ranchi.	20-2	108	"	1	21	7	"
Nuradung Tea Company, Limited, Ranchi.	15-0	9	"	Ntl.	15-7	33	"
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company, Limited.	18-3(a)	261	1	"	42	27	"
and Messrs. McLeod & Co., Ranchi.	11-9(f)	41	Ntl.	"			
* Bolona and Borsokata Tea Estates, Rampurhat	0-5	3	"	2			
Total	..	13,406	57	876	..	171	..

Cloned on 16th September, 1990

APPENDIX E.

Auditor's report with Board's explanatory remarks.

Board's remarks.

Auditor's report.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
BENGAL, IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT
(TREASURY) BUILDINGS.No. O. A -178-10-21, dated Calcutta, the 25th October,
1921.From—The Examiner, Outside Accounts, Calcutta
To—The Chairman, Assam Labour Board, Calcutta,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the audit of the accounts of the Assam Labour Board for the year ending 30th June, 1921, which have been audited under my supervision and found correct, subject to the remarks noted below :—

2. The opening balance on 1st July, 1920, was Rs. 4,55,904-5-1 including Rs. 600, permanent advance with the Supervisors. The total receipts during the year under audit amounted to Rs. 16,594-6-10 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,20,442-11-4. The closing balance of the year on 30th June, 1921, was Rs. 4,22,056-0-7. This balance was made up as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.		
Cash with the Chairman	..	344	5 7
Cash in Bank	..	20,794	2 7
Permanent advance with the Supervisors	..	600	0 0
War Bonds	..	45,000	0 0
Investments during the year—			
In Treasury Bills	..	67,375	0 0
In War Bonds	..	2,88,042	8 5
		4,22,056	0 7

The sanction of the Government of India is not necessary, *vide* paragraph 2 of Commerce and Industry department letter no. 11959-C. W., dated the 4th December, 1916, in which the Executive Committee of the Board has been empowered to sanction transfer of grants from one head to another within the year's budget. The total expenditure did not exceed the budget estimate for the year. There already exists a head "Medical and Sanitary charges" in the budget and I do not see that there can be any objection to meet this expenditure by transfer from the above head. The cost of medical attendance of Supervisors was sanctioned by the Board at a meeting held on the 11th March, 1920, *vide* paragraph 6 of the proceedings.

It is mentioned in the resolution that Mr. Kirkham will be permitted to pay the usual subscription on the actual salary drawn by him from the Board. Mr. Kirkham actually drew at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per mensem from the Board for this period and accordingly a subscription of Rs. 62-8 and a contribution of the same amount were paid to his Provident Fund. This was quite in accordance with rule 13 of the General Provident Fund Rules and was clearly what the Board intended. Moreover, the statement in which the subscriptions and contributions of Mr. Kirkham from the month of November, 1918,

3. The cost of medical attendance of Supervisors and their families has been paid from the Board's Fund. The Board sanctioned the payment of the above cost up to a limit of Rs. 350 per annum to married Supervisors and Rs. 200 to unmarried Supervisors, any sum paid in excess of the above amounts requiring fresh sanction of the Board. As no provision was made in the Budget for the payment of the above cost from the Board's fund, the sanction of the Government of India seems to be necessary to this new item of expenditure.

4. The services of Mr. P. D. Kirkham, one of the Supervisors, were placed wholly under the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association during the period from 12th August, 1919, to 22nd September, 1919 and the Association paid to the Board for this period a sum of Rs. 800 per mensem on account of his pay of Rs. 1,000. Provident Fund deduction was, however, made on the monthly salary of Rs. 1,000, though according to a resolution passed by the Board in meeting held on 22nd September, 1920, Mr. Kirkham was entitled to pay subscription to the Provident Fund on the amount actually paid to

Board's Remarks.—contd.

to August 1920, are clearly stated were placed before the Board and passed at a meeting held on the 19th September, 1920.

This is a clerical error and the safe custody receipt has been corrected by the Bank. The entry in the Bank Book is quite correct.

Postage and telegram charges together amounted to Rs. 444-1 but postage charges alone during the year amounted to Rs. 231-9 *i.e.*, at an average of say Rs. 19 per month or annas 10 per day. Receipts for office telegrams are carefully kept for audit and every receipt is checked by the Chairman at the time of checking the daily accounts. Telegrams sent by the Chairman on tour, when paid for by stamps supplied from office, have not in the past been checked in the same way. This could be done if considered desirable. The postage charges are trifling and the procedure followed in regard to this for the last six years may safely remain.

Auditor's Report.—contd.

him as salary by the Board, *i.e.*, Rs. 100 per mensem. The excess amount deducted should, therefore, be refunded to Mr. Kiricham and the contribution paid thereon by the Board should be withdrawn from the Provident Fund and credited to the General Fund.

5. On 4th July, 1920, 5½ per cent. War Bonds to the value of Rs. 60,000 were purchased through the Imperial Bank of India, but the safe custody receipt given by the Bank against the above purchase showed that they had War Bonds to the value of Rs. 31,600 in their custody. The discrepancy should be settled in communication with the Bank.

6. The vouchers showed the purchase of postage stamps but no account is maintained in support of the purchase made and of their issue. Postage and telegram charges amounted to Rs. 444-1 during the year under audit. As the expenditure is heavy, it is desirable that an account of stamps used should be maintained.

7. An audited copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1920-21 prepared by the Board is attached herewith.

8. Objections raised during the course of the audit have been communicated to the Board for replies. On receipt of the replies, a further communication, if necessary, will be made.

Statement of RECEIPTS and

RECEIPTS

PARTICULARS.	Budget.		Actuals		Short.		Excess.	
	R	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p.	Rs	a p
Opn. bal. —	Rs.	a p						
Cash balance ..	182,170	2 3						
5% War Bonds 1920 ..	75,000	0 0						
" " 1921 ..	45,143	14 10						
Treasury Bills ..	2,01,931	4 0						
Permanent advance with Bal. adv. ..	800	0 0						
	4,49,139	9 5	4,55,504	5 1	..		6,474	11 3
1. Co. received from employers on garden sardars and migrants ..	13,750	0 0	8,943	1 0	4,806	15 0	..	
2. Contribution from Government on account of leave allowance of Lieut.-Colonel W M. Kennedy, CIE 1A.	..		13,887	1 5	..		..
3. Contribution from the Government of India on account of Chairman's salary ..	15,800	0 0	33,280	12 8	..		17,980	12 8
4. Interest on War Bonds ..	..		15,016	18 2	..		..
5. " on Treasury Bills ..	2,063	0 0	8,518	12 0	..		6,455	12 0
6. Contribution received from Messrs Begg Dunlop & Co. on account of Mr P D. Kirkham's salary ..	..		1,279	11 0	..		..
7. Recovery of motor car advances of Mr Stewart ..	..		111	2 0	..		..
8. Recovery of motor car advance of Mr. McPherson..	..		2,938	13 6	..		..
9. Recovery of permanent advance of Mr McPherson ..	..		800	0 0	..		..
10. Recovery of General Provident Fund contribution from Mr. P D. Kirkham. ..	..		2,075	13 4	..		..
11. Amount withdrawn from General Provident Fund ..	..		740	14 0	..		..
12. Miscellaneous recoveries ..	..		1	8 0	..		..
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,80,582	9 5	5,42,498	11 11	4,806	15 0	80,871	4 4

EXPENDITURE for the year 1920-21.

EXPENDITURE

PARTICULARS	Budget and Actual Expenditure of 1921.	Revised Budget of 1921.	Actual Expenditure of 1921.	Actual Expenditure of 1920-21.	Balance at 31st Dec.
1 Salary of Chairman	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	13,000 4 11	4,000 1 11	11,000 3 0
2 Travelling Allowance of Chairman ..	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	0 0 0
3 Travelling Allowance of members of Board ..	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	0 0 0
4 Salary of Board's Office	5,750 0 0	5,750 0 0	5,750 0 0	5,750 0 0	0 0 0
5 Travelling Allowance of Board's Office ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0
6 Dearness Allowance of Board's Office ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0
7 Purchase of books, maps, and periodicals ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
8 Stationery and Printing	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	0 0 0
9 Forms	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0
10 Postage and Telegrams	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	0 0 0
11 Office Rent	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	0 0 0
12 Telephone Charges	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0
13 Electric Lights and Fans	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	0 0 0
14 Local Office Contingencies	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
15 Purchase of Furniture	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0
16 Temporary Establishment and Job-typing	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0
17 Livestock	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	0 0 0
18 Tour Charges	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0
19 Unforeseen Charges	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0
20 Refund of Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0
21 Board's Contribution towards Provident Fund ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0
22 Rewards	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	0 0 0
23 Medical and Sanitary Charges	27,350 0 0	27,350 0 0	27,350 0 0	27,350 0 0	0 0 0
SUPERVISORS.					
24 Salary of Supervisors and Contribution to Provident Fund	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	0 0 0
25 Contribution towards Leave and Pension Allowances of Supervisors ..	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	0 0 0
26 Travelling Allowance of Supervisors ..	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	0 0 0
27 Salary of Investigating Inspector including Pension and Leave Allowances ..	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
28 Cycle Allowance of Investigating Inspector	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0
29 Travelling Allowance of Investigating Inspector	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0
30 Salary of Supervisors' Office	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	0 0 0
31 Dearness Allowance of Supervisors' Office ..	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	0 0 0
32 Travelling Allowance of Supervisors' Office ..	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	0 0 0
33 Contingent Expenditure of Supervisors including Stationery and Tour Charges ..	720 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0	0 0 0
34 Office Rent	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0
35 Livestock	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
36 Purchase of Books	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0
37 Purchase of Furniture .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
38 Special Medical Officer .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
39 Permanent Advances to Mr. Durham-Watts .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
40 Refund of G. P. Fund Contribution excess received from Mr. Kirkham ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
41 Payment from Provident Fund .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
42 Bank Commission .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
43 Amount less withdrawn from G. P. Funds and paid from Board's Fund ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
CLOSING BALANCE	3,82,292 9 5	3,82,292 9 5	3,82,292 9 5	3,82,292 9 5	3,82,292 9 5
GRAND TOTAL	4,80,582 9 5	4,80,582 9 5	4,80,582 9 5	4,80,582 9 5	4,80,582 9 5

* Cash with Chairman

Cash with Bank

Permanent advance with Supervisors

Amount paid for the purchase of Treasury Bill of Rs. 70,000

Amount paid for the purchase of War Bonds of Rs. 4,97,000 with accrued interest

War Bonds, 1921

TOTAL

Rs. Rs. P
 244 5 7
 10,794 2 7
 80 0 0
 67,978 0 0
 4,97,000 0 0
 4,97,000 0 0
 4,97,000 0 0

CHECKED AND FOUND CORRECT.
 O. BASU,
 Senior Auditor.

D. N. DUTT,
 Examiner, Outside Accounts, Calcutta.

2966

H. G. SVAMI
 for Chairman, Assam Labour Board.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments,

Government of Bengal,
Government of Bihar and Orissa
Government of the United Provinces,
Government of Madras
Government of Central Provinces,
Government of Assam

noted in the margin, and that it be published
in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

No. F.-222.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 25th November, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the resolution of the Government of India in the Home department nos. 713—734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June, 1913 :—

(1) In Part A of the said resolution, item 3 shall be omitted.

(2) After Part K of the said resolution the following shall be inserted, namely,—

KK. In the case of the Salt Revenue department :—

1. All contracts, deeds or other instruments relating to the execution of salt works, the supply of labour, stores, building materials, etc., and any other like engagements relating to the business of the Northern India Salt Revenue department
2. Contracts for the lease of land in the control of the Northern India Salt Revenue department where such lease is otherwise permissible.

By the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to all Local Govern-

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.

† Foreign and Political, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Railway, Legislative, Finance, Education, Financial Adviser (Military Finance), and Industries.

[] To Department of Industries only.

[] To Foreign and Political department only.

ments* and Administrations, Solicitor to the Government of Bengal and the several departments† of the Government of India for information and guidance (with reference to its Office Memorandum no. B-9, dated the 3rd October, 1921), [and for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluch-

istan], and that it be also be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

JAGDISH PRASAD,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Government of the United Provinces.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. 3639I.M./S3B-16A 12.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 19TH DECEMBER, 1921.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Irrigation Administration Report of the United Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1921.

Capital outlay.—The total expenditure of the department chargeable to the capital head amounted to Rs. 23,41,846 as compared with Rs. 10,57,868 in 1919-20. This marked increase is due to the operations on the Sarda Kichha Feeder Canal which were responsible for an outlay of 19 lakhs of rupees. Although little construction was taken in hand, yet much preliminary work was carried out, chiefly in the matter of earthwork excavation. Connected with this scheme for the utilization of the water of this river is that of the Sarda (Oudh) Canal, a description of which is given in the report.

These schemes were projected no less than 60 years ago, and it is a matter for congratulation that they have now been put into operation and also that no part of the water will be utilized for irrigating areas beyond the territorial limits of these provinces.

Some useful work was also undertaken in connection with the Barwar lake and canal and the tanks at Batkhara and Jaiwanti. Good progress was at the same time achieved on the construction of the Rajpur feeder in the Dehra Dun district and also on the Kho weir in Bijnor. This latter, though not a work of great magnitude, will, when finished, have a very beneficial effect on the rice-supply of the district.

The permanent headworks of the Ganges Canal at Hardwar which were intended to replace the temporary bunds that had to be constructed annually at enormous cost and labour have been completed and an assured supply for the late *khari* and early *rabi* crops will now be available on the Upper Canal system. This will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the cultivator and the province as a whole.

The improvements to be carried out on the Ghaziuddin Hyder Canal are of importance both from a utilitarian as well as a sanitary point of view. The attempts that are being made to improve the reaches of this canal are to be welcomed and the results will be watched with interest.

Apart from actual construction work, the report discloses that no inconsiderable portion of the year's activities have been directed towards the carrying out of surveys of a comprehensive nature. The more important of these are connected with the hydro-electric development of the provinces, and schemes for the construction of *bundhas* in the Bundelkhand tracts as famine relief works. The results are satisfactory.

2. *Financial results.*—While the gross revenue is shown to have exceeded the previous year's figure by some Rs. 5½ lakhs, the income

actually netted fell by about 6½ lakhs. This, as is shown, is due to the working expenses having gone up by about 12½ lakhs owing to the high level that prices attained and to the necessary revision of the pay of all classes of establishment.

The year under report witnessed no alteration in the terms of the provincial contract entered into with the Government of India 12 years ago. The guaranteed amount of 55½ lakhs was for the eighth time exceeded, the net revenue under major productive works being Rs. 77,27,114.

3. *Agricultural*.—The monsoon has, as a matter of course, a pronounced influence on irrigation. Apart from its direct effect on the supplies in the rivers, taken in conjunction with weather conditions prevailing after it has disappeared, it may well be said to govern the demand for water to a very great extent. At no period of the year 1920-21 were the seasons favourable to agricultural operations; the demand for water was intense throughout, whilst the supplies in the rivers were the lowest on record. In such circumstances an area of 3,396,524 acres of irrigation, which is only less by 77,322 acres than the preceding year when seasonal conditions were normal, is distinct evidence of efficient distribution of the supplies available.

The area which was not fully matured amounted to 29,086 acres or some 8,000 more than in 1919-20. These results are creditable when the abnormal conditions of the *rabi fasl* specially are taken into consideration and when due regard is had to the fact that in a season of this nature the fodder value of a crop is generally high.

4. *General remarks*.—Of the schemes of re-organization referred to in the concluding portion of the report, it has not been found possible yet to embark on that relating to the Subordinate Engineering Service. It is, however, hoped that the difficulties that have prevented its formation up to this time will shortly be surmounted.

The permanent increase to the superior Engineering cadre at the close of the year was an obvious corollary to the undertaking of the construction of the Sarda Canals and the necessity for including in it an additional post of Chief Engineer has already been fully established.

Mr. A. W. E. Standley was in sole charge of the department till the 25th November, 1920, when he was relieved of that portion of it connected with the Sarda by Mr. F. F. Bion, who was appointed as Chief Engineer for that part of the province.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the good work done by the department during the year and desires to place on record his high appreciation of the results achieved by Mr. Standley and his subordinates.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *United Provinces Gazette*.

Ordered also that it be circulated to other Governments and departments as usual.

By order of the Governor in Council, United Provinces,

F. F. BION,
Secretary.

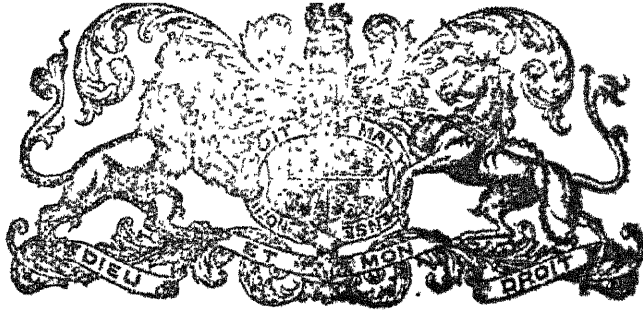
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

The following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 17th December, 1921, is published for general information:—

	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Azamgarh district ...	32	39	7	5	...	...
Ballia " ...	16	8	..	..	...	...
Basti " ...	6	7	41	53	...	...
Cannpore city ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" district ...	5	13	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad " ...	5	3	263	234	...	...
Ghazipur " ...	17	12	..	..	...	...
Gorakhpur " ...	110(b)	52(b)	...	...	...	...
" city ..	...	...	...	1	..	...
Lucknow " ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pilibhit district ...	21(a)	32(a)	...	...	...	...
Shahjahanpur " ...	...	...	3	3	..	...
Sultanpur " ...	...	...	133	125	...	...
Total ...	212	168	447	401	1	1

DATED LUCKNOW :
27th & 22nd December, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.



Government Gazette,

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Separate page is given to
this part, in order that it
may be filed as a separate
compilation.

Published by Authority.

ALLAHABAD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1921.

PART VIII.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

No. 849/IX—61-1921.

RESOLUTION.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 24th December, 1921.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Legislative Council has before it two Bills, the District Boards Bill and a Bill introduced by Pandit Nanak Chand Sahib, M.L.C., to amend the Municipalities Act. Both these Bills propose extensive alterations in the franchise. If these changes are adopted, it will be desirable that the approaching district board and municipal board elections should be postponed until the two Bills have passed into law.

2. There is further the probability that changes in the proportions of the Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan populations of the municipalities, as ascertained in the recent census, will require changes to be made in the composition of the municipal boards. The Government consider that the election should not be held till the changes, if any, have been made.

3. For these reasons the Government have decided to postpone both municipal and district board elections to October next and are taking the necessary steps to that end.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded for information to all Commissioners of divisions and district officers and all chairmen of district and municipal boards, United Provinces.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,

G. B. F. MUIR,

Secretary, to Government, United Provinces.

The following papers are published for general information :—

No. A5631/X—534.

FROM

E. A. H. BLUNT, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., M.L.C.,
 SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS (EXCEPT ACCOUNTANT GENERAL),
 COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS, DISTRICT OFFICERS, DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND THE EXAMINER, LOCAL FUND ACCOUNTS, UNITED PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, the 29th December, 1921.

SIR,

FINANCE (A) DEPT.

I AM directed to forward for your information and guidance a copy of the Government of India, Finance department, letter no. 1079-C. S. R., dated the 26th October, 1921, and of the Fundamental Rules (republished at pages 1037—1088, Part VIII of the *United Provinces Gazette* of the 3rd December, 1921), which have been made by the Secretary of State in Council in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 96 B of the Government of India Act to regulate the conditions of service of the civil services in India. The two memoranda referred to are also enclosed, which explain respectively each rule in the Fundamental Rules and the treatment accorded in those rules to each article of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. The rules provide in the main for pay, allowances, leave, and such other conditions of civil service as are now treated in the Civil Service Regulations with the omission of the rules regarding pensions. They will come into force with effect from the 1st January, 1922, and they will as from that date replace the substantive rules in the Civil Service Regulations except in respect of pensions only. The Government of India have the existing pension rules under examination, and pending the issue of such revised rules as may be found necessary the present adjective rules relating to pensions in the Civil Service Regulations will continue in force.

3. It will further be seen that several of the rules concede rule-making powers to the Local Government, the more important of which deal with rules regarding the grant of honoraria, compensatory and travelling allowances, the principles on which rent shall be assessed in cases of Government servants who are supplied with residences in more than one station, the joining time admissible to officers on transfer and procedure regarding the applications for and the grant of leave. Subsidiary rules have been framed by the Local Government to regulate these and the other matters in respect of which it has been left to

the Local Government to make their own rules. The rules so framed are appended. These subsidiary rules come into force from the 1st January, 1922. I am, however, to be understood as regarding travelling allowance which the Local Government is empowered to frame under Fundamental Rule 44 as an exception and will be published and given effect to from a date yet to be determined. Meanwhile the existing rules in Part III of the Civil Service Regulations, in so far as they relate to this province, and the orders of the Local Government or the Government of India regarding travelling allowance of Government servants employed in this province, will continue in force. Further, certain other rules in the Civil Service Regulations, e.g., in the matter of leave and transfer on charge or leaving jurisdiction have been excluded from the Fundamental Rules: supplementary instructions to regulate such matters will be issued by the Local Government. It will also be seen that allowances hitherto classed as "duty" allowances will be treated in future as additions to pay proper and fall under the definition of "special pay" in rule 9 (25) of the Fundamental Rules, and that in this category will now be also included allowances granted, with a view to being treated as "local" allowances, on account of unhealthiness of the locality in which the duty is performed. It will accordingly be necessary to reclassify all allowances now classed as "local" allowances and orders will be issued in due course.

4. Under Fundamental Rule 58 Government servants are permitted to exercise the option of remaining under the leave rules to which they have hitherto been subject, and I am to invite special attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's order, dated the 26th October, 1921, detailing certain concessions which will be granted to Government servants who accept the new leave rules contained in chapter X of the Fundamental Rules. I am to require that the rules on the subject may accordingly be brought to the notice of all Government servants under your control without delay, and that the declarations of those Gazetted officers who elect to remain under the old rules may be forwarded to the Principal Auditor (who is the Accountant General), by whom or under whose direction the leave accounts of Gazetted officers are maintained and that Government in the Administrative department concerned may be informed that this has been done. In the case of non-gazetted Government servants the declarations should be taken by the Head of the department or office, and a note should be recorded in the service book or service roll of every such servant as to whether he has elected to remain under the old rules or has accepted the new rules.

5. Finally, under rule 6 of the Fundamental Rules the powers vested in the Local Government by some of the rules may, with certain exceptions, be delegated by them to subordinate authorities. The question of such delegation is receiving attention, and pending the issue of orders on the subject, the Local Government have been pleased to declare that the financial powers delegated to Heads of departments and other subordinate authorities under the Civil Service

Regulations and other Codes or orders will continue to operate, except where they may be specifically abrogated by the provisions of the Fundamental Rules or of the subsidiary rules framed by the Local Government. In this connection I am to say that the term "competent authority" which has been used in certain of the subsidiary rules will, pending the issue of orders on the subject of delegation, be held to mean the Local Government, or in cases where delegation of powers has been sanctioned to a subordinate authority under corresponding rules in the Civil Service Regulations or other financial Code or orders, such subordinate authority.

6. In the preceding paragraphs the main points calling for comment or instructions have been detailed. It is impracticable, however, within the compass of a letter to set out the changes which become operative from the 1st January, 1922, and it is only possible to fully realise these changes and their effects by a careful study of the rules and the explanatory memoranda accompanying this letter. All the rules will in due course be issued in book form; but in the meantime the enclosed copies should be carefully preserved for purposes of study and reference.

7. The position can briefly be summed up thus. Under the Government of India Act the Secretary of State has made certain statutory regulations of a fundamental character, which are the Fundamental Rules. The Civil Service Regulations were only executive orders; the Fundamental Rules however have the force of law, having been duly made by constituted authority. In matters not fundamental to conditions of service the Local Government are authorised to make rules subsidiary to the general rules. A few minor matters will also form the subject of instructions and will not be incorporated in the rules. The Fundamental and Subsidiary Rules thus make up the Code of regulations defining the various conditions of service. To a large extent these new rules follow the Civil Service Regulations; but there are differences, and especially in the nomenclature to be adopted in dealing with various matters; these can only be understood by study and a careful application of the new rules. There are two main exceptions, viz., in respect of travelling allowance and pensions: rules on the former will be made shortly by the Local Government and in the meantime, as stated in paragraph 3, the provisions of the existing regulations and orders will continue in operation; while the present pension rules also continue until revised rules are issued.

8. It is hoped that a perusal of this letter and its accompaniments will make the position clear; but should there be doubt on any point, a reference should be made to the Government in the Finance department.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. H. BLUNT,

Secretary

Subsidiary rules framed by the Government of the United Provinces under the Fundamental Rules.

Rules under rule 9(6) (b) of the Fundamental Rules regarding the treatment as "duty" of the service of an officer in certain circumstances.

1. A Government servant is on duty during a duly authorized course of instruction or training.
2. A student, stipendiary or otherwise, who is engaged to be appointed to the service of Government on passing through a course of training at a military or naval school, is on duty during the interval between the satisfactory completion of his course of training and his duties.
3. (1) An officer permitted to appear at an examination even though he is not permitted to attend in any of the Oriental languages is on duty during the time spent in preparation for, and attendance at, the examination subject to the following conditions:—
 - (a) Except as provided in clause (b) a reasonable time, including the day of the examination, shall only be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination.
 - (b) In the case of a candidate for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations in all vernacular languages recognised in the Government of the United Provinces preparation shall be at the discretion of the Local Government, but shall not exceed three months in all. If the examination is for the Higher Standard or High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in the languages of Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian, the candidate will similarly be allowed a period not exceeding three months for preparation, but must undertake to spend the period in study under professional tuition at a place approved by the Local Government. In the case however of the Degree of Honour examination in these three languages the period may be extended, if the candidate goes to India for study, up to six months if he proceeds to Persia for Persian or to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Syria for Arabic or to any place approved beforehand by the Local Government for Sanskrit.
- (2) The periods allowed for preparation under proviso (b) of sub-rule (1) above are not admissible more than once, nor can the periods be accumulated or taken in instalments. The period permissible in each case also covers the day or days of the examination and the time spent in proceeding to and from the place of examination.
4. An officer required to attend an obligatory departmental examination is on duty during a reasonable period occupied in the journey to and from the place of examination and the day or days of the examination. No time is admissible for preparation or for recreation after the examination.
5. An officer permitted to present himself at an examination which must be passed before he is eligible for higher appointment in the branch of the service is on duty during the number of days actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. This concession is not allowed more than twice for each standard of examination.
6. On the occasion of his first arrival in India a person appointed in England to Government service who does not receive orders to take charge of a specified post before he reports himself at the seat of the Government is on duty during the interval between the date of such report and the date on which he takes charge of his duties.

Rules under rule 10 of the Fundamental Rules regarding the submission of certificates of fitness for Government service.

1. A medical certificate of fitness for Government service shall be in the following form:—

I do hereby certify that I have examined a candidate for employment in the department and cannot discover that ^{he}_{she} has any disease, constitutional weakness or bodily infirmity except..... I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the department.

The candidate's age according to ^{his}_{her} own statement is years and by appearance years.

2. A medical certificate of health shall not be required from any person appointed to a post classed as inferior under the existing pension regulations, or from a Government servant promoted from inferior to superior service.

3. The certificate shall, except in the case of women candidates or of appointments on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem, be signed by the civil surgeon of the district in which the candidate is resident or in which he is to be employed, provided that a civil surgeon shall not examine a candidate or grant him a certificate except on the written request of the appointing authority.

4. Before the civil surgeon is requested to examine a candidate the appointing authority shall, as far as possible, satisfy itself that the candidate has not previously been rejected as unfit for permanent employment by any medical authority in England or India, and if the candidate has been so rejected the appointing authority shall bring the fact prominently to the notice of the civil surgeon and shall state the cause of the rejection, if known or ascertainable, in the letter to the civil surgeon.

5. In the case of a candidate for appointment to a post of which the pay does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem the appointing authority may, at its discretion, accept a certificate in the prescribed form from any medical practitioner who has registered his name under the United Provinces Medical Act, III of 1917, provided that where a candidate has previously been rejected as unfit for permanent employment, the appointing authority shall require an examination by the civil surgeon and shall, as in the preceding rule, take steps to make the civil surgeon acquainted with the facts, as far as known or ascertainable, regarding the candidate's previous rejection.

6. If in any case a candidate is not satisfied with the decision of the civil surgeon he may appeal to the divisional medical invaliding board through the head of the office or department concerned, and the latter may, at his discretion, accept and forward the appeal or refuse to do so, provided that he shall refuse to forward the appeal in any case in which a member of the divisional board has already expressed or recorded an opinion unfavourable to the employment of the candidate. When an appeal is allowed the candidate must appear, at his own expense, at the next meeting of the board.

7. When a Government servant in whom a defect has been noticed by the examining surgeon, but which defect is not considered to be a disqualification for employment in the particular office or department in which he is serving, is subsequently transferred to another office or department the duties of which are of a different character, the transfer shall not be regarded as permanent until the civil surgeon or other medical authority has, at the written request of the head of the new office or department, certified either that the defect previously noticed has disappeared or that it does not constitute a disqualification for the new duties entrusted to the servant.

8. No woman candidate for permanent employment in Government service shall be required to undergo a medical examination by a male medical officer. In such a case the appointing authority may, at its discretion, accept a certificate in the prescribed form from any registered medical woman, and preferably from a registered medical woman in Government employ.

Rules under rule 45 (d) of the Fundamental Rules regarding the assessment and recovery of rent from Government servants supplied with residences in more than one place, or occupy residences for a part only of the year.

1. A Government servant who is allotted a residence in more than one station or who, owing to the nature of his duties, occupies a Government residence for a part of the year, shall not pay less rent for the total period of occupation in any one year than 10 per cent. of his emoluments for that period, or the total of the standard rents for the periods of occupation of each house, whichever is less.

2. Rents shall be assessed on a monthly basis and rents for broken periods of a month shall be recovered in proportion.

3. Each residence will be held to be still in occupation until such time as the second residence is occupied. Absence from his residence on tour will not absolve the Government servant concerned from payment of its rent during the period of such absence; provided that if during such absence he occupies his second residence, he shall not be charged rent for such occupation.

4. The limit of 10 per cent. prescribed by rule (1) has reference to the rent of the building only. Additional rent shall be charged for amenities such as furniture, water supply and sanitary, heating and electrical installations, if these are supplied. Such charges will not be foregone, except in very special circumstances with the previous sanction of Government. But such rent charges will only be made concerning the residence held to be in occupation at the time.

Rules under rule 47 of the Fundamental Rules regarding the grant of honoraria to, and the acceptance of honoraria and fees by, Government servants.

1. Subject to the conditions prescribed in rules 2 to 8, a head of a department may sanction the grant of an honorarium from general revenues to a Government servant under his administrative control or the acceptance by such a Government servant of an honorarium or fee from a source other than general revenues. No Government servant may accept an honorarium or a fee without such sanction, or without the orders of the Local Government.

2. The amount of an honorarium or fee must be fixed with due regard to the value of the service in return for which it is given.

3. When the service rendered falls within the scope of the ordinary duties of the Government servant performing it, the test of exceptional merit prescribed in Fundamental Rule 46 must be very strictly applied.

4. An honorarium shall not be given under these rules for superintending an examination rendered compulsory on persons belonging to the public service or any other examination the conduct of which comes within the ordinary duties of the Government servant or servants conducting them. But an honorarium may be granted to a Government servant superintending an examination of candidates for admission to the public service or any other examination the conduct of which is declared by the Local Government or a head of department authorised to hold such examination not to come within the ordinary duties of the Government servant or servants conducting them. If fees are levied from the candidates appearing at an examination and the amount of such fees is sufficient to cover the honoraria of the examiners, a head of department authorised to hold the examination may sanction the grant of honoraria, irrespective of the limit prescribed in rule 8 below.

5. Sanction must not be given to the acceptance of an honorarium or fee from a source other than general revenues unless the work for which it is offered has been undertaken with the knowledge and sanction of the head of the department, who must certify that its performance will involve no detriment to the official duties of the Government servant performing it.

6. When an honorarium or fee is paid from a source other than general revenues for work done by a Government servant during time which would otherwise be spent in the performance of official duties the honorarium or fee must be credited to general revenues; provided that the head of the department may, for special reasons which should be recorded, direct that the whole or any part of it may be paid to the Government servant.

7. When a Government servant of an educational service is permitted to receive fees for private tuition, the financial limit of the power of sanction accorded by rule 8 below shall be considered to apply to the total amount of fees to be accepted by such Government servant during any particular scholastic term or vacation.

8. The financial limit of the power of sanction of the head of a department is up to Rs. 250 in the case of an honorarium from general revenues and up to Rs. 500 in the case of the acceptance of an honorarium or fee from sources other than general revenues.

9. A Government servant appointed as an examiner on purely personal grounds, irrespective of his position under Government, by the authorities of any university in British India, may accept such fees as may be allowed by the university, provided that the work involves no detriment to his duties as a Government servant.

10. No Government servant may act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape, by virtue of any judicial or executive post which he may be holding.

11. A Government servant called upon by a court of law to act as a commission to give evidence on technical matters may comply with the request, provided that the case is not of such a nature as will be likely to come before him in the course of his official duties, and may accept such fees as are fixed by the court.

Rules under rule 66 of the Fundamental Rules regarding the authorities by whom leave other than disability leave may be granted.

1. Any leave, other than disability leave, admissible under the Fundamental Rules may be granted to a non-gazetted Government servant by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his post if it were vacant, or such other competent authority mentioned in Chapter Appendix regarding the powers of subordinate authorities.

2. Leave to a gazetted Government servant ordinarily requires the sanction of the Local Government, but may be granted by the competent authority to the extent mentioned in Chapter Appendix regarding the powers of subordinate authorities. In all cases of leave to a gazetted Government servant a report as to the admissibility of the leave must first be obtained from the Principal Auditor.

Rules under rule 68 of the Fundamental Rules regarding the combination of holidays with leave and joining time.

1. When the day immediately preceding the day on which a Government servant's leave begins or immediately following the day on which his leave or joining time expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the Government servant may leave his station at the close of the day before or return to it on the day following such holiday or series of holidays; provided that—

- (a) his transfer or assumption of charge does not involve the handing or taking over of securities or of monies other than a permanent advance;
- (b) his early departure does not entail a correspondingly early transfer from another station of a Government servant to perform his duties; and
- (c) the delay in his return does not involve a corresponding delay in the transfer to another station of the Government servant who was performing his duties during his absence or in the discharge from Government service of a person temporarily appointed to it.

2. On condition that the departing Government servant remains responsible for the monies in his charge, a competent authority may declare that proviso (a) under rule 1 is not applicable to any particular case

3. Unless the competent authority in any case otherwise direct—

- (a) if holidays are prefixed to leave, the leave and any consequent rearrangement of pay and allowances take effect from the first day after the holidays, and
- (b) if holidays are affixed to leave or joining time, the leave or joining time is treated as having terminated on, and any consequent rearrangement of pay and allowances takes effect from, the day on which the leave or joining time would have ended if holidays had not been affixed.

4. In deciding whether the absence of a Government servant involves the transfer of a Government servant from another station for the purpose of provisos (b) and (c) of rule 1 above, account should be taken only of the substitute who takes the place of the absent Government servant, not of all Government servants in the chain of arrangements arising from one Government servant's absence on leave.

5. In cases in which the application of the above rules as to prefixing and affixing holidays to leave is doubtful or inequitable, the Local Government will decide which Government servant shall be held to have been in charge and to which the pay of the post for the holiday or holidays shall be paid.

NOTES (1).—The term "holiday" includes—

- (i) holidays prescribed or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881;
- (ii) holidays on which, by Government notification in the gazette, any public office is ordered to be closed for the transaction of public business without reserve or qualification.
- (iii) The term does not include local holidays which may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided that there are no arrears of work nor such merely permissive or discretionary holidays as the last Saturday of each month.

(2) "Vacation" is a gazetted holiday for the purpose of the above rules, but if it is necessary to make any arrangement for work during vacation it should be done without extra expense.

Rules under rule 71 of the Fundamental Rules regarding the production of a medical certificate of fitness by an officer returning to duty from leave granted for reasons of health.

1. A Government servant who has taken leave in Asia on medical certificate will be required to produce a certificate of fitness in the following form before he can be permitted to return to duty:—

"I.....A B.....do hereby certify that I have examined
C.D..... of the..... department, and that I consider ^{him}_{her} fit to resume
duties in Government service."

2. If the Government servant on leave is a gazetted servant such certificate should be signed by a commissioned medical officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station. If the Government servant on leave is not a gazetted servant, the competent authority may in its discretion accept a certificate signed by a medical practitioner who has registered his name under the United Provinces Medical Act, III of 1917, provided that in the case of a female Government servant, gazetted or non-gazetted, a certificate from a registered medical woman shall be accepted.

3. Any Government servant who has been granted leave or an extension of leave for reasons of health even though such leave or extension was not actually granted on medical certificate, may at the discretion of the competent authority be required to produce a similar certificate of fitness before being permitted to return to duty.

Rules under rule 74 (a) of the Fundamental Rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in the maintenance of records of service.

RECORDS OF SERVICE.

Section I—Gazetted servants.

1. The Principal Auditor of the province should maintain a record of the service of gazetted Government servants under his audit control, and when a Government servant passes from his audit circle to another or is transferred from another audit circle to his own, he should pass on to, or obtain from, the Principal Auditor concerned a record of the Government servant's past service.

2. When a gazetted Government servant is transferred to Foreign service, and the contribution is accounted for by a Principal Auditor other than the Principal Auditor of this province, the latter shall forward a copy of his service register to the former and shall get it back (or an extract from it), duly written up to date, when the Government servant is re-transferred to British service under his audit control.

Section II—Non-gazetted servants.

(a) Service books.

3. With the exceptions noted below, a service book (Form . . .) should be kept for every non-gazetted Government servant holding a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment in which every step in his official line should be recorded, each entry being attested by the head of his office or by his immediate superior if the Government servant is himself the head of an office.

The following are the exceptions referred to :—

(i) Inferior servants of all sorts.

(ii) Police servants of rank not higher than head constables.

4. A service book is supplied at his own cost to every Government servant on his first appointment. It is kept in the custody of the head of the office in which he is serving and transferred with him from office to office. It may be given up to the Government servant if he resigns or is discharged without fault, an entry being first made therein to this effect. The head of the office should see that all entries in the service book are duly made and attested. There should be no erasure or overwriting, all corrections being neatly made and properly attested.

5. It is the duty of every Government servant to see that his service book is properly kept up in accordance with the previous rule. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service when the Government servant applies for pension. The head of the office will, therefore, allow the Government servant to examine the service book, should the Government servant at any time desire to do so. Ordinarily there should be no occasion for this as the examination should be made whenever the Government servant is required to sign against an entry in his service book.

6. Personal certificates of character should not, unless Government so direct in a particular case, be entered in column 14; but if a Government servant is reduced to a lower substantive appointment, the cause of the reduction should be briefly stated thus—"Reduced for inefficiency," "Reduced owing to revision of establishment," etc.

7. Every period of suspension from employment and every other interruption in service should be noted, with full details of its duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office or other attesting officer. The head of the office should take efficient measures to see that these entries are made with regularity. The duty should not be left to the non-gazetted Government servant concerned.

8. (a) If a Government servant is transferred to Foreign service, the head of the office or department should send his service book to the Principal Auditor, who will return it after noting therein, under his signature, the orders sanctioning the transfer, the effect of the transfer in regard to leave admissible during Foreign service, and any other particulars which the Principal Auditor may consider to be necessary in connection with the transfer. On the Government servant's re-transfer to the British service his service book should again be sent to the Principal Auditor, who will then note therein, under his signature, all necessary particulars connected with the Government servant's Foreign service.

NOTE.—No entries made in the service book of a Government servant on Foreign service under an employer who is not under the orders of Government can be attested by any officer except the Principal Auditor.

(b) The above rule does not apply to Foreign service under an employer who is under the orders of Government in cases in which the salaries are audited by the Principal Auditor.

(b) Service rolls.

Inferior servants of all sorts.

9. Service rolls in form no. 14 J to be supplied at the expense of Government should be maintained for all inferior servants (other than members of the Police force referred to in rule 10 below) holding substantive appointments on a permanent establishment. The rolls should

be most carefully examined and on pages 8 to 12 headed "Details of service" should be entered all the information required by rule 10 below, full particulars in regard to every entry being given in the remarks column. These service rolls should invariably be submitted with the pension papers to the Principal Auditor.

NOTE.—Where service books exist for inferior servants at the time these rules come into force, they will be kept on and the rules as to service books will apply to them. But service rolls must be introduced in these cases as soon as the existing service books have been filled up.

Police servants.

10. In the case of police servants of rank not higher than head constables there shall be kept up for each district by the Superintendent of Police a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary; his caste, tribe, village, age, height and marks of identification when enrolled; his rank, promotion, reduction or other punishment; his absences from duty, on leave or without leave; the interruptions in his service; and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service or affect the amount of his pension. The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the Superintendent of Police to ensure its proper maintenance, as the necessary statement of service of every applicant for pension shall be prepared from this roll.

Rules under rule 74 (a) of the Fundamental Rules prescribing the procedure in connection with leave to be followed in India.

SECTION I.—LEAVE ACCOUNTS.

1. The leave account required by Fundamental Rule 76 shall be maintained in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe.

2. (a) The leave account of a gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by, or under the direction of, the Principal Auditor responsible for the audit of his pay.

(b) The leave account of a non-gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by, or under the direction of, the head of the office in which he is employed.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

3. Except as provided in rules 5 and 6, an application for leave or for an extension of leave shall be made to the authority competent to grant such leave or extension as specified in the rules framed under Fundamental Rule 86.

4. Applications for leave from gazetted Government servants whose leave accounts are maintained by, or under the direction of, the Principal Auditor should be submitted to the competent authority through that officer.

NOTE.—When an application is supported by a medical certificate which is not in proper form, the transmission of the application to Government should not be delayed on that account by the Principal Auditor. The medical certificate should be returned to the head of the department concerned who should obtain a certificate in the proper form (vide rules 10, 12 and 14) and forward it direct to Government.

5. An application for leave by a Chaplain must be forwarded, through the proper channel, to the Bishop of the Diocese or to the Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, as the case may be, who will transmit it with his remarks to Government for orders in case it is not within his competence to sanction the leave. In cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop or Presidency Senior Chaplain, who should however be informed without delay.

6. An application by a commissioned medical officer in permanent or temporary civil employ for leave exceeding four months, other than leave on medical certificate or for an extension of such leave, must be submitted to the local administrative medical officer, by whom it will be forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Director-General will countersign the application if the state of the public service admits of the grant of the leave, otherwise he will abstain from countersigning it. In either case he will forward the application for disposal to the authority competent to grant the leave.

NOTE.—When leave or extension of leave to a commissioned medical officer in temporary civil employ is sanctioned by Government, a copy of the order should be communicated to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

7. A Government servant transferred to foreign service must, before taking up his duties in foreign service, make himself acquainted with the rules or arrangements which will regulate his leave during such service.

SECTION III.—MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

8. Medical officers must not recommend the grant of leave in any case in which there appears to be no reasonable prospect that the Government servant concerned will ever be fit to resume his duties. In such cases the opinion that the Government servant is permanently unfit for Government service should be recorded in the medical certificate.

9. Every certificate of a medical committee or a medical officer recommending the grant of leave to a Government servant must contain a proviso that no recommendation contained in it shall be evidence of a claim to any leave not admissible to the Government servant under the terms of his contract or the rules to which he is subject.

10. Before a gazetted Government servant can be granted leave, or an extension of leave, on medical certificate, he must obtain a certificate in the following form or as nearly in that form as the circumstances permit:—

"I, A B, surgeon at (or of)..... do hereby certify that C D of the..... service (or department) is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a leave of absence is essentially necessary to ^{his}_{her} recovery, and do therefore recommend that ^{he}_{she} may be permitted to proceed to....."

This certificate should be accompanied by a statement of the Government servant's case in such form as may be prescribed by Government.

11. Having secured such a certificate, the Government servant must, except in cases covered by rule 14, obtain the permission of the head of his office or, if he himself is the head of an office, of the head of his department to appear before a medical committee. He should then present himself with two copies of the statement of his case before such a committee. The committee will be assembled, under the orders of the Administrative Medical Officer of the province, who will, where practicable, preside over it, either at the headquarters of the province or at such other place as Government may appoint.

NOTE.—The medical boards which are, under paragraph 1371 of the Manual of Government Orders, constituted at divisional headquarters excepting Gorakhpur in connection with the applicants for invalid pension will also consider the cases of applicants for leave.

12. Before the required leave or extension of leave can be granted, the Government servant must obtain from the committee a certificate to the following effect:—

"We do hereby certify that, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we consider the health of CD to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of.....months absolutely necessary for ^{his}_{her} recovery."

13. Before deciding whether to grant or refuse the certificate, the committee may, in a doubtful case, detain the applicant under professional observation for a period not exceeding fourteen days. In that case it should grant to him a certificate to the following effect:—

"CD, having applied to us for a medical certificate recommending the grant to ^{him}_{her} leave, we consider it expedient, before granting or refusing such a certificate, to detain CD under professional observation for.....days."

14. If the state of the applicant's health is certified by a commissioned medical officer of Government or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station to be such as to make it inconvenient for him to present himself at any place in which a committee can be assembled, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept, in lieu of the certificate prescribed in rule 12, either—

(a) a certificate signed by any two medical officers, being commissioned medical officers or medical officers in charge of civil stations in whatsoever province they may be serving; or

(b) if the authority considers it unnecessary to require the production of two medical opinions, a certificate signed by an officer in medical charge of a civil station and countersigned by the Collector of the district or the Commissioner of the division.

15. The grant of a certificate under rule 12 or 14 does not in itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right to leave. The certificate should be forwarded to the authority competent to grant the leave, and the orders of that authority should be awaited.

16. An application by a non-gazetted Government servant in superior service for leave, or for an extension of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant. Such certificate should distinctly state the nature of the illness, its symptoms, probable causes and duration, and the period of absence from duty considered to be absolutely necessary for the restoration of the applicant's health. It should be countersigned by a Presidency Surgeon, if the applicant is in a Presidency town; otherwise by the officer in chief medical charge of the district in which the applicant resides. Subject to the orders contained in the notes below, the authority competent to grant leave may, however, in its discretion accept a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant without such countersignature; or, if the applicant be a female, and if the medical attendant is not a woman, may accept the countersignature of a registered female medical practitioner or dispenser with countersignature if no female medical practitioner is available; if, however, the medical attendant is a registered female practitioner, no countersignature shall be required.

NOTE — (1) Medical certificates may be accepted without countersignature from civil assistant surgeons and sub assistant surgeons in Government employ provided that the names of such civil assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons are borne on the register of medical practitioners registered under the United Provinces Medical Act, III of 1917.

(2) Medical certificates may also be accepted without countersignature from medical practitioners referred to in the schedule attached to the United Provinces Medical Act, III of 1917, provided such medical practitioners have registered their names in the register of medical practitioners under the said Act.

(3) The intention of the Government is that certificates by civil assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons and private medical practitioners mentioned in notes (1) and (2) should ordinarily be accepted without countersignature unless there are special reasons to the contrary.

(4) The production of a medical certificate does not in itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right to leave and the orders of the competent authority must be awaited.

17. No certificate should be submitted for countersignature without the cognizance of the head of the office in which the applicant is serving.

18. The countersigning officer, may, in his discretion, require the applicant to appear before him, unless it appears from the certificate of his medical attendant that he is too ill to bear the journey. In the latter case, the officer may, after careful investigation of the case, either countersign the certificate or refuse to do so, as he thinks fit.

19. In support of an application for leave, or for an extension of leave, on medical certificate, from a non-gazetted Government servant in inferior service, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept such certificate as it may deem sufficient.

SECTION IV.—GRANT OF LEAVE.

20. In cases where all applications for leave cannot, in the interests of the public service, be granted, an authority competent to grant leave should, in deciding which application should be granted, take into account the following considerations :—

- (a) The Government servants who can, for the time being, best be spared.
- (b) The amount of leave due to the various applicants.
- (c) The amount and character of the service rendered by each applicant since he last returned from leave.
- (d) The fact that any such applicant was compulsorily recalled from his last leave.
- (e) The fact that any such applicant has been refused leave in the public interests.

21. When a medical committee in India has reported that there is no reasonable prospect that a Government servant will ever be fit to return to duty, or definitely declares the Government servant to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service in India, leave should not necessarily be refused to such Government servant, and should be granted by the competent authority to such extent as may be due, limited to the maximum that can be taken at any one time.

22. Leave should not be granted to a Government servant who is to be dismissed or removed from service for misconduct or general inefficiency if such leave will have the effect of postponing the date of dismissal or removal, or to a Government servant whose conduct is at the time forming, or is in the near future about to form, the subject of departmental enquiry.

23. If, in a case not covered by rule 22, Government decide, before a Government servant whom they have the power to remove from the service leaves India, that he shall not be permitted to return to duty in India, they shall give notice to him before he leaves India, so that any remonstrance which he may wish to make may be considered on the spot.

24. If, when a Government servant is going on leave out of India, it is necessary to consider the propriety of removing him for incapacity, whether mental or physical which is of such a nature that it is not possible to say, before his departure from India, whether it will be permanent or temporary, or if for any reason it is considered inexpedient that a Government servant who is on leave should return to India, Government shall report the circumstances fully to the Government of India for transmission to the India Office so that the Secretary of State in Council may take any necessary measures before the Government servant would in ordinary course be permitted to return to duty. The report should reach the Government of India in time to permit of their transmitting it so as to reach the India Office at the latest three months before the end of the Government servant's leave.

25. The abolition of the appointment of a Government servant absent on leave out of India should be immediately communicated to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

26. When leave on medical certificate has been granted to a Government servant or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, when the grant of such leave has appeared in orders, if such Government servant or military officer proposes to spend his leave in Europe, North

Africa, America or the West India, Government shall, without delay, forward a copy of the medical statement of the case to the High Commissioner for India.

NOTE.—All statements of medical cases for officers proceeding on leave out of India on medical certificate should contain the fullest possible information for the guidance of the Medical Board at the India Office, London.

27. Leave to a gazetted Government servant must not be granted without obtaining a report from the Principal Auditor upon his title to leave. Such a report from the Principal Auditor is not required in the case of a non-gazetted Government servant.

SECTION V.—DEPARTURE ON LEAVE.

28. Every Government servant proceeding on leave out of India should procure from the Principal Auditor and take with him a copy of the memorandum of information issued for the guidance of Government servants proceeding on leave out of India. If the leave has been granted on a medical certificate, he must take a copy of the medical statement of his case also.

29. A Government servant taking leave out of India must report his embarkation, through the Principal Auditor, to the authority which granted his leave in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe.

SECTION VI.—RETURN FROM LEAVE.

30. A gazetted Government servant, on return from leave, must report his return to Government. A Chaplain must report his return to the Bishop of his Diocese also.

31. A Government servant returning from leave is not entitled, in the absence of specific orders to that effect, to resume, as a matter of course, the post which he held before going on leave. He must report his return to duty and await orders.

Rules under rule 82(a) of the Fundamental Rules regarding vacation departments and the conditions in which Government servants should be considered to have availed themselves of vacation.

1. The following departments or parts of departments are treated as vacation departments for the purpose of Fundamental Rule 82:—

Judicial department.—The High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and all Civil Courts subordinate to the High and Judicial Commissioner's Courts.

Registration department.—Offices of Registrars.

Medical department and departments of Education, Agriculture and Industries.—Government colleges and schools in which regular vacations are allowed.

NOTE 1.—In the case of members of the Subordinate Judicial Service in the province of Agra, the Dasehra vacation is treated as a vacation for the purpose of Fundamental Rule 82.

NOTE 2.—The rules in clauses (b) to (d) of Fundamental Rule 82 apply to members of the Indian Civil Service undergoing judicial training.

2. Fundamental Rule 82 does not apply to the following officers:—

The Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioners Oudh.

So long as the Court of Judicial Commissioner consists of not less than three Judges and provided the Court's annual vacation does not exceed one month.

District and Sessions Judges and Sessions and Subordinate Judges.

Inspecting officers of the Education department.

Circle Inspectresses of Girls' schools who are allowed to spend the period from 8th May to 7th July at Naini Tal each year.

3. A Government servant whose work requires him to be present at his station for a portion of the vacation is not considered to have availed himself of the vacation if he has not been absent from the station except on duty for more than fifteen days of the vacation. Any such Government servant applying for leave must attach to his application a certificate either—

- (i) that he was not absent from his station for more than fifteen days, or
- (ii) that he was absent from his station for a specified number of days exceeding fifteen.

4. Other Government servants shall be considered to have availed themselves of the vacation unless by general or special orders issued by the authority competent to grant leave they are prevented from doing so by reason of their having to remain at their post on duty.

NOTE 1.—Assistant Sessions Judges are required to be present on duty during part of the vacation to take criminal sessions, and rule 3 applies to them.

NOTE 2.—In the case of a Government servant who is prevented from availing himself of the full period of a vacation by reason of his transfer, the time actually spent in travelling from one station to another and not the full joining time admissible under the rules shall be deducted from the period representing the part of the vacation enjoyed for the purpose of Fundamental Rule 82(b).

Rules under rule 93 of the Fundamental Rules regarding the drawal of compensatory allowances during leave.

1. Subject, in respect of house rent allowance and a permanent monthly travelling allowance and horse or conveyance allowance to the provisions of rules 3 and 4, a compensatory allowance attached to a post will be drawn in full by the Government servant performing the duties of that post.

2. A compensatory allowance, other than a house-rent allowance, a permanent monthly travelling allowance and a horse or conveyance allowance may be drawn up to a maximum period of four months by a Government servant who takes leave on average pay from the post to which the allowance is attached or is transferred therefrom for not more than four months to another post, as well as by the Government servant performing the duties of the post to which the allowance is attached :

Provided that—

- (1) the authority sanctioning the leave or transfer, as the case may be, certifies that it is intended that the Government servant is to return, on the expiry of his leave or temporary duty, to the post to which the allowance is attached, or to another post carrying a similar allowance, and
- (2) the Government servant himself if he is a gazetted servant, or the head of the office in the case of a non-gazetted servant, or his immediate superior in the case of a non-gazetted servant who is himself the head of an office, certifies that he continues to incur the whole or a considerable part of the expense to meet which the allowance was granted.

NOTE — Cases of uncertainty in which it is not known whether the Government servant will resume his post or not on return from leave should be referred to the Local Government for orders and will be dealt with as if it is known that the Government servant taking leave will not return to the post. In deciding whether the allowance may be granted or not the main question for consideration will be whether, if the Government servant had remained on duty, he would have been displaced by the Government servant who relieves him.

3. A house-rent allowance may be drawn by a Government servant on leave or transfer in the circumstances specified in rule 2; provided that he certifies that his previous rate of expenditure for a house continues during his absence and that he places his house, free of rent, at the disposal of the Government servant, if any, who officiates in his post. The officiating Government servant cannot in such case draw the house-rent allowance attached to the post. If, however, the officiating Government servant, for a reason which a competent authority considers to be sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, he, and not the absent Government servant, will draw the allowance.

4. A permanent monthly travelling allowance or a horse or conveyance allowance is not admissible during leave of any kind, except in the following cases and on the conditions specified:—

A chaplain and a military medical subordinate employed in the Civil department in receipt of a conveyance or horse allowance.

During leave on average pay for a period not exceeding four months, and provided it is not drawn by any other Government servant during his absence.

Inspectors and sub-inspectors of Police in receipt of a conveyance or horse allowance.

During leave on average pay for a period not exceeding four months and subject to the condition that no extra expense is thereby caused to the State, and to the production of a certificate that a conveyance or horse is actually maintained.

Rules under rule 101(a) of the Fundamental Rules regulating the grant of maternity leave to female Government servants.

1. Maternity leave on full pay may be granted by the head of the department to female Government servants for a period which may extend up to the end of three months from the date of its commencement or to the end of six weeks from the date of confinement, whichever is earlier.

2. Leave of any other kind may be granted by competent authority in continuation of maternity leave, provided the request for its grant is supported by a medical certificate from any registered medical woman, preferably in Government employ.

Rules under rule 101 (b) of the Fundamental Rules regarding hospital leave.

LEAVE may be granted by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up the post (if vacant) to Government servants of the classes or members of the subordinate services specified below drawing a pay not exceeding Rs. 40 per mensem, whose duties expose them to special risk of accident or illness, during periods of illness in a hospital or dispensary or while receiving medical aid as an out-door patient at the station or headquarters of the district in which they are serving; provided that:—

- (i) the period of such leave shall in no case exceed six months in any one term of three years, whether such leave is taken at one time or by instalment;
- (ii) that full average pay is allowed only for the first three months and half average pay thereafter;
- (iii) that the illness is certified not to have been caused by irregular or untemperate habits—
 - (a) peons and guards of all departments in permanent employ,
 - (b) executive Government servants in the Police department enrolled under any Act of the Legislature;
 - (c) head warders, warders and orderlies of the Jail department, and guards, warders dressers, and compounders of lunatic asylums, inclusive of female servants;
 - (d) subordinates of the Forest department (not being clerks);
 - (e) syces in the veterinary department;
 - (f) an employee in the Government Press, whether on fixed pay or at piece rates.
 - (g) subordinates employed in Government laboratories.
 - (h) subordinates employed on the working of Government machinery.

2. Hospital leave is not debited against the leave account and may be combined with any other leave which may be admissible; provided that the total period of leave, after such combination, shall not exceed twenty-eight months.

Rules under rule 103(a) of the Fundamental Rules regulating the leave earned by temporary and officiating service.

1. (i) Leave may be granted to any Government servant without a lien on a permanent post while officiating in a post or holding a temporary post if he has officiated in or held such post continuously for at least two years, as follows:—

- (a) leave on leave-salary equal to average pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, subject to a maximum of four months at a time, or
- (b) on medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equal to half average pay for three months at any one time, or
- (c) extraordinary leave for three months at any one time.

ii) If he has officiated in a post or held a temporary post for less than two years continuously he may receive leave as described above only if the grant of the leave involves no expense to Government.

2. If such a Government servant is without interruption of duty appointed substantively to a permanent post, his leave account will be credited with the amount of leave which he would have earned by his previous duty if he had performed it while holding a permanent post substantively and debited with the amount of leave actually taken under rule 1. Leave taken under rule 1 is not an interruption of duty for the purpose of this rule.

NOTE.—Temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Collectors count their service for leave from the dates and subject to the conditions mentioned in rules 2 to 4 of the subsidiary rules framed under Fundamental Rule 104(b).

3. A temporary engineer of the Public Works department may be granted at the discretion of the Local Government leave other than what is admissible under rule 1 above on such terms and with such leave salary as they may think fit, subject to the proviso in Fundamental Rule 103. This indulgence will be granted only as a matter of grace and cannot be claimed as a right.

Rules under rule 103 (c) of the Fundamental Rules regulating the leave admissible to part-time Law officers and Government servants remunerated by fees, piece work or daily wages.

1. A Law officer holding one of the posts mentioned in Fundamental Rule 99 and a Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor, if his pay is fixed at a definite rate but

his whole time is not retained for the service of Government, may be granted leave as follows:—

- (a) Leave on average pay during the vacation of the High Court or the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh within whose jurisdiction he serves; provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to Government. Such leave will be counted as duty.
- (b) Leave on half average pay for not more than six months once only in his service after six years of his duty.
- (c) On medical certificate, leave on half average pay up to a maximum of 20 months at any one time; provided that three years of duty must intervene between any two periods of leave on medical certificate.
- (d) On the conditions prescribed in Fundamental Rule 86, extraordinary leave.

NOTE.—When a Law officer who held a part-time appointment on the 31st December, 1921, takes leave, his pay at the time of taking leave may be treated as his average pay for the purpose of this rule.

2. Leave under any one of the clauses of rule 1 may be combined with leave under any other clause.

3. A Government servant remunerated by fees may be granted leave on the terms laid down in rules 1 and 2 above, provided that he makes satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties, that no extra expense is caused to Government, and that during leave of the kind contemplated by clause (b) of rule 1 the whole of the fees are paid to the person who officiates in his post.

4. A section writer or a press servant paid under the piece work system, if granted leave, will not be entitled to any allowance whatever during his absence.

5. A labourer employed in a Government workshop or other similar institution when temporarily absent from work owing to injury received while on duty may be granted leave on full pay by the head of the department for a period not exceeding three months, which may be extended on half pay thereafter up to six months with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

6. A female servant employed at piece rates or daily rates in a permanent or quasi-permanent Government institution or concern may be granted by the head of the department maternity leave on the same conditions and terms as laid down in rule 1 of the rules framed under Fundamental Rule 101 (a).

7. Any leave of absence granted to Government servants referred to in rules 5 and 6 above in circumstances other than those described in or in continuation of leave permitted under these rules shall be without allowances of any kind whatever.

Rules under rule 104(b) of the Fundamental Rules regulating the grant of leave to probationers and apprentices.

1. In these rules—

- (a) Probationer means a Government servant employed on probation in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.
- (b) Apprentice means a person deputed for training in a trade or business with a view to employment in Government service, who draws pay at monthly rates from Government during such training, but is not employed in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.

2. Police probationers count their service for leave as follows:—

- (1) If recruited in England—from the date on which they report their arrival in India.
- (2) If recruited in India under the orders in Secretary of State's despatch no. 14, dated the 15th March, 1894,—from the date of assuming charge of their posts.
- (3) If recruited in India before the date of the orders of 1894 mentioned in (2) above—from the date either of attaining the age of 20 years or of assuming charge of their posts, whichever is later, provided that the service has been continuous.

3. The service of probationary deputy collectors who were confirmed before the 1st December, 1919, will count for leave from the date on which all the three following conditions are fulfilled, viz.:—

- (a) two years' continuous probationary service as such has been rendered;
- (b) departmental examinations have been fully passed;
- (c) the age of twenty years has been attained.

NOTE.—The above conditions do not apply to deputy collectors who began service in the settlement department on a temporary footing and were promoted to be probationary deputy collectors in the Provincial Civil Service. Such Government servants are allowed to count for leave the whole of their continuous service from the date of their first appointment in the settlement department.

4. The service of probationary deputy collectors who are confirmed on 1st April, 1919, or after will count for leave from the date of first appointment.

5. Leave may be granted to a probationer other than those referred to in rules 2 to 4 above if it is admissible under the leave rules which would be applicable to him if he held a post substantively otherwise than on probation.

6. Leave, except as provided in rule 7 below, of the following kinds may be granted to an apprentice :—

(a) On medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equivalent to half average pay for a period not exceeding one month in any year of apprenticeship.

(b) Extraordinary leave under Fundamental Rule 85.

7. Service of—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Engineer apprentices | .. | ... | } in the Public Works department
qualifies for all leave admissible
under the Fundamental Rules. |
| (2) Qualified students of Thomason College
under practical training | .. | ... | |

Apprentice overseers in the Public Works department may be allowed leave on medical certificate on half average pay. They count their service as such for leave if on the termination of their apprenticeship they are appointed to the department.

Rules under rule 106 of the Fundamental Rules regulating joining time.

1. Not more than one day is allowed to a Government servant in order to join a new post when the appointment to such post does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another. A holiday counts as a day for the purpose of this rule.

NOTE—"Holiday" for the purpose of this rule will be interpreted as in note 1 to rule 5 of the subsidiary rules framed under Fundamental Rule 68.

NOTE 2. No joining time is, however, admissible in the case of transfers between the Revenue and Judicial departments of a Collector's office, which practically form part of the same establishment, being under the same officer.

2. In cases involving a necessary change of station, the joining time allowed to a Government servant is subject to a maximum of 30 days. Six days are allowed for preparation and, in addition, a period to cover the actual journey calculated as follows :—

(a) A Government servant is allowed—

For that portion of the journey which he travels or might travel.	One day for each.	
By railway	250 miles.	} Or any longer time actually occupied in the journey.
By ocean steamer	200 "	
By river	80 "	
By motor car or horse drawn conveyance plying for public hire	80 "	
In any other way	15 "	

(b) For any fractional portion of any distance prescribed in clause (a) an extra day is allowed.

(c) When part of the journey is by steamer, the limit of six days for preparation may be extended to cover any period unavoidably spent in awaiting the departure of the steamer.

(d) Travel by road not exceeding five miles to or from a railway station at the beginning or end of a journey does not count for joining time.

(e) A Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 is not ordinarily expected to travel by motor car or horse-drawn conveyance plying for public hire and his joining time is calculated accordingly.

(f) A Sunday does not count as a day for the purpose of the calculations in this rule, but Sundays are included in the maximum period of 30 days.

3. When a Government servant returning from leave out of India exceeding four months takes joining time before joining his post, his joining time shall be calculated as prescribed in rule 2; provided that it shall, if he so desire, be subject to a minimum of ten days.

4. By whatever route a Government servant actually travels, his joining time shall, unless a competent authority for special reasons otherwise order, be calculated by the route which travellers ordinarily use.

5. If a Government servant is authorized to make over charge of a post elsewhere than at his headquarters, his joining time shall be calculated from the place at which he makes over charge.

6. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another, his joining time begins on the day following that on which he receives the order of appointment.

7. If a Government servant takes leave while in transit from one post to another, the period which has elapsed since he handed over charge of his old post must be included in his leave, unless the leave is taken on medical certificate. In the latter case the period may be treated as joining time.

8. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while on leave of less than four months' duration, his joining time will be calculated from his old station or from the place in which he received the order of appointment, whichever calculation will entitle him to the less joining time.

9. The Local Government may in any case extend the joining time admissible under these rules, provided that the general spirit of the rules is observed.

10. Within the prescribed maximum of 30 days a competent authority may, on such conditions as it thinks fit grant to a Government servant a longer period of joining time than is admissible under the rules in the following circumstances :—

- (a) when the Government servant has been unable to use the ordinary mode of travelling or, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, has spent more time on the journey than is allowed by the rules, or
- (b) when such extension is considered necessary for the public convenience or for the saving of such public expenditure as is caused by unnecessary or purely formal transfers, or
- (c) when the rules have in any particular case operated harshly, as, for example, when a Government servant has through no fault on his part missed a steamer or fallen sick on the journey.

Rules under rule 119(b) of the Fundamental Rules prescribing the rate of interest on overdue contributions from Government servants in foreign service.

1. If a contribution for leave-salary or pension which is due from a Government servant in foreign service is not paid within fifteen days from the end of the period to which it relates, the Government servant concerned must pay to Government interest on the unpaid contribution, at the rate of four pies a day per 100 rupees upon the amount due, from the date of expiry of the period of fifteen days up to the date on which the contribution is finally paid.

2. If any amount due, including interest, is not paid within twelve months of its accrual, the Government servant concerned shall forfeit his claim to pension and leave salary. In order to revive such claim the Government servant must first pay the amount due and then represent his case to the Government.

3. Interest on overdue contributions will not be remitted save in exceptional circumstances with the sanction of the Government.

No. 1761/XVIII—509.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

DATED THE 28th DECEMBER, 1921.

The following is published for general information :—

*Minutes of a special meeting of the Board of Communications held at Allahabad
on the 5th December, 1921*

PRESENT :

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| (1) MR. A. W. PIM, C.I.E., I.C.S. | ... | ... | ... | President. |
| (2) MR. A. C. VERRIERES, C.I.E., Joint Chief Engineer, Public Works
department, Buildings and Roads branch. | | | | |
| (3) MR. WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western
Railway. | | | | Members. |
| (4) MR. D. S. BURN, General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula
Railway. | | | | |
| (5) Babu Sita Ram Sahib, M.L.C. | ... | ... | ... | Secretary. |
| (6) MR. P. H. TILLARD ... | ... | ... | ... | |

PROCEEDINGS.

(Minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.)

1. *Ten-year railway programme for the United Provinces.*—Resolved that the Board have given their opinion with reference to the order of urgency on the lines proposed by individual railways, vide statement attached; they have not attempted to give the relative order of urgency between the projects of the various lines or to state their views as to the years in which work on each should commence. In the case of the two metre gauge lines the rate of progress will depend on how far they raise capital for the proposals, and in the case of the State-owned lines the relative order of urgency and the rate of progress are matters for the decision of the Railway Board.

2. *Application of the District Board, Agra, for the provincialization of the Agra-Kachauraghat road and construction of a bridge over the Utangan river.*—Resolved that there is no case for making the road provincial, but that there is a good case for giving a grant-in-aid towards the construction of a bridge over the Utangan river, which is accordingly brought to the notice of Government.

3. *Proposal of Babu Vikramajit Singh, M.L.C., to bridge the Ganges at Bithur in Cawnpore.*—The proposal of Babu Vikramajit Singh is not clear. He should be asked to kindly explain exactly what he wishes to be done. It should be stated whether—

- (i) he wishes the bridge built over the Ganges for visitors to the fair from Unao, or
- (ii) he merely wishes communications improved from Cawnpore side.

A permanent bridge over the Ganges for this purpose seems impracticable, but a temporary boat bridge might possibly be considered if sufficient justification could be shown for it.

4. *Road bridges over rivers.*—The committee which was constituted by resolution no. 5 of the 5th meeting held on 27th March, 1921, should be re-constituted as follows :—

- (1) Mr. A. O. Verrieres, C.I.E.,
- (2) Mr. H. B. Saxby,
- (3) Babu Sita Ram Sahib, M.L.C.,
- (4) Mr. J. P. Srivastava,

and that the committee should be requested to investigate the question of constructing bridges at—

- (1) Kalpi,
- (2) Hamirpur, and
- (3) Chillataraghat

} over the Jumna-river.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.	Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	East Indian Railway.
<p>L. Agra-Karachi. This railway does not greatly concern the United Provinces.</p>	<p>1. Kashipur-Kalagarh extension. (30.5 miles) (Rs. 24,00,000.)</p> <p>2. Ballarion-Dhanurahr extension. (32.33 miles) (Rs. 20,00,000.)</p> <p>3. Mallani-Shahjahanpur extension. (39 miles) (Rs. 31,00,000.)</p> <p>4. Jhareekapur-Chowka river extension. (19.7 miles) (Rs. 13,00,000.)</p> <p>5. Budaun-Farrukhabad extension. (56.75 miles) (Rs. 45,00,000.)</p> <p>6. Ramnagar-Kumaria extension. (19.14 miles) (Rs. 37,00,000.)</p> <p>As regards the Kasganj-Agra extension, Kasganj-Rewari-Delhi extension, Shahjahanpur-Ujhani extension, these proposals come under the latter part of resolution no. 7 of 7th meeting held on 29th October, 1921, and are beyond the scope of the Board of Communications.</p>	<p>1. Chandpur-Bijnor extension. (21.00 miles) (1927-28-29.)</p> <p>2. Unao-Madhoganj extension. (48.99 miles) (1928-29-30-31.)</p> <p>3. Bijnor-Kiratpur-Chandok extension. (15.75 miles) (1929-30.)</p> <p>4. Sambhal-Hasanpur extension. (19.50 miles) (1930-31.)</p> <p>5. Hasanpur-Gajraula extension. (18.50 miles) (1931-32.)</p> <p>6. Rosa-Budaun-Hapur Railway construction. (197.63 miles) (After 1932.)</p>	<p>1. Phaphund-Auriya. (12.69 miles.)</p> <p>2. Agra-Hathras City extension. (32.00 miles.)</p> <p>3. Jaleswar Road-Hathras City extension. (15.00 miles.)</p> <p>As regards the Hutar-Jubbulpore line the Board of Communications do not consider that it greatly affects the United Provinces.</p>
<p>Chughli-Chitrawa-Thunbari.</p> <p>Pharenda-Nutanwa.</p> <p>Pharenda-Chitrawa (Mahriganj).</p> <p>Basti-Bansi.</p> <p>Bahrareh-Bhinga.</p> <p>Sahjanwah-Burnalganj.</p> <p>Bansdih Road Maniarghat.</p> <p>Azamgarh-Tanda.</p>			

By order,

H. S. CROSTHWAITE,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, UNITED PROVINCES.

THE following statement showing seizures and deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox reported in the United Provinces during the week ending the 24th December, 1921, is published for general information :—

		<i>Plague.</i>		<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Small-pox.</i>	
		<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Seizures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Allahabad city	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh district	...	33	29	9	8	...	...
Bahraich	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Ballia	...	24	18	...	...	...	...
Basti	...	26	23	43	30	...	...
Cawnpore	...	7	22	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	...	21	17	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	183	162	...	...
Ghazipur	...	23	12	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	13	6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	33	20	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	8	8	...	...
Pilibhit	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	...	14	6	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	...	...	...	45	37	...	...
Total	...	200	164	288	245	...	...

DATED LUCKNOW :
The 29th December, 1921.

C. L. DUNN, D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

